	Nos.
Barrows, Miss Martha J.	1-36
Bartlett, Mr. S. C. Jr.	37-49
Berry, Dr. John C.	50-207
Bliss, Miss Marcia F.	208-217
Bradshaw, Miss Annie H.	218-240
Buckley, Dr. Edmund	241-258
Buckley, Mrs. Sara C.	259-27
Brown, Miss Emily M.	271-292
Cady, Rev. Chauncy M.	293-345
Cady, Mrs. Virginia Clarkson	346-420
Cary, Rev. Otis	421-471
Cary, Mrs. Ellen M.	472-475
Clark, Rev. Cyrus A.	476-502
Clark, Mrs. Hattie G.	503-54

Clark, Miss Martha J.	511-519
Colby, Miss Abbie M.	520-538
Cozad, Misses Jane and Gertrude	539-549
Curtis, Rev. W. L.	550-552
Curtis, Mrs. Lydia V.	553
Curtis, Rev. W. W.	554-619

Barrows, Miss Martha J.

the care over into her hands.
the mission refused to sanction
it; and insisted that Miss
Talcott should remain at
the head; for a time longer
at least. There was no
mission action on this point.
but private expressions of
opinion were so strong that
we could not go against them.
Miss L. had from the
first a most unreasonable
and unaccountable preju-
dice against Miss T. which
made it impossible for them
to work together happily, or
to be other than a mutual
restraint and hindrance
under any relations.
It was this feeling and the
fact that in spite of all efforts
to the contrary it grew more
and more apparent to those
about us which made it
seem best for Miss Talcott

Kobe. Japan.
May 20th 1881

My dear Dr. Clarke.

The letter which Mr. Davis sent you by the fast mail he sent not without our knowledge and approval, and yet if I do not add a word I am afraid you will not fully understand us. It hurt us to have that letter go. While it is all true we would rather it should never be spoken of. We love Miss Clarkson and appreciate her abilities, and only the thought that unless you knew something of these things you could not do justice to Miss Davis in your judgment of her, or to the rest of us in your thought of us, made us all feel that the letter ought to go.

And yet I am afraid that reading that letter you will think that that which was unpleasant in our relations with Miss Clarkson was more personal than it is.

Personally I have never had a word of quarrel with her or she with me, but her position with regard to the school, and to Miss Talcott especially, was a source of great trouble and anxiety to us from the first.

Had we known in the beginning, as we did later, that she came expecting to have the care of the school from the first it would doubtless have made a difference with us, and yet with the best interests of the school at heart it could hardly have seemed best-

to any one to put the care and direction into the hands of one who as yet knew nothing of the peculiar needs of the people here, however successful she might have been at home. Moreover Miss C- was not well. and we had your charge to keep her from care till she was quite strong again. & we sought to carry it out. but she is not one who takes kindly to a life of idleness. We saw our mistake after a time, but it was too late to mend. She was offered a share in the teaching of the school, but refused. & always repulsed any effort to counsel with her with regard to the school. After she had been here a year, when Miss Talcott would have passed

pleasant [illegible] affairs in our home was the only cause of my sickness. I was working up to the limit of my strength, before more than I knew. If our life had gone on smoothly I might have continued to do so, but when this extra pressure of anxiety and trouble came the little reserve fuel I had was quickly burned up, and before I had a suspicion that I could not go on indefinitely feeling tired, and yet not be obliged to stop, the warning came which could not be disregarded, and I was laid aside. For one whole year I was only a looker on, with grace, I hope to be thankful that it was no worse.

to withdraw when she did.
although her doing so left
Miss C. alone with the bur-
den which we all felt was
too great for any one to
carry. But what could we
do? Miss Dudley had her
hands full of her own work,
which no one else could take,
and needed a quiet home
in order to have strength to
carry it on. — and I had
been set aside from all
work for months, and as
I looked forward to be com-
ing of use again it did not
seem best to any one that
I should take up my work
again in the same place,
and under circumstances
so similar to those under
which I had broken down.
There really seemed no other

way but for Miss Dudley and myself to leave also.

After Miss Talcott left Miss Davis offered to go and stay with Miss C. and help her. but was repulsed. and when last Fall Miss C. asked Miss Davis to come to the school it was only to give Miss Davis a home, because her brother's family were crowded, and not with the offer of any share in the care of the school, and it was a relief to Miss C. when the invitation was refused. This I have heard repeatedly from Miss C's own lips!

You will see that this question has been a very serious one to us all.

We have not looked on in silence and indifference

to see Miss C. wearing out
and breaking down as
she surely is under bur-
dens too great to be borne
by any one, - but we have
been powerless to help.
We have waited and
hoped with her for the
coming of some friend
from home. In the
mean time our relations
with her - Miss Dudley's and
mine are entirely pleasant,
and more helpful than
they could be in closer
relations. If she is to
be away from the school
for a night she does not
hesitate to ask us to come
& stay.
One word in regard to
myself. I do not feel,
nor does any one else I
presume, that the in-

Martha J. Parsons

Rohr. May 20. 1881

Recd. June 20

3

It has not been an easy thing to be set aside and left out; I suppose it never is, and I could hardly recommend it to any one else in like circumstances to make the trial of getting well on the ground. but I have always been glad that I did it.

I am much better now. Since New Years I have been taking up the work by degrees. Miss Dudley & I enjoy our quiet home together, and we have had a good many others to help us enjoy it since we have lived here. The care of the house and company is something.

In addition to this I have been able to do my

usual Sabbath work. and to help some of the women in preparations for them. and occasionally to attend a meeting or make calls besides. My heart is not yet as strong as I could wish, but I hope for better things by another Fall.

I have often thought I would write to you. but letter writing has been one of the proscribed things, and I had little good to say for myself. I probably should not have written now but for these unpleasant things which I felt you ought to know.

I need hardly ask you to consider this letter strictly private. and may I ask that having read

you will display it.

With sincere regards.
Yours very truly.
W. J. Barrows.

right woman to help me in these ways. I wonder sometimes if I did right to persist in staying against the advice of many, especially as I have not been able to do full work at any time. It has been a comfort to me to hear through my sister that you approved. I want to stay now till the rest come back, and think I can my ten years at least; unless there should be calls from home in the meantime. I have had sad news from there recently. My sister Mrs. Barton, whom you met in Montpelier last year, was for many years more or less of an invalid, & she and her family were my especial care. Within a few months her husband's health has failed, and he seems to be in a very critical situation. I wait for the

M. J. F. Barrows
Arima. Japan.
Private } Sept. 3rd 1882.
Recd Oct. 9.

My Dear Dr. Clarke.

It is almost time for my annual letter! We leave our Summer resting-place in a few days and I want to send you a word from here lest if I wait till after going back to Kobe I should put it off indefinitely.

In the first place I want to thank you for laying your commands upon Miss Dudley, and so making it easier for her to resist the claims of the public and secure the quiet rest she needs. She has an elastic temperament, and though she was very tired when she left Japan I gather from her letters that she has rested a good deal already, and

have no doubt that a few months
in the recuperative influences
of home will quite set her up
again. But public work would
be very hard for her with her
temperament.
My heart is full of sympathy for
Miss Clarkson in her great
trial. I have felt it more
and more as her letters have
come back, so full of the school
and so sanguine in the hope of
returning at first, and then so
sad and full of disappointment.
She has wonderful powers in
some directions, and I hope I
have never done her injustice
even in my thoughts. I am
almost sure it would not be
wise for her to come back but
I do hope the Lord will send
her some work that will fill
all her heart. I am glad
some one is coming to take

her place soon. It seemed best for me to go back to the school after she left: indeed there was no other way, but I think the school cares almost entirely now that Miss Talcott is there, and go on with my own work as usual. I have been better this last year than at any time before since my head gave out; I do not remember to have missed one of my regular appointments on account of sickness since last Oct: tho' I was obliged to give up my own work for two months after going back to the school. A good part of the time I have had a daily morning class of women, and two afternoon meetings in the week besides the Sabbath work, but the calling and house to house work I am obliged to neglect. I am praying for the

waits from week to week - not knowing what to expect. It would be a great trial to leave the work here which grows in importance and preciousness from year to year, but I feel more and more conscious of my own unfitness, and wonder that the Lord ever sent me.

I feel personally bereaved in the death of Mrs. Prof. Hyde of Chicago, and yet we can hardly say "why"? Beautiful in all her life it seems most fitting that she should be chosen to be translated in a moment to the heavenly home.

But I will not prolong my letter, I am very sorry to hear that you are not in your usual health. I hope and pray your strength may be renewed for the work which no one else could do so well. You will have had the annual meeting before

this reaches you. I am glad Miss Dudley is to be there. & hope to come in for a share of the inspiration from her letters.

As ever

Yours very truly

M. J. Barrows.

P. S. It looks as though the fence would have to be put up between here and Chinese if we are to keep our young ladies!

3

Yokohama. Japan.
June 24th 1884.

My Dear Dr. Clarke -

This mail will carry the report of our mission-meeting, & by it you will learn that some of the good people here think it is about time for me to go home.

Now I am not going to say much about it this time. I have fought against it for the last four years, as Dr. Berry knows.

I want to be willing to do what will be the best for me. & most likely to lengthen out my days of work in Japan. But I hope this request will not be interpreted to mean an immediate return. You will notice it is worded "when practicable". Perhaps I am not a proper judge, but it does not seem to me that that time has come yet. I want, at least, to wait until Miss Talcott comes back - & I should like to fill up my ten years. My health has been quite as good this last year as before. & I have been able to work all the year. In the month of May I spent three weeks visiting the out stations from Okayama - riding 200 miles by jinrikisha. & visiting six different places. In two of these I suppose I was the first foreign woman ever seen. I should like to tell you about the trip.

but cannot write it out this morning.
It was full of interest & encouragement beyond anything I have experienced before. The people were never so approachable, there never were so many who seemed waiting to hear the message of life.
Nishinomiya, a place half way between Kobe & Osaka is my pet field just now. It has been a very hard place to get into but once entered the truth is finding its way to many hearts.
The Kobe school is going on very prosperously. It is in the best of repute with the Japanese Christians as we have repeatedly heard. & our trips into the country always bring in new pupils. We try to exercise great care in regard to aiding them, realizing, as you say in your last letter, that quality is of more importance than numbers. but we have found it heretofore a very great aid in opening the work in new places. From a place visited in my last trip the request comes for two sisters, promising girls, who have graduated from the common schools; but they are able to pay only for one. A friend offers to be responsible for another dollar (per month) In such a case we hardly feel justified in refusing the other two from the school.
The ladies are bearing their burdens

branch, & we try to send them our Choristers as often as possible. We were disappointed in regard to Mrs. Coan. The last I heard she was afraid her health was not sufficient. I am sorry we have such a bad reputation here. I don't know but we deserve it, but I hope the later comers are going to profit by some of the mistakes of their elders.

I must beg pardon for writing on this paper. I left home very suddenly a week ago, & did not come provided with the proper kind. I came here to meet a relative from San Rafael who is making a flying visit to Japan. He leaves tomorrow, but I shall stay a few days longer to see the friends & the work.

After this visit I hope to stay in Kobe till the first of Aug.

Yours very truly.

M. J. Barrows.

Kobe. Japan.

Yokohama, June 24.
Rec'd July 18. 1884.

P. 6

Kobe. Japan.
April 18th 1880.

My dear Dr. Clark.

The time has come when the mission feel that I ought to act upon the permission received last year, and turn my face towards home. It is a trial to leave, but perhaps it would never be easier.

I hoped to have stayed another year - or at least till Miss Talcott's return to Japan, especially as there are several others for whom an immediate return seems more necessary than for me, - but I could not find one person to encourage it; and I did not quite like to take the responsibility of staying contrary to the advice of all. So it is decided that I go with the Pettees early in July. This will take us home in the heat of summer and I have hoped to spend a little time in Southern Cal. I have a sister in San Diego, and I would like to spend a month or so with her before going East. But she has no home and I shall be obliged to board with strangers, which will make my expenses more

than they would be to go directly home. She my sister speaks very highly of the climate there, and it is a quiet place away from all public demands, a good place to rest I think. This sister is one whom you met in Montpelier some years ago. She has seen great sorrow since then. She buried her husband (Rev. A. S. Barrows, then of Colchester. Vt.) under the waters of the Pacific on their way to Cal. whither they were sent by the physicians in search of health, and she and her only son have been there since. I feel that I cannot go East without first seeing them. I hope my present plans will meet your approval. I shall be very busy up to the time of going. I am expecting to go to Okayama next week to make the tour of their out-stations again. Then I shall have a little time here before mission meeting. Our school closed last month and most of the women have gone to their homes, where we hope to hear from them. Miss Dudley is expecting to leave for Fukuoka this week. thence to Shikoku and home again. If we could duplicate ourselves there would still be more work at our hands than we could do.

Yours affectionately
M. J. Barrows

Recd May 13

M. J. Barrows

San Francisco. Cal.

July. 20th 1885.

My dear Dr. Clarke.

Here we are on this side of the sea. We arrived yesterday, after a safe & pleasant voyage. & are glad to be in our native land once more. We are all comfortably well. We hear Miss Talcott is in Oakland & hope to see her today. I shall probably stay in this vicinity a week or so before going to my sisters in San Diego. I drew $36.00 from Mr. Flint this morning.

I cannot tell yet how much I shall need - but will try to make my expenses as light as possible. I will write you more fully as soon as my plans are matured - This is only to tell you of our safe arrival.

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

My address will be
Care of Mrs. A. S. Barton.
San Diego.
Cal.

that Mr. White cannot go.
I do hope Mr. Curtis' early
return is assured. For the
sake of the work, & for the
sake of the workers who are
left—the need is very pressing.

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

[illegible] Barton's
to papa

1

To Mrs. A. S. Barton.
San Diego. California
Aug. 28th 1885.
P6

My Dear Dr. Clarke -

It is nearly four weeks since I came here & I ought to have reported sooner. This seems to be the sanitarium for Southern California as that is for the whole country. I have found no excessive heat here though we hear so much of it elsewhere. We are less than two miles from the sea, & have the fresh sea-breezes every day. The claims of society are not onerous! The country is about as much in need of missionary work as the one I have

9

left. There are some good people here however. & because of one - yes two of them, I find it hard to set the time for leaving. I have thought it probably would be better for me to stay till the hot weather was past before taking the long overland journey. I have wanted to be in Boston in time for the meeting in Oct: but don't know whether it will be possible. I must make some stops by the way - to see Miss Dulling's friends in Yankton. Da. my Sister in Iowa - & in Chicago, if nowhere else.

As to the money necessary for my expenses here - I enclose the items for my travelling expenses simply

Steamer ticket to San Diego & return	$30.00
Transportation of baggage into S. Fr.	1.75
Freight to San Diego	2.55
Breakfast in S. F.	.50
	$34.80

I paid $1.50 per day for board while in Oakland. & am paying $5.00 a week here.

Please let me know if you approve of this. & also if you have any suggestions to make with regard to my going East.

I met Miss Talcott in Oakland but was sorry I could not stay till Miss Clarkson's arrival. I am very glad she is going back & hope for much from it. I did not meet Miss Gunnison. I am sorry to hear

left [illegible] 1.75
for [illegible] 2.50
of [illegible] .50
it- [illegible] $4.75
dea [illegible]

probably would be better for me to stay till the hot weather was past before taking the long overland journey. I have wanted to be in Boston in time for the meeting in Oct: but don't know whether it will be possible. I must make some stops by the way. to see Miss Dudley's friends in Yankton. Da- my Sister in Iowa. & in Chicago, if nowhere else.

As to the money necessary for my expenses here. I enclose the items for my travelling expenses simply

since arriving in San Francisco
I have been making an estimate as well as I can. & think
if you can allow me this &
at the rate of $30.00 per month
from time of arrival in San Francisco
in addition I can get along.
I paid $1.50 per day for board
while in Oakland. & am paying
$5.00 a week here.

Please let me know if you
approve of this. & also if you
have any suggestions to make
with regard to my going
East.

I met Miss Talcott in Oakland
but was sorry I could not stay
till Miss Clarkson's arrival.
I am very glad she is going
back & hope for much from
it. I did not meet Miss Gunnison. I am sorry to hear

Old Colony R R }
Near Ashmont Station
~~Miss~~ Burrows

5
5.25
6.03
6.30

San Diego - Cal.
Sept. 16th 1885.

Dear Dr. Clarke -

I have decided to try to be in Boston by the 13th. leaving San Francisco on the 28th spending a week in Iowa, & leaving Chicago the 12th. of Oct. I have not written to the Com. of arrangements for entertainment because I have been so uncertain about being able to go. If it is not too late may I ask you to pass this letter over to them.

Letters addressed to
Mrs. S. S. Lyman. Maquoketa. Iowa. or to the Rooms 75 Madison St.

Chicago. will reach me.

Yours very truly
(Miss) M. J. Barrows.

Missionary - Kobe - Japan.

Miss M J Barrows
Sept 16 1885

Miss Mr [illegible]

Middlebury Vermont.
Feb. 22nd 1886.

My dear Dr. Clarke.
I am late in reporting to you my interview with Dr. Webber. It was quite satisfactory. He left me to infer that he thought me in a good way. praised the climate of Vermont: made some suggestions as to food. exercise &c. Said he supposed what I wanted most was

school another year! I am more & more sure that the school is a necessity in the work - & that by it we can speak with more months than in any other way - I hope your eyes are better - I want to assure you how large a place you hold in my reverence & love.

Yours very truly -
M. J. Barrows.

to get well as soon as
possible & go back to Japan.
When I assured him he
had read my heart he
advised that I give up
my class in S. School, as
being too much in the
line of my work. & said
I must not go about
talking in miss-y meet-
ings for six months.
To all of which I promised
obedience.
My last from Miss
Dudley speaks of needing
more room for our woman's

[illegible] Barro[illegible]

Rec'd March 23,
ans'd " 24
C. N. C.

Mrs. J. D. Davis
illness is very sad
I trust we are
not to lose him
to the work.

Middlebury. Vermont.
Mar. 20th 1886.

My Dear Dr. Clarke.

Miss Borden has asked me to write some account of the work in Japan for the last ten years for the May meetings. If I could have access to the Station reports for last year it would be a help to memory. Can you send them to me? If you can I will undertake to see that they come to no harm, & are returned soon.

Our Japan missionaries are still bold in asking for men & money, with strong faith that both will be given. Is there any prospect for the men? 6

I know of one young woman whom I want, but am not sanguine.
The action of the mission with regard to our school for Bible women shows how they look upon it now. I know your heart is in it, & hope the request will meet with favor in the councils of the Prudential Committee.
If Miss Talcott can stay with Miss Dudley till my return the school will be well cared for.
If she is allowed to it will be another indication of the value the mission put upon the school.

My heart is sad over the news of the sudden, & apparently hopeless illness of my old Pastor - Prof. Hyde -
He has been my most trusted adviser for nearly thirty years.
Very Sincerely - M. J. Barrows.

. G. We[illegible] D.

Boston Sept 10. 1886

Miss Martha J. Barrows seems to have gained much in health. If she will still be careful in regard to overtaxing herself too soon she can return to Japan in one year from this Fall with good prospect of being able to continue her work there. She ought not to return during the hot months; the middle of last of September would be early enough

S. G. Webber M. D.

10

8 G. Webbe

-er Sept 10 1886

leave until something is
settled. For them & for mother.

Yours very truly
Matthew J. Barrows

Miss Brewery [?]

Middlebury, Vermont.
Sept 26th 1886.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Miss Dudley & I feel a good deal disappointed by the action of the mission in regard to our school. Miss D- writes me that at mission meeting they decided to wait six months before asking for a grant for the new building. & "see what effect the Kyoto school has upon it." - which must mean that the Kyoto school is to cover the same ground, & be in some sense a rival.

Miss Dudley feels quite strongly, & I am inclined to the same opinion, that we cannot afford the force to carry on two such

schools. & that with the added attraction of the nurses school in Kyoto, & the éclat which that will give, the tide is sure to turn in that direction, & that it will be better to pass this child of our love over to them at once, than to give more time & strength to it, to see it fade away & die on our hands. Dr. Berry wrote me last year that his projected school was in no way to interfere with ours, but to be supplementary to it. The plans must have been changed since then. We feel very deeply the importance of this work, & we love it, but if it is best to put it into other hands we can cheerfully turn to other things. I hope

you will not be surprised if word should come that the Kobe school for Bible women is given up, though I know that was far from your thoughts for it, as it was from mine when talking with you. Of course nothing will be done without the advice of the mission.

I have sent Miss Stanwood Miss Talcott's own account of the experience of which I tried to tell you.

I am very well since coming home, & not much tired. I may be kept here longer than I thought. The confirmed ill health of my brother & his wife make some change very desirable, & I can hardly

Miss M J Barrows

Middlebury, Vermont,
Sept. 27th 1886,

Dear Dr. Clark.

Thank you for your kindness in regard to the refit money. It is a help to be able to spend a part of it before leaving the East. I hope to gain much more in health in the year to come than I have in the year past.

I am not feeling anxious at all about our school. I am sure the right decision will be made & there is plenty of work.

Yours very truly
Martha J. Barrows.

P.S. You will notice that the mission appoint Miss Bliss to Okayama — Miss Dudley to

Spent her summer vacation in Nikko, & was to visit Niigata before going home.

Discourses on Prophecy. Davison
Riches of Bunyan.
Treatise on Prayer.
The Sabbath - Gilfillan
Vinets Miscellanies.
Memoir of Nettleton.
Griffith's Park St. Lectures.
Chalmers's Discourses.
Calvin's Institutes. 2 vol.
Dick's Theology - 2 vol.
Sermons & Memoirs of
George Shepard.
Bringing in the Sheaves - Earle
Reformed Pastor. Baxter.
Bibliotheca Sacra - Vol. for
several years.

Miss M. J. Barrows. S

Middlebury. Vermont.
Oct: 25th 1886.

Rec'd Oct. 27.

Dear Dr. Clark. ans'd

When I was in Boston you kindly told me to let you know the amount of my dentistry bill when it came in. It is $20.00 twenty dollars - did you mean to imply that you could make me an extra grant for this - or ought I to take it from my refit now that I am permitted to draw that?

One thing more. I have in my care a library which belonged to my brother in law, containing a good many theological works, which so far as they are valuable ought to be still at work. My sister, now in California, proposes sending them to -

Japan to form the nucleus of a loaning library for our young ministers. She wishes to put them in my care - & as our house is a central place & a frequent stopping place, it would not be inconvenient there. I will send you a list of the books, & would be glad if you will tell me what you think of it. If there are any among them which you think would not be of use please cross them & return the list.

Miss Dudley writes that the mission do not wish to unite the schools - & she will go on -

Our State Branch W. B. M. holds its annual meeting here on Wed.

Yours very sincerely -
Martha J. Barrows.

List of Books -

Olshausen. 4 vol.
Sacramental Meditations - Willison.
Theory & Practice of Preaching - Phelps.
{Edwards's Works. 4 vol.
(A reprint of the Worcester Edition
Dr. Emmons. 4 vol.
Revealed Theology - Taylor.
Practical Sermons. "
Moral Government. "
Thoughts on Preaching - Alexander.
Pulpit Elocution. Russell.
Ecclesiastical History - Council
of Nice - Eusebius.
Guericke's Church History - Shedd.
Homiletics & Pastoral Theology. "
Discourses & Essays. "
Charnock on the Attributes. Park.
Work of Preaching Christ -
Pastor's Hand-book.
Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the
Hebrews - Lowth.

Miss M. J. Barrows.

Middlebury. Vermont.
Nov. 17th 1886

Rec'd Nov. 19.
ans'd

Dear Dr. Smith.

Your kind letter is received today. I am glad you approve of the books. It seemed to me they might do good. I remember when we were speaking of the matter in the Spring you gave me encouragement that you might be able to raise some additions to the library. Our hope about it has been to make this a nucleus to which others should be added from time to time. 41
I will pack these & send to Boston

It is hard to content myself to stay away so long. I am constantly looking out for more ladies & wonder that there are not more ready to go & asking to be sent.

Very Sincerely Yours

Martha J. Barrow.

before I leave here - to be sent on with the next shipment - to Japan.

I am much better, & hope my health will gain still more in power of endurance before next Sept.

We are much relieved to hear that Dr. Clark is improving.

The suggestions of Mr. Ward with regard to dentistry were quite satisfactory -

I meant to say in regard to the books, that I hope to be able to send them myself -

The pressure of work in our field seems to be increasing constantly,

Mrs Barrows —

Middlebury. Vermont.
Dec. 30th 1886.

Dear Dr. Clark—

I want to congratulate you on your improved health, & that you are able to return to your home. Your health is very precious to a great many, & many were the prayers offered for your recovery.

You will be glad to know that our woman's school has had a very prosperous 15

opening. & Miss Dudley
feels much encouraged
in it - though she is left
to bear the burden alone.
The call from Okayama
was so loud that she
gave up Miss Talcott.
She has good help in
teaching from the Japanese
the young pastors - & our
school girls.
I am still here, kept from
leaving by a variety of
circumstances. principally
the feeble health of my
aged mother. which makes
it hard to leave.

I am very well, & enjoying this winter - am trying hard to find recruits for our school & woman's work. with what success we wait to see.

Wishing you a very Happy New Year!

Yours very truly -

M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows.

Middlebury, Jan. 4, '87.

Rec'd Jan. 10.

✓

Middlebury. Vermont,
Jan. 4th 1887.

Dear Dr. Clark—

Your kind letter of Dec. 29th was received on New Years day. Part of your questions were answered in a letter which I sent you on the 30th, but I will write a little more fully. First let me thank you for the assurance that my allowance is continued as last year.

I did expect to go westward before this but my extension of time to Sept. gave me more license. & my Mother's feeble health together with the fact that this will doubtless be the final leave taking has kept me here. I have thought too

91

that it was better to make my preparations for return as far as possible before leaving here. Mother is better than when I wrote you last week. If she should be comfortable I hope to be able to get away early in Feb. I expect to spend some time in the nearer west before going to California. My plan is after a short stop in Chicago to go to Minneapolis, & perhaps visit some other places in Minnesota; Those who have been giving their money for my support are anxious to see their protegé. From there I go to Yankton, Dakota - to Miss Dudley's friends, then to Magnolia, Iowa where I have a sister, & from there to California by the Southern route. I do not know -

how much of the expense should come into my travelling allowance from the Board - How is that?

I have been very well for the most part since I was in Boston. I still find it desirable to avoid overdoing in any way - I do not expect to recall the ~~lost~~ spent years physically - but hope with added wisdom to be able to turn the coming ones to better account & see no reason why I may not hope for ten more good years in Japan - or twenty if needed.

Yours very truly -
Martha J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows

Middlebury. Vermont
Feb. 28th 1887.

Rec'd Mar. 1

My dear Dr. Clark-

I write you a word. not that I have anything new to tell you. but that you may know that I am still here- It seems plain to me that my duty is here for the present. Mother needs my constant care- & I seldom leave her day or night- except for a short time.

We do not know how long she will stay with us. but her disease is such that there is no hope of recovery- I am

the only daughter who can be with her - & I seem to have been kept for this time. I am rejoiced over the prospects for our Bible Womens School - Have just received a letter from Miss Wingate with reference to it.

Very truly Yours

M. J. Barrows.

Have just heard of the prospect of new Missionaries for Japan in Mr. Gulick & Miss Fisher. Is it true?

Mrs. Barrows

Middlebury, Vermont.
Feb. 7th 1887.

Dear Dr. Clark -

Your favor of Feb. 3rd came Sat. I am still uncertain when I shall be able to leave home. My Mother has been very feeble since New Years & much more so for the last week. Should she be better, as we hope, I must get away very soon. but if she should continue to grow worse I can hardly leave her. I will write you again soon.

Yours very truly.
Martha J. Barrows.

18

Miss: M. J. Barrows
Middlebury, March 9. '87
Rec'd March 10.

Wrote her that Dr. C.
would have her letter
on his return. when
she might expect to
hear from him - also
that the theory of
Mr. P's was new &
opposed to all previous
& it is to early to form opinion
- & that I should hesitate
to buy even at 15 #

That we got good dis-
count from Houghton
M. & Co. - & so she had
better order it through
Mr. Ward - if she pur-
chased it - C. A. C.

Middlebury. Vermont.
Mar. 9th 1887-

Dear Dr. Clark-

Thank you for your kind words of sympathy. You will be glad to know that my Mother is better, so much so that if she can get through the trying months of March & April we shall hope to keep her with us some time longer- Your interest in my work & early self denial for it have always been an inspiration to me- I have not felt at all anxious over this delay, the "leading" has been so evident; I have only been thankful that I was kept here for this time. I shall wait to see still further im- 19
provement before deciding

upon the time of leaving.
Miss Wingate writes me that
they want me in Elgin April
6 & 7. when they will try to raise
the money for our Bible
Woman's School. I want to be
there, but the time is near.

I would like 2 ask advice
with regard to a purchase I
have thought of making.
prefacing my request by beg-
ging that if it is a trouble to
you you will pass it on to
some one else. When I was
with Miss Borden a year ago
I saw the unbound sheets
of a new book called
The Holy Houses. by
Timothy Otis Paine. L.L.D. -
being a description, with charts,
of the Tabernacle & Solomon's
Temple. he had but little

time to look at it then, but it
seemed to us both that it might
be a valuable aid in teaching.
Have you examined the book,
& what is your opinion of it?
A little money has come to
me which I want to put into
something that will be of
service to the work but I
have not seen enough of this
book to be sure of my own
judgment about it.
I do not know if it is possible to obtain any reduction
in the price - $20.00 -

Yours very sincerely
M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows

Middlebury. Vermont.
Mar. 12th 1887.

Rec'd March 14.

Mr. C. N. Chapin. Ans'd C.N.C.
Dear Sir.

Thank you for answering my questions about Mr. Payne's book. I had not seen Mr. Hazard's criticism, or any other except brief notices when the book came out. After what you say I should certainly hesitate about getting it. It is well for those of us who teach others to keep to the old ideas until the new are 20

Person better!
Now I would like to ask you another question. What, in your opinion, is the best Encyclopedia that could be bought for $15, or about that?

Yours very truly -
M. J. Barrows.

Mrs H. J. Burpee

Middlebury. Vermont
Apr. 9th 1887.

My dear Dr. Clark.

I write a word to tell you that I have set the first week in May as the time for leaving home. Mother seems so comfortable that I think I may leave her then. I have some thought of going via. Boston. I have a little of the feeling that I shall not take a good start otherwise. but will write you of that later.

I have heard within a few days of the accident by which Miss Bliss is laid aside - temporarily I hope - I know

what a trial it must be to her. Am glad to hear through the Scudders & others of new appointments to Japan. But for Dr. Webber I would have been ready to sail with them in June! I do not rebel. It is all right: & every step has been so kindly ordered so far that I haven't a fear for the future.

Mrs. Scudder urges me to go to Niigata on my return - I should suppose Mr. Leavitt might work on their basis.

Very sincerely yours
M. J. Barrows.

Mrs Barrows

Middlebury. Vermont

May 7th 1887.

Dear Dr. Clark -

You will put me down as a very uncertain person. I am delayed again for the same reason which has kept me here so long. I sent a box to Boston for Japan yesterday, & have my trunks all packed - but Mother has been more feeble than usual all the week. I sometimes wonder if I do right to leave her at all. I am living from day to day - & waiting for light enough to see ahead

22

Yours very truly-
M. J. Barrows.

P.S. The books for starting our Loaning Library are in the box I sent yesterday-

five years? I have a friend, a young lady about twenty-five. - in fact she is a cousin somewhat removed. She is an experienced & successful teacher, & is very much interested in the work in Japan. She doubts her own fitness for general work. though I feel quite sure she would develop a fitness & love for it. My only doubt is with regard to her health. She has been teaching continuously for some years - & is very much worn by it: but I feel quite confident that a few months rest would be all that is needed. I promised to make inquiries about her case when in Boston, but since my going is delayed I would like to know your mind about it.

M. L. B.

Wm Barrows

Middlebury, Vermont.

May 18, 1887.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your kind letter of the 14. was received yesterday. The delay of my last was occasioned by an oversight on the part of the bearer. When that was written we thought my mothers illness was only temporary. but for the last few days it seems apparent to us all that she will soon exchange this earthly tabernacle for the heavenly mansions.

Of course my way is plain to me now. After her partial recovery from the severe illness of last winter I was in much doubt about my duty. 23

Her need of me was not imperative. She has her home with my brother, & would not lack any needed care or comfort, but my brother's wife is a semi-invalid, & there seemed no one who could do for her as I could - Yet mother was unwilling that I should delay my return to stay with her. She said repeatedly, when reading the reports & letters from Japan, that she felt as if she could hardly wait for the time to come for me to be back.

I tell you this that you may see why I was troubled to know surely what I ought to do - Such trouble was needless - my way was clear from day to day - & now it is very

plain how kindly all has been ordered for us.

I will let you know of any changes as they occur.

My preparations for return are all made, my heavy baggage has been sent on. This seems to be my last work here.

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

P.S. I am reminded of another matter about which I wished to consult you. In the present need of teachers of English would you wish to send out young ladies for that special work, who would not feel obliged to learn the language & who could not pledge themselves to remain longer than

Miss M. J. Barrows.

Middlebury, June 22, '87.

Rec'd June 24

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Middlebury. Vermont.
June. 22" 1887.

My dear Dr. Clark -

Give us joy for another Saint - who has entered into rest. Mother left us Sabbath evening, & yesterday we laid the body away with other precious dust to wait till Jesus comes.

And now my work here is done, & I shall be ready in a few days to turn towards Japan again - glad, so glad, that I may go with the message which will help some other souls to know how to live & how to die.

I am somewhat tired & worn - but shall soon rest.

247

I am afraid I can hardly get out of the country early in Sept. as I had planned – there is so much to be done between here & San Francisco, but I hope to go in time for our Winter school.

I may be detained here for two weeks longer –

Very truly yours.

M. J. Barrows.

we see what will be.
I think she is feeling happier & more contented in her own mind, ready to do the work of today & leave the rest.
I cannot bear as to have her wearing herself out here when her strength & experience & fitness are so much needed in Japan.
I am stopping with Mrs. Hyde but miss the welcoming face & helpful words which have always greeted me here.
Poorer here - but richer beyond!
I have not yet met the ladies of the W. B. M. I. but hope to call today.

Very Affectionately Yours
M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows,

28 Washington Boulevard.
Aug. 1st 1887.

Rec'd Aug. 4.

Dear Dr. Clark -

I arrived here Sat. evening, having had pleasant visits in Buffalo, Twinsburg, Cleveland, & Three Rivers, Mich. - & as comfortable a journey as the heat & dust would allow. I shall probably leave here for Minneapolis on Fri. of this week - where my address for the week following will be 2750 2nd Ave. South.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Misses Conrad of Cleveland, & enjoying the hospitality of their pleasant home - They are fine young ladies, & seem well fitted for the work - &

[Cross-written note in the upper left, written sideways over the heading: Miss Parmelee … [illegible] …]

are looking forward to it joyfully. It was refreshing to see how cheerfully their friends gave them up to it.
I especially enjoyed my visit with Miss Parmelee - & can understand her circumstances better than before - & I cannot help thinking that some way will be open for her return before many months. Her mother certainly ought not to be left alone, but there is another daughter & a son - both of whom have their work here, & either of them could take care of the mother without giving up everything else - as Miss P. must do. The sister is a minister's wife in Penn. has a pleasant home, & it would

seem. could have her mother with her without interfering with her other duties. The son is not yet fully established in business but if he does as well as he has for the last few months will soon be able to have a home to which he could take her. If Miss P— stays with her where they are she has not the means of support, but must do something to help make the ends meet. This will necessarily take her away from home much of the time leaving the mother alone. I very much hope that some other arrangement can be made before many months. I wish her separation from the Board might be deferred a little longer till

Mrs M J Barrows
(Japan)
aug. 8. 1887

To Rev. W. L. Chase.
2750 2^d ave. South.
Minneapolis. Minn.

Aug. 8th 1887.

My dear Dr. Clarke
I am here stopping with these friends of yours. Who are also old-time friends of mine.
I met your sister at Plymouth ch - yesterday.
I find many friends here - & it looks as though it might be difficult to obey your parting injunction. The only way to keep still is to stay away

26

from these places!
Pleasant things have been happening to me all the way.
You will have heard news of Miss Talcott before this reaches you -
My address this week will be as above - next week To Mr. Dan'l Grosse, Yankton Dakota. after that to S. D. Lyman, Maquoketa Iowa -

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

Rec'd M. J. Miss Barrows

To S. D. Lyman: Japan

Maquoketa. Iowa.
Sept: 13th 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark -

Will you kindly send me a copy of the "Manual" for missionaries. There is a young lady here who is weighing the question of the foreign work with especial reference to Japan.

I expect to be here through this month & then go on to California - I am planning to sail with Miss Gulick, & Miss Clark of Peacham, Vt. She will not be ready to go before about the middle of Nov. My address in Cal - after Oct: 1st will be Care of Mrs. A. S. Barton. National City. San Diego Co. Cal.

Very Sincerely - M. J. Barrows.

27

Her mother is one of the earnest workers of the Woman's Board - & would rejoice to have her daughter go. I wrote to Mr. Pettee about her. thinking of Okayama. but do not know whether he has done anything about it.

I would like to ask whether in sending ladies to Japan now you would still send those who are not prepared to be leaders in educational work.

I have been able to visit only a few places since I have been here. but have been greatly cheered by the interest I have found in some of them in missionary

Miss M. J. Barrows

To S. D. Lyman.

Maquoketa, Iowa
Sept. 22nd 1887.

Dear Dr. Clark - Rec'd Sep. 26

Many thanks for your letter with the "Manual". I have sent the latter to the lady who is interested. I am sorry to say I am afraid she is hardly a suitable one to go. She is a devoted Christian & much interested in the work. The recent death of her mother leaves her free to enter it. But she is probably past 35 years of age. & her pastor's wife & other friends speak of her as lacking in quickness & tact & power of adaptation.

28

She has not had the education or experience which would fit her for the requirements of school life in Japan. I don't know what she herself will decide but I do not dare to encourage her. There are others of whom I feel more sure. One young lady in Yankton Da. Miss Lily Matthews about 19 yrs of age (I think), a graduate of the college there, self-educated, has consecrated her life to missionary work. Would prefer Japan. But is ready to go anywhere. The church there will send her to Chicago for a medical education first.

There is a young lady
in Anamosa - Iowa.
Miss Marion Stacy - who
would respond I think to
an earnest call - & who
seems to me admirably
fitted in all respects for
our work in Japan -
I spent three days in her
home & was very much
interested in her. She
graduated from Iowa
College last summer, &
is one of those who pledged
themselves to foreign work
if it should seem best for her to go.
She is a fine musician -
& well skilled in the more
rare but necessary accom-
plishments of the home-
keeper - is 19 years of age.

week. Last week
I was in Wilson at the
home of Rev. Mr. deRiemer
formerly of Ceylon.
I go on to California next
week. Probably on the 27th
I think of going by "Farmers
Excursion" which saves $24.50
in expense but necessitates
Sunday travel. Will it pay?
I shall hold myself ready
to go sail by the Oct. 9th
steamer if Miss Zulick or
Miss Clark so decide. Though
it gives me a very short
time with my sister in ~~Lowa~~ Cal.
I am very well thank you,
& hope to feel quite strong
when I get back.
I ought to apologise for
sending you so long a

letter at this busy time -
I wish I could be at the
meeting in Springfield -
I can only pray for
Divine guidance & a Spirit
of love & harmony -
Very sincerely yours
M. J. Barrows.

After next week my address
will be
Care of Mrs. A. S. Barlow.
National City.
California.
San Diego Co.

Miss M. J. Barrows.

Nat. City, Nov. 21. 1887.

Rec'd ~~Nov~~ Dec. 1.

National City, Cal.
Nov. 21st 1887.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your kind letter of the 8th was received two days ago, & I was very glad to hear from you again before leaving. I leave here for San Francisco by steamer on the 24th - Thanksgiving day! - It is particularly fitting for I am very glad & thankful to be so near my work again - thankful for health so far restored that I feel fully justified in returning thankful for all the dear friends left behind, & for the brother whose interest

in the work is no less I am
sure as she looks down upon
it from her heavenly home
thankful for all the new
ties formed in these last
months for the works sake.
& most of all thankful for
the promise renewed without
which I could not take up
the responsibilities again.
"My strength is made perfect
in weakness".
The two years at home have
been a great help to me in
many ways besides health
I feel quite strong now.
My head will not bear
as much as it would some
years ago but as an
offset I know better how
to take care of it.

I anticipate very much from Miss Hovey's going. Miss Dudley & I are ready to give her a home in Kobe. I am glad to hear of another teacher going. Yes. Miss Gardner is a very earnest faithful efficient woman.

With affectionate regards I am

Yours very truly.
M. J. Barrows.

I am rejoiced to be
here again.

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows. 5

Kobe. Japan.

Dec. 27th 1887.

Rec'd Jan. 21, 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I have

only time this morning to tell you that we are here. We arrived in Yokohama on the 20th & in Kobe the evening of the 24th. We had a long passage & a rough one - but a good ship, well officered, &

30

pleasant company—
& were brought safely
through. Last night we
sent the Greens, Carys,
& Miss Davis on their
way. So we go & come.
We have a treasure
in Miss Howe. Her
interest in the work
& the people—her genuine
good sense, her preparation
for her department
of work & enthusiasm
in it make

so sure that we shall not be disappointed. I hope for great results from his coming. I feel personally responsible for the care of his health, & shall try to have him begin slowly. The Bible woman's school is closing well. I will write more fully later. This must go to catch the mail.

Kobe, Japan.
July 7th 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark.

The mail goes this morning & I want to send you a few words. In one thing at least I find it easy to fall back into the old ways on my return, that is the ease with which we can put off letter writing till next mail. Immediately upon my return I resumed my relations with the churches in this vicinity - Kobe - Tamondori - Nishinomiya - & now & then a hand stretched out to Sanda & Himeji. When the railroad to the latter place - which they promise us in Nov. is done it will be comparatively easy to include it in our station work.

I did not go into the school during the winter as it was already provided with teachers - & there was so much to be done outside. After the close of the school, when Miss Dudley went to Shikoku in May I turned towards Tamba, in response to an urgent request from Dr. Davis &

Dr. Gordon. as none of the ladies in Kyoto had both time & strength & the language to go. "I took one of our women from the school with me. & in twenty four days we visited & held meetings in thirteen different places. travelling over 150 miles, by jinrikisha, kago & on foot. There were Christians in all these places, in some not more than one or two. in others twenty or more. Many of them had never been visited by a foreign lady before. Our welcome everywhere was most hearty. Mr. Murakami who has been a Bible seller in Tamba from the beginning of the work there, & knows every man woman & child of them - went with us. The Christians all look upon him as a father, & his presence helped us to make the most of our time. It seemed as though little could be accomplished by visits of only one or two days & nights in a place. but they wanted us to go to every place, & prepared the way before us by letter so that no time was lost. There were some places where I longed to sit-

down for a month & help them, & I should have done so but that it did not seem best for us both to be away from here so long. I think it was the best thing for us to do as we did this time, but if I should find a place to go again I should feel like selecting the most needy places & giving the most of my time to it. Those twenty-four days were packed full of interest, but there are some among them that stand out vividly as I look back upon them. There as every where the fields are white. A new pastor is to go to the Tamba church in Sept. & we have his promised wife with us. She will stay with us another year. One thing that strikes me forcibly in coming back to the work is the increasing demands of the woman's work. the desire for a better education among & for the wives as well as daughters. English is very much sought for every-where, & foreign dress & appointments grow more popular. A little help in these things opens doors to many hearts & homes. Societies for advancement are common

+ public addresses often called for.
Our girls schools must take an advanced stand to meet the requirements.
Our own Bible school is hardly pressed for English, but as yet we do not give it a place. Miss Home's work is very promising. I have not time to write about it this morning, nor is it necessary, as I presume she has reported for herself. I only want to add my word. The Xain women in Kobe, who have been working & praying for the means to start a kindergarten for the poor for two years feel that the Lord sent her to them. They have over three hundred dollars on hand that they have gathered among themselves. I will enclose a map of Tamba with the places visited.
I never enjoyed the work so thoroughly as now. We are glad to know that there are more coming to us. We feel like congratulating every one of them.
I am very well.

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows
Kobe, July 7. 1888.
Rec'd Aug. 2.

5

word - the women that publish the tidings is a great host".

We are having a pleasant summer on the mountain - I was tired when I came up, but am feeling much rested now - I expect to go down in about a week. You will excuse me for writing on this paper - I have none of the mission paper at hand - & this is especially for you - knowing your interest in this work -
With sincere regards -

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows.

Mt. Hiei - Japan.
Aug. 25th 1888.

Rec'd Sept. 20.

Dear Dr. Clarke -

My letter from Kobe was already on its way when yours of July 2th was received. I will only add a word about our "Evangelistic School for women" (Fujin dendo gakko) to catch this mail.

I think Miss Dudley sent you a report of it in the early summer. I only want to say that we are greatly pleased with the way most of the women are doing this summer.

Of the twenty four boarders who were in the school last winter five have husbands & homes. These are all earnest women & are doing what they can in & about those homes -

2

without pay. Five are working under the direction of missionary ladies, & supported by them. One of these enters the Kioto girls school next month for the regular course - supporting herself. Four are supported partly or entirely by the churches for which they are working. One of the most earnest & efficient ones gives her time freely - as she has done for years to the work of her church. Another is taking care of a sick mother in Joshiu - & doing earnest work besides. She comes back next year. Three are left in the school & going on with their studies this summer. One is with us here. The other four were with us for various reasons but did not have in view direct Christian work. We have reason to think

most of them are doing all they can. One disappoints us so far. The four who were not boarders are all earnest workers. Others came more or less regularly. We do feel that we have great reason to thank God & take courage. The women have been well received by the churches wherever they have been. We have hoped that the churches might be ready to take them up & assume their entire support as fast as they were ready to leave us. But that is perhaps too much to expect of them. While they are being helped in the support of their young men evangelists we can hardly expect they will do more for the women. It is evident that the women of this country have much to do in its evangelization. "The Lord giveth the

others grow so freely we feel quite justified in indulging & cultivating a taste for them.
Last month after Miss Dudley came back from Shikoku I made a second visit to Tamba - was away two weeks, & went to only a part of the places visited in the spring. In Sonobe, a place where the beginning of the work dates from about the time of our visit, we spent a week helping the women to form habits of Bible study - It did my heart good to sit down with them from day to day & help open for them the mine which has such wealth of hidden treasures. It is wonderful to see the change in that one place. When we went there in the

Kobe, Japan.
Nov. 11th 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I send you by this mail pictures of our new school building. We had them taken at the close of the Spring term, & I am sure you will be glad to see them. The building has two rooms for students up stairs besides the chapel. which is divided into two by sliding doors, & three rooms, two recitation rooms, dining room & kitchen on the first floor, with a good entrance & pleasant halls & stairway.

The outlook over the city & bay on one side & the mountains on the other is very beautiful. We can now accommodate thirty five women,

33

& shall have nearly or quite that number this winter when all are in. We have been in session a week. We have felt that it might be best to keep our numbers as low as that for the present at least.
We have refused several applicants this year, either on account of unfitness in age or other things.
We want to make the school such that it shall always be a recommendation to any woman to have come from here. We want our women to do no inferior work among the churches.
As some of the old ones come back to us this year fresh from contact with the work it gladdens our hearts to find that more & more they are coming to desire

those things which are most necessary, & to feel that they have not time or strength for other things. We think there will be less pressure for English this year than last. Miss Dudley & I each spend three hours a day in the school - & we have besides the help of the three Kobe pastors. It is most delightful work - Most of the women are eager students, & their bright questions & observations would quickly cut through any superficial instruction.

I would like to say of the inside view that it was taken after our first wedding there. It might be mistaken for a flower show instead of what it is, but in this country where these lovers

Miss M. J. Barrows.
Kobe, Nov. 11. 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 10.

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Spring there were only three places where we felt at liberty to call. We made our parting calls this time at Gonzales' houses, & met a warm welcome & an eager invitation to come again at every one. The tender earnest prayers at the meeting the night before kept our eyes filled with happy tears. Two judges of the court were there who have been hard drinkers & both confessed to the Lord what bad men they had been & thanked Him for the grace which had lifted them out of the pit into which they had fallen. The wife of one of them said to me that until last Spring their home was full of trouble, but now they were so happy. The new pastor has his home in Gonzales.

but his parish is large -
There are five regular meeting
places with churches besides
this. He is a promising
man.

Neither Miss Dudley or
I are as strong as giants,
but we try to take care of
ourselves, & pray for the
grace of continuance."

Miss Talcott & Miss Howe
have been in Tokio the last
six weeks, giving a lift to
the churches there. We expect
them back soon.

The union question
absorbs a great deal of time
& thought at present. Your
~~tele~~Cablegram came yesterday.
We can only pray for
guidance for those who have
the matter in hand.

I wish you could have
been in our meeting last

evening & heard the reports of the women of their summers work.

We have enjoyed the accounts of the meeting in Cleveland.

Please excuse me for writing on this paper. I had none of the other in hand & was afraid if I did not write now I should not find another time.

Yours very truly
M. J. Barrows.

Miss M. J. Barrows,
Kobe, Jan. 23, 1889,
Rec'd Feb. 20.

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Kobe. Japan.
Jan. 23rd 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Our home mail is just in & brings a very kind letter from you, for which I thank you. Your words are always welcome & helpful.
I have not time to write at length tonight as it is already late & tomorrow will be a busy day. but the mail leaves in the morning & I want to send a word in response to what you say of Miss Bradshaw. You wrote to Miss Dudley of her coming & we were expecting her to be with us for a time at least & had corresponded with her to that effect. but our Sendai

34

friends were anxious that she should go there first: thinking it would seem more like home to her there if she had her things there & got acquainted with the place & people before going any where else. They propose to let her come to us in the Spring for awhile. We are glad to welcome another lady to the woman's work. & it will be a privilege to give her any help we can.

Our school is going on well. & is very satisfactory this winter. You will see that I am pretty well when I tell you that I teach twenty six Bible classes a week.

This for tonight:

Very Sincerely Yours

M. J. Barrows

UNION POSTALE
CARTE POSTALE
UNIVERSELLE

萬國郵便聯合端書

2 EMPIRE DU JAPON 3

YOKOHAMA 1889

BOSTON MAY 17 89 1 A.M.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Congregational House
No. 1 Somerset:
Boston. Mass.
U. S. A.

大日本帝國政府大藏省印刷局製造

Kobe. Japan.

Dr. N. G. Clark - I send you by this mail the photograph of our class of women post-graduates, with their teachers. I have written their names with the places where they will work.

Yours very truly

Apr. 22" 1889. M. J. Barrows.

Kobe Japan.
July 6th 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I write you a few words by this afternoons mail to tell you that I have just returned from a months trip in Tamba. The work there seems more encouraging than ever before. One of the graduates from our school went with me. We visited nine different places - two of them for the first time. One of these - Fukuchiyama, is the principal place in the province of Tamba & has been called a strong hold of Buddhism. When we decided in conference with Mr. Tomiyoka - the Evangelist in Tamba - to go there we sent for Dr. Gordon & two or three Japanese brethren to come & hold a theatre meeting, they responded. Over four hundred came. & listened quietly to the end - & asked for more. Among those who gave aid in making the preparations was the father of Mr. Nakashima, the young who has recently left Yale with such honors. also the head teacher in the public schools. The latter gathered the women together in his own home for a meeting, & in the front ranks were a company of girls from the school. Two men walked here from Ayabe - about eight miles distant - to beg us to go there. a

when they had an ascent they returned the same night to Japan. One of these is teacher of English in the school, & probably the only Xian in the place. "They wanted a woman's meeting but said they were afraid there would be but few out as they were old fashioned people there, & the women seldom left their homes. As before the school girls had the front, & there were ~~but~~ few others when we began. but they kept coming in till in the end there were nearly a hundred. The faces of some were an inspiration. the mayor's wife gave little nods of approval. & the mother of another official by her side wiped away the tears. At the close they said "If you could only stay two or three days more!" In the afternoon Dr. Gordon addressed the schools on education, & at the close was asked to go to the mayor's house to meet & speak of Xianity to some who wanted to hear. & we had another chance with the few women who were there. How we longed to stay & help them! In Kayebara. where the first Xians were baptized a year ago the opposition has been so strong that a man not a Xian was obliged to give up his office because his younger brother became one. Now that whole family are near the kingdom. & there are many inquirers & public opinion is so much changed that the theatre was easily secured for a preaching service.

In another place we were invited to attend the exercises connected with the promotion of pupils in the public schools - & to speak to the two to three hundred scholars. In another place where a teachers convention was in progress a dozen or more came into the adjoining room & were unexpected listeners at a woman's meeting. The programme of the meeting was not changed for them, but they received their commit afterward from the pastor. It is a marked fact that so many of the teachers are either Xians or enquirers. I would like to tell you more of the different places, & some of the instances of personal work but it is the same story everywhere. We are each one of us sure, when we come home from one of these trips, that our experience has been the most interesting - that our field is the most important. This is the best kind of work we can do - & our great regret is that we can do so little of it: our hands are so tied here. I do not understand how it is that there are not more who are pressing into the service. These opportunities cannot last always. It is a grave mistake not to be able to make the most of them now."

Misses Talcott & Dudley & McClennan leave for the Hokkaido next week. Miss Howe & I go to Niigata the last of this month.

Very sincerely yours.

M. J. Barrows.

Barrows, M. J.
1882

Kobe, July 6, 1889
Rec'd July 29

Bartlett, Mr. S. C. Jr.

S. C. Bartlett Jr
Rec Feb. 24 '87

Dartmouth College,
Hanover, N. H.

Feb. 22d 187

Dr Clark,

Dear Sir;

My Father has put into my hands your letter of the 19th inst, & wishes me to answer as you desire.

My plans had been, to teach two years in this country to get experience in that direction, a thing that I thought necessary to fit me in organizing ability for foreign missionary work. After that it was my plan to take a three

years' theological seminary course and offer myself to the board, to go as an ordained missionary. ~~So much~~ My first thought on hearing of your first letter to my father was that this was a chance, not only to get the teaching but also to learn the speech and ways of a foreign people to whom it might be useful to send me later.

So much for the past plans as you asked. Now ~~whether~~ with the fact in your view that I hope to make foreign missionary work my life-work, in some form or

other, I leave it to your judgment whether it will be best for the work to send me out for so long a time, as five years, in the first instance. Will it be better for not for me to go out for a shorter time and then decide whether or not to continue as a teacher or return and fit for the ministry when I have learned something of the tongue? If as a professor, in your opinion I could do as much good as if I were a minister I wish to go and try to reach the lower position. With so long a time as a life time to look out for it I ought to question closely. Were this position given me, would it be advisable (all personal

consideration aside) to go over married or single? Again in the latter case would five years time put me in position to change that state? Under most circumstances this question would be absurd. If it is so any way please excuse it. Another question what would be my financial resources as a dependent of the board in this position?

These questions are not to enable me to decide, for I have decided to apply for assistant missionary position for any time up to five years that with the above statement will appear to you to best serve the Master's purpose. Your decision will somewhat effect my future course of study so that an early answer is desirable. Yours very respectfully

S. C. Bartlett Jr.
Hanover.

S. C. Bartlett, Jr.

Dartmouth College,
Hanover, N. H. Mar. 4. '87.

Rec'd March 7.

Rev. N. G. Clark;

Dear Sir:

I suppose it is hardly necessary to more than acknowledge the receipt of the letter you so kindly forwarded me a copy of, as there is nothing in it that would tend to make me ~~any~~ change otherwise than to emphasize my statement of willingness contained in the letter of Wednesday evening.

A feeling of inertia owing to an

WF

attack of mild illness has caused my delay in answering.

Hoping that I may ere long receive a favorable answer to my previous letter I remain,

Yours very respectfully
S. C. Bartlett Jr.

March 4th, 87. Hanover, N. H.

Hanover N.H.
July 7th

Dr. Clark Dear Sir;

Mother and I have formed a sudden determination to go to Boston this afternoon and so I let you know as you requested.

I am sorry to give you no longer notice but the decision was not made till this morning and so could not be communicated sooner.

If fortune favors we may find you to morrow. If not some other day will have to do.

69

Hanover N.H.
July 7th

Dr. Clark Dear Sir;

Mother and I have formed a sudden determination to go to Boston this afternoon and so I let you know as you requested.

I am sorry to give you no longer notice but the decision was not made till this morning and so could not be communicated sooner.

If fortune favors we may find you to-morrow. If not some other day will have to do.

[illegible]

With the hope that you are in good strength.

I remain

yours respectfully

S. B. Barrett Jr.

With the hope that you are in good strength,

I remain

yours respectfully

S. B. Barrett Jr.

Items – Business

W. T. Sumner – Items

Mr. Hemenway

Special W. B.

" Sum Water

Organ – Pianos

S. C. Bartlett, Jr.

Hanover, July 7, '87.

Rec'd July 8.

cannot make it seem quite comfortable and right to my mother, to sail before the tenth of September, which is the later of the two dates. Will the steamer arrangements be made by you or shall I have that on my hands? Again is it desirable as the manual says for me to have a passport? If it is I suppose I must be about my preparations for that.

Rev. S. C. Bartlett Jr.

Dartmouth College,
Hanover, N. H.

July 23d '87

Rec'd July 25.

Dr N. G. Clark;

Dear Sir, I found your letter containing the information for which I had asked awaiting me on my return from visiting with my friend and classmate.

You offer me two steamers on which I may sail. I should like to leave in time to begin work promptly, but

40

It has been my plan since I have expected to sail from San Francisco, to start from here a considerable time before hand and stop over at Chicago for a visit of some length so that I suppose the Canadian Pacific will be scarcely the route for me to take. This visit at Chicago is rather more important than any at the East could be as outside of the immediate ~~Bartlett~~ household that is virtually my home.

Yours very respectfully

S. C. Bartlett Jr.

at Lake View. My time

there is not in flex-

ibly promised while I am

in Chicago, so that if

you could let me know

what time you would like

to have Miss Judson ar-

rive in Chicago I could

make my plans with reference to meeting

her, as the making of my

plans before hand will

be somewhat of a re-

S. G. Bergen[?], Jr.
Hanover Aug 3 87
Rec'd Aug. 4.

Dr Clark - Dear Sir;

Your kind letter of the 30th ult. is before me. I have some visits to make in the suburbs of Chicago - Glencoe, Lake Forest &c. I wish to spend Wed. Eve. the 29th of Aug. with my own church at Glencoe and Sunday the 24th with my brother

cessary courtesy to the friend I am to visit. You speak of a public meeting with us — as you ask for my plans I will say frankly that I should prefer that such a meeting should not interfere with the two dates mentioned above, but am of course a reasonable being and shall be pleased to meet the convenience of others. Should you wish to give me further counsel or information, I shall be still at Hanover as my trip to Moosilauke is given up.

With regard to the plan of stopping off at Salt Lake City, I am very much pleased with it. I had that in mind when I wrote but did not fully know of its practicability. Yours very respectfully S. C. Bartlett Jr.

Hanover N.H. Aug. 11th '87

42

Dr. Clark!

Dear Sir — I write to you now for such information with regard to the site from Yokahama to Kioto as it is necessary for me to receive from you. This question has hitherto escaped my mind. Yours of the seventh inst — I believe —, which is not just now at hand has been duly received

Yours very truly

S. C. Bartlett Jr.

Rev. S. C. B

Aug. 1

Bartlett

. 1847

part of my regular salary for instance (though that would be mere name, as it was voted before the Glencoe S.S. was so much as heard from) the defeat of the contributors' intentions would have been better disguised. As it is, if the money were put into the Panama Canal - or the Manilla lottery it would have as much connection with my work. Perhaps it is not known that the "regular appropriation for Evangelistic work in Kyoto" has never one cent of it been expended on me through me, nor where I should hear of it

S. C. Bartlett jr,
Rec. Mar 16 89
Ans do

Dr E. K. Alden:

Dear Sir;

I received your letter speaking about the contribution from some of the members of the Chenango club & S.S. I hardly think that on due consideration you would like to have me write to them about it, as they are young men of business, and the children of such so that the pleasing fiction of in some way being connected with me or my work would hurt them when dispelled.

If the money had been called

without special enquiry. Though there are various uses to which I could put it that would not effect me, but would effect my own work, I do not want the money. It is the name of the thing that I object to. I heard the Board charged with such things before I came out, but did not believe it. Trusting that it is purely a mistaken understanding of the will of the subscribers I shall keep myself from either helping the (to my mind) wrong proceeding, or making trouble by outside comment. If there is any explanation of this that will take off a little of its edge for one who has not yet got trained to see through a crooked tube I should be much relieved to receive it from you.

With the hope that my second letter of complaint may be much longer in coming to the Board, and the wish that this protest may not be put down to my discredit owing to hasty judgement on your part

I remain

Yours truly

S. C. Bartlett Jr.

Kyoto, Japan. Oct 21st '87

Dr N. G. Clark; Dear Sir—

My work as a teacher in the Kyoto College and Training School has begun. I laid aside your last letter to me for reference in the way of counsel, and did not lay up in my mind your request for a letter from San Francisco. When I learned that Mr. Newell had reported my arrival in that city, though I had intended on my own account writing you, I thought this announcement would suffice. Mr Clark's letter from Yokohama announcing the party's safe arrival at that place, was allowed to serve in the same way there. I have since come upon your letter.

All things here differ — wherein they differ at all — on the side of pleasantness, thus far. There is one exception to this; namely: my own inability to meet any of the students outside of the class room. I supposed that, though I came to teach

the main object in sending me was for chris-
tian work. Now though I am most comfortably
situated for my own health and pleasure and could
not be much better equipped outside myself for
that work, the fact of having now but one room
and that a bed room, with the prospect of no
more, makes it impossible for me to be more
than teacher of English, as no one knowing
the little that I do about the average Do-
shisha student would expect me to receive
them in my bed room. No family in the Mission
can afford more than one room, and more-
over a reception room in another's house would be
an imposition. I had intimation of this
before leaving home, but did not like to raise
objections on hearsay only. I can already see
very plainly for myself. I hope you will excuse
me for beginning to ask so early in my career.
I begin now because the sooner the thing is spa-

the main object in sending me was for chris-
tian work. Now though I am most comfortably
situated for my own health and pleasure and ~~can~~ could
not be much better equipped outside myself for
that work, the fact of having now but one room
and that a bed room, with the prospect of no
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than teacher of English, as ~~any~~ no one knowing
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them in my bed room. No family in the mission
can afford more than one room, and more-
over a reception room in ~~a~~ another's house would be
an imposition. I had intimation of this
before leaving home, but did not like to raise
objections on hearsay only. I can already see
very plainly for myself. I hope you will excuse
me for beginning to ask so early in my career.
I begin now because the sooner the thing is spa-

ken of, the more it will be realized that I feel it a necessity. I should, perhaps, not feel so thoroughly justified in writing thus if I did not know that every member of the station and even of some whom I have seen from outside agree with me on this. Unless I can have some such plan as was suggested: i.e.. a portion of future house, some temporary arrangement such as fitting up a study outside some where will have to be made. This would only be an additional expense that would in a few years at most have to be superseded by a greater expense and hence prove a real waste. With the hope that my urgency will neither be ~~taken~~ offensive nor yet without avail, I remain

Yours very respectfully

S. C. Bartlett Jr

Kyoto

Japan.

S. C. B

Kyoto, O

Rec'd

Bartlett, jr.,

Oct. 21, 1887,

Nov. 25.

Kyoto, February 24th. 45

Dr. Clark;

Dear sir:-

I have recently had an intimation from Chicago - not from any one directly concerned - that through Mr. Blatchford and others, my desire for a house has become known to a class of young men in the Union Park Church Sunday School. They are most of them more or less acquainted with me, as that is a class with which I was almost always connected when visiting Chicago. More over when I was starting from America they voted to make me an honorary member of their body, which has an organic relation to itself, besides its being a factor in the Sabath School. But my point is to follow. My informant says that there is great interest felt among the young men, in just the work that I am doing, and that if a letter stating my desire, should ~~from me~~ should bring this want to their notice, from me direct, they would be willing to raise the funds. Now as it is contrary to the policy of the Board to encourage such private appeals I thought it best to let you know, and ask your counsel. One thing may serve to complicate the case a little. some weeks before the hint came to me, I wrote, as I had promised to do, a letter telling them what I found the work to be, how I enjoyed it what I seemed most likely to succeed in, and - I think, but am not sure - mentioned that I was not meeting the students outside the class room as much as I though would be for my best interest, as a missionary. At that time I had not the slightest thought of their taking anything more than a fiendly interest in what I was doing. The letter was a very long one and the mention of a house being desirable was certainly not more than mentioned if even that, but with the feeling that they reported as having, that one mention, might be taken as the hint from me that my correspondent asked for.

You will, no doubt be disturbed by my garrulity, but I really did not which of the many unnecessary things I have said were the unnessary ones, and so have said all. I am well and very happy in the work. I am finding that I can work with out a house, but the increase of usefulness that it bring to me seems still to be as great as it at first struck me. I am going out to an interior city (Nagahama) to teach English for two hours once in two weeks, Thus fra every other time I have spent the Sabbath and done bible work all day. Thee journey is a long and expensive one but the expenses are borne by the teacher to whose school I go. He is not a Christian, and consequently it gives me a chance to get at him, that the native pastor does not have. The first Sunday that I was there He came to me four hours to hear the bible explained, went to here me preach through an interpretor in the evening. This last time he was more eager, and th I am getting a chance to comfort myself for th lack of opportunity to see the stu

to see the students in private as much as I should like. I am
~~disobeying your own commands about bed time, at this very instant,~~
disobeying your own commands, this very instant, about bed time, so
I had better close and escape a reprimand. Its Friday night
and makes less difference.

Yours very respectfully

S. C. Bartlett Jr.

S. C. Bartlett, Jr., 5

Kyoto, Feb. 24, 1888,

Rec'd Mar. 24.

Kyoto May 19th '88

Dear Dr. Clark;

I beg of you to pardon me that I have let two mails slip by without answering your kind letter, and thanking you for your effort in behalf of a home for myself. I can only plead two excuses: time full to overflowing and a dead tired body when the press was for an instant off. My health locally is very good 97

[illegible]

the whole concern has a general tired feeling that leads to ~~a~~ idling when immediate pressure of the minute is off, and after a day like today has been so spent, even the thought that it was Saturday scarcely makes me escape the blues for small results.

I may say in a spirit truly not wanting in humility, that in spite of the very small amount of time I have been able to give to it, the result of that little has been by no means calculated to dis~~en~~courage me. It

will be a long time yet before I can speak in public in Japanese, but even now a great deal of the conversation between me and my pupils at my room or on the street is through that medium. Notwithstanding what I heard last fall at one of the quarterly conferences of missionaries of this region, I do not think too much stress can be laid upon the advantages of knowing something of the language. Thus far I speak knowingly, for but a short time since I knew nothing and can see already that

the very little is much ahead of mine. I still
keenly feel the disadvantage of the lack of a real Japanese tongue,
while I have got taste enough to see the advantage
of a mongrell one, over a pure English. I don't limit
my self to any degree of knowledge as being the de-
fined sufficiency. From watching others I say the more
the better. Please let me extend through you the great thanks
due to the gentlemen, Messers Blackfor, Fairbanks and
others, personally known to me, who aided you so
substantially in supplying the needs of my share of the
work. I am moving slowly. Land is just a trifle

S. C. Bartlett.

Kyoto, May 19, 1888.

Rec'd June 21.

troublesome & fearsome and I am very satisfactorily situated in these temporary quarters in the old Gordon house, along with some of the vernacular theologians.

I must close, because of your time and my time and strength. Again: Thank you! Your counsel in the past has been most useful and if followed in all cases would have saved me some mental – perhaps physical – pain ere now. Please give me more as it shall occur to you. You just a trifle misunderstood my

last letter.

It was written to inform you that I did not apply to the Union Park Church Bible Class of Chicago, where as your answer expresses your approval of the very act I denied.

With the immense amount of correspondence ~~so~~ you have on your hands it is not surprising and the result is merely amusing in this case. Please excuse my mention of it.

Yours very respectfully

Samuel Colcord Bartlett Jr.

Kyoto Kyoto, July 5th '89 S

S. C. Bartlett, Jr.

Rec'd July 29

Dear Dr. Clark:- P. C. ✓ not used

My first letter written in my new house bears your name at the head.

I celebrated the "Fourth" by moving most of my goods in here. Unhappily for me the weather thus far today has not permitted moving the remainder but any way were they all here, until I receive the hundred dollars ($100.) usually appropriated to help furnish a new house it will look pretty bare for some time yet. This embarrassment ~~too~~ as well as

47

S. C. Bartlett Jr.

Rec'd July 29

difficulty of building was much increased by the ~~stc~~ addition by the Building com. against my protest to the three, against of a fourth room, for which ~~my protest~~ the ~~house was~~ appropriation was asked and granted. As you will remember such was the request you yourself published in the Herald. There are a number of minor details not included in the general contract that are unfinished, and in spite of vigilant supervision and examination before the money was paid numerous small repairs are already in order.

Such is the experience of everyone and as usual I expected to use

superior to universal experience but was doomed to disappointment.

So much for the dampers on enthusiasm. I have put them first because they are not important and I'd like them out of the way first. I am delighted with the new house, and with the liberality of the Board in granting it. I feel that not only before God has my responsibility vastly increased with the opportunities that such a place will surely bring, but also toward men I have greater accountability and I feel almost oppressed with the weight of that

burden. You have granted me the power now I beg of you keep in mind your obligation ~~th~~ to pray unceasingly by and specially that the weak one in whose hands it is put may be able beyond reasonable human expectation to discharge the trust. May God weild the power for me!

I had an appropriate dedication last night - in the long talk on the truth and love contained in the beatitudes with an ignorant but earnest Jinrikisha man. He came at nine and staid till 10-30

could ever since. Last night and night before he was alone with me owing & the confusion of my having two houses.

Night before last he was truly impressed with his duty to help his friends, in connection with the parable of ~~sow~~ sowing the seed. He is like a child, he made no objection that he did not know, but accepted the truth that what he did know was the extent of ~~the~~ his responsibility. He is so eager that he has borrowed a testament of me and when ~~he~~ he is sent home for his meals has been reading that. He was afraid that I would not like to have him take it to his stand and read it while waiting for passengers — a ten cent testament!

He in that way had read Mat 5 and 6

He is dreadfully stupid but he has a beautiful heart. He don't know the Chinese characters, and so he can't be sure of the meaning of the words which as you know are phonetically written beside the character in the bible.

~~After~~ When I first invited him in to my evening prayers (or prayer meeting — almost a preaching service)) he asked me what nights. I said "Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday; come some time." I had given a similar invitation to so many that I thought it doubtful if he ever came or at most once out of curiosity, but loco and be hold he said "I'll begin to night." And he has come when he

and came last night to have them explained. I spent nearly an hour on it. Hunger and thirst after righteousness. His literal mind could see the eager longing in the figure. Last night when I suggested that he eat his meals at their due time but take the book to the stand to read while waiting his [illegible] lighted. Don't you really object he said. When I said I did not, he was apparently very [illegible] happy. Such is the work that is going to come to me, I have faith & believe. While my chances for Spiritual help-fulness in the school also are on the rapid increase, this other work is the choice for my more distant future

I pray forgive this long trespass ~~any~~ on your time, and excuse me that I have not written in a form easy to file. I prefer not to have this filed it is not in general a business note though containing the one item of business that I would be obliged to have put to my credit the $100.00 for furnishing that is usual in these circumstances.

Yours most respectfully
Samuel C. Bartlett Jr.

Kyoto Nov 12th 1889 1

48

Dear Dr. Clark:

I write at this time, somewhat pressed for leisure, to take the liberty of suggesting - unauthorized - the name of a young man to fill the place of Mission Business Agent out here. Mr Pettee informs me that he wrote pressing the urgency of the call some 2 mails ago. I immediately recalled the wish expressed ~~on~~ by a very earnest Xian young man of good education in books as well as business, that there was work in Japan for a business man, as he did not feel himself fitted to go as a teacher or preacher. The young man's name is Harry A Rice (?) I think, at

any rate he is a member, ~~and~~ of and very earnest worker in Dr. Nobles church - the Union Park Church, Chicago, and can be found through him. Whether his circumstances are still such that he could put into effect the evidently sincere wish of ~~a week~~ two years ago, of course I can not tell, but I hope they are.

I will take this opportunity to say that I find this ~~home~~ a very pleasant home, and very useful as a means of getting close not only to my pupils but outsiders as well. I had some 25 calls singly and in groups from the various classes last week, for instance, and the calling has already begun this.

Perhaps you may enjoy an illustration of the way things work. A week ago Sunday two young

men entered and asked me to tell them 3 stories of Jesus. I was about to comply, but as a little pointer as to their sincerity I asked which language I should use. They immediately said Japanese, thus removing all doubt that it might be English instead of Jesus they wished to see. Monday evening as I unlocked my gate to come in after Mr. Gaines farewell meeting, a vernacular theologue asked if he might come and talk with me a while.

Tuesday forenoon I had a long call which ended in a confidential chat in Japanese, from one of the college 5th year students. That ~~even~~ in afternoon some 1st year and in the evening some Second year student came in half for business and half for amusement.

Tuesday or Wednesday noon a student came to represent the school in presenting me a prize the said I had earned by winning

a race the previous Saturday at their athletic meeting. So it goes.

Without the house I doubt if it would happen. The extra upstairs room is quite a white elephant, but I would rather have even that on my hands than have to refuse my callers or take them into any one elses house. As much as possible I encourage single calls, and couples. Hordes are hard to reach.

Yours very respectfully
Samuel C. Bartlett Jr.

Tuesday afternoon

Mr. S. C. Bartlett, Jr. 5

Kyoto, November 12, 1889.

Received December 7, 1889

✓

Private - not necessarily confidential
S.C.B.Jr.
S.C. Bartlett

Dr N. G. Clark;

Dear Sir;

I was very sorry to be unable to see you on my visit to Boston some two weeks ago, as I am in doubt as to the best course for me to pursue with regard to my relations to the A.B.C.F.M. In your opinion is it best for me to formally resign. I have every expectation - every day strength-

67

expecting of returning to Japan
but, while in this country, as
I do not now see any reason-
able ground for expecting ~~at~~ to
desire aid from the Board,
I desire in turn to be prac-
tically free from implicit
obligation. This year I shall
be employed to the wise ex-
tent of my strength - I have reason
to hope - without much study
on my own part, so that
from next year I shall
need three years in the

Seminary. I should have entered this year if I had not been pretty sure that through work in full studies would be beyond me.

My return will thus be delay one or two years beyond what I presume you would have looked forward to. I might have ~~??~~ taken more pains to hasten had not certain family reasons made it unlikely that I could return sooner even were my course finished. While I chafe a little at delay, I am so fully convinced that

it is wise that I shape but little.

I think on the whole I should like to retain a nominal connection with the Board, holding myself ready & do any service in my power, but would like your views as to the desirability of such a course in opposition resignation and later re application. I know of no reason why the same terms would not admit me again.

Yours very respectfully Samuel C Bartlett Jr.

Berry, John C. M.D.

To the Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street.
Boston, Mass.

My very dear Sir,-

It will occasion you pain to learn of the sorrow now weighing heavily upon our hearts - the illness and expected early death of our dear Mrs. Curtis. On Friday I was ~~summoned with~~ in consultation with Dr. Taylor when it was found that the disease from which she had so long suffered had taken on a malignant form with the seeming absolute certainty of an early fatal result. Indeed, if one can judge from existing symptoms and the revelations of the microscope there can be little doubt that it is simply a conflict between strength of constitution and strength of disease, with the certainty that the latter will conquer sooner or later. She is now very weak and suffers much except when under the

influence of anodynes. This sad case affords another illustration of the fact, so recently and so reluctantly ~~reluctantly~~ accepted by medical authorities, that, under the aggravating influences of weakened general strength and disturbed nutrition of the affected part, benign disease <u>may</u> take on a malignant form and destroy life.

On Friday night I announced the result of the council to Mr. Curtis suggesting that he break it gently to her, believing that she would feel easier and more quiet for a knowledge of her condition. This he did yesterday. She received the announcement calmly, remarking that she had wondered if the doctors knew what she felt to be true that her sufferings were nearly over and that she was almost home. This morning (Sunday) I came in to spend a portion of the day with them, and it is from their house I now write. When I en-

tered she greeted me with a smile, and asked how long I thought it probable before she could go. She wanted to know, she said, for she had many things to say. I told her she was very low and as she was liable to attacks of extreme suffering, she had better avail herself of her present quiet. For more than an hour she then talked with her husband, giving messages of love and farewell for her friends. At the close Mr Curtis told her of the union meeting to-night of all the native Christians in the city, to pray for her when she said - "Tell them, as a message from me, 'Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him: for we shall see him as he is'; and that 'I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things

to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

In spite of great suffering her face bears a smile of happiness and cheer; and the calm peace and joy with which she anticipates the realities of her heavenly home impresses one so forcibly as to constitute a visit to her chamber a rare privilege.

May God bless this affliction to all of us, and give us more and more of that hope in Christ which supports this dear sister so richly in her hour of greatest suffering and need!

Yours truly

J. C. Berry.

Ōsaka, Japan.
Oct. 3, 1880.

Rec'd Nov. 15

Oct 21. 1880.

To the Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston.

My very dear Sir & Brother, -

I fully intended writing by last mail in reply to your inquiries concerning Mrs. Adams return to Japan but was prevented from doing so.

In my ignorance of data necessary to an intelligent opinion I should, perhaps, do well to decline saying anything. Yet desiring so much her return to Japan if this is feasible, I may be allowed to suggest that, if Mrs. Adams present health is such as to lead her, with the advice of competant physicians who may know her present condition, to think it wise to undertake the sea voyage and a residence in a climate considerably moister from May to September than that in which she

has improved, there are some things not unfavorable to her. The winter climate of Kobe or Okayama is favorable to those suffering from weak lungs. The westerly and northerly winds which prevail from Sept: to May affords to those residing in these places a dry, stimulating and healthy air from the mountains; while the mildness of the temperature enables one ~~residing~~ to spend much time in the open air - a condition, of course, favorable to weak lungs. In addition to these, it may not be improper to bear in mind the fact that, in the relief from the drain of phosphorus from the system incident to child-bearing, the chances for Mrs. Adams continued health in any climate are further improved.

With hopes for her improved health and return to us, I am.

Yours truly

Okayama.
Oct: 21. 1880.

J. C. Berry.

Oct 25, 1880.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St.
Boston,

My very dear Brother, -

"If there has been a lingering doubt in the minds of the most unbelieving of the applicability of the Gospel to the wants of Japan, or of its power in restraining men in the license which follows the throwing off of idolatrous restraint and the taking on of the dangerous liberties of modern Nationalism, that doubt must receive a sharp rebuke in the progress which Christianity is actually making here among all classes, the hold it has upon men in modifying their conduct in life, and the confident expectation of prominent men that it is to Christianity they must look for relief from the dangers of socialistic agitation already threatening the Nation.

"When it is remembered that the

oldest Protestant church in Japan is scarcely eight years old and that the majority of the sixty-seven churches now organized have been established since 1877, it is saying much for the restraining and developing influences of the Gospel that the lives of these early church-members, surrounded, as they are, by unrestrained license of every sort, has been such as to lead many to look to Christianity for relief from the dangers now threatening the State. Indeed, so general has this feeling become in localities occupied by Christian workers as to have, not infrequently, amusing illustrations. Individuals are frequently found placing under Christian instruction those for whom they are responsible (wives, children, employes &c,) while they, with a Pharisaic confidence in their own righteousness, turn aside to the enjoyment of lighter and, to them, more agreeable pleasures. "This Christian religion is a grand good thing for the country

and I must favor its spread among the people; but — well I'm good enough without it, and am already rendering the country efficient service", is the Pharisaic, semi-patriotic utterance of many in responsible positions in the Empire. Not more, however, can be expected of such. They have been the last to accept Christ as a personal Saviour in every land, and they will be the last to do so in this. It is something, however, that the progress of the truth has already been such as to overcome their opposition and to command, in its behalf, their respect and favor.

This progress in the lessening prejudice to Christianity and the increasing willingness of prominent men to be known to favor it, was amusingly referred to by Imamura san, one of our prominent Christians, when, in referring to the attendance of the Governor and Mayor of Okayama Prefecture and City, respectively, at the re-

cent organization of the church here, he said: "At first, nobody took any notice of us; at Hikone, the local Government sent policemen who stood with their staves and covered heads during the entire services; at Okayama, the Governor comes with carriage and footman; next, perhaps, the Prime Minister, and finally the Mikado."

One thing, however, is certain: Christianity is advancing here as rapidly as is safe in the present foundation stage of the work, and I confidently believe that, by the end of the present century, Japan will be known as a Christian country and will take her place among the influences that shall operate in bringing the yet unconverted millions of Asia to a knowledge of the blessed Gospel of Christ. O, what a glad, glorious hour for proud, impulsive, benighted and suffering, Japan!

My associates will write to you of the very deeply interesting opening of the work for the working year: Of the recent organization of the church of thirty-two members who are able to carry their Pastor and the most of their incidental expenses from the first; of the very promising and unique work just commenced among the workman in a large Pottery here - the owners fitting up expressly for the use of the Sabbath-School and preaching services appropriate accommodations, and of the very interesting opening services conducted by Mr. NeeSima - (a pottery, by the way, now sending out large quantities of earthen-ware to the United States); the continued good work at Takahashi; the fine opening at Kurashiki; the deepening interest at Sadaiji; the growing importance of Christian work in the hospital; the promised opening at the prison; the calls for help from Fukuyama and from Shimotsui; and,

more than all, of the deepening work of grace in the hearts of the Christians and their devotion to, and activity in, their Master's service. Our hands are greatly strengthened by the timely coming to us of Miss. Talcott, and altogether the work for the year opens with a promising <u>reality</u> which it has not been our privilege to realize before in our new Station. May God help us to be adequate to our privileges and to our responsibilities!

J. C. Berry.

Okayama.
Oct. 25, 1880.

Rec'd Dec. 4.

|| Private to Dr. Clark || 53

Oct 30 1880.

To Rev. H. H. Leavitt,

24 Concession,

Osaka, Japan

My very dear Brother,-

The pain occasioned me by your letter of the 26th inst: in which you give notice of your intention to offer your resignation as a missionary of the Am. Board is only equalled by my hope that you will immediately and carefully reconsider the reasons which may have led you to decide upon a step so uncalled for and one so calculated to cloud your own life and that of your friends.

I know the history of your work in Japan from its commencement till now, I know the history and present attitude of the members of our mission to the question of missionary policy directly and indirectly affecting our work; and while I am cognizant of the existence of some

differences of opinion such as one might expect in a body of men as large and so diverse in their temperament and education as ours - differences, perhaps, essential to our greatest efficiency - yet I know of no adequate reason ~~that can~~ to justify you or any other member of our Mission in saying "The growth in my mind of convictions which differ so widely from those of the Board and the Mission as to allow the hope either of a speedy agreement or of usefulness under existing differences" makes it such that the unity of the work and my highest usefulness depend upon my withdrawal." The "differences" ~~that~~ which may exist are differences in degree rather than in kind, and I may add, are more real to your mind than to any body else. The opposition of certain of the Mission - myself among them - to the extreme measures in the direction of self-sup-

port which you have directly or indirectly, from time to time, proposed, has had the unfortunate effect of placing the Mission in seeming opposition to questions and principles which, in our practice, we act upon and heartily endorse. Indeed, I fully believe that, could your daily work be placed side by side with my own and with others who, seemingly, oppose your views, it would be found that our differences would be insignificant and not so serious as to render agreement difficult or as to justify either of us in thinking that our highest usefulness depends upon our withdrawal from each others company. Such a step, if the consequences were not so serious, would seem ridiculous, and ordinarily no one would, I am sure, condemn such a course more quickly and strongly than

(re Mrs [illegible] death)

than yourself. As it is, the over-taxed and exhausted state of your nervous system — doing making it apparent to some of us that a rest and change is sorely required in order that your continued illness, which has been further and seriously aggravated by the great tax upon your sympathies in the great loss recently suffered by us all* combine to produce such a morbidly conditioned state of your nervous system as to magnify to you seeming difficulties and discrepancies, and to render you unable to judge with that calm bias which usually characterizes your actions. I pray you then, my dear brother to hesitate before taking a step so calculated to affect the interests of our common work — at least until rest and time may enable you to regard the matter in its true light and to decide in a way more satisfactory to yourself and

(* Mrs Curtis' death.)

your friends than at the present.

There is, perhaps, one other thought that I may refer to, and I am sure that our relations are such that, in doing so, I shall not be misunderstood. Our Mission is chiefly composed of men and women of culture, of earnest purpose and of high Christian character. We came to our work committed to no theory, and we have no personal reasons for adhering to any policy: we came here to know, and, I may add, are knowing, only Christ; ready to consider any proposition, no matter how extreme, which promises the furtherance of Christian interests among this people; and the same may be said of our Board and its officers. Whenever you have addressed the Mission, you have had its undivided and respectful attention, and your presentations have been with an eloquence in keeping with the importance of the subject: and

of the occasion. In the main your words have reflected and formulated the opinion of the mission. At times, however, you have proposed measures more decided and extreme than we have thought it wise to encourage at present. Is not this hesitation on the part of so large a number of such men and women, who are in a position to know as perhaps you cannot know the remote (out-side) results of measures taken in your own station, suggest to your mind the possibility of error in your "convictions" and of danger and unreasonableness too when you say that they "are so deep and have borne so well the test of experience that you do not feel justified in setting them aside if you could"? Look the matter fairly in the face, my dear brother, and tell me if it does not seem a little dogmatic.

But I will not write more. I

have too much confidence in you and in your respect for the unbiased and deliberate opinion of the majority — and of your just appreciation, too, of the evil to the Early church in Japan by any member of our mission fostering, by this action, the national habit which already threatens & embarrass our Congregational principles of Church government and against which we have so constantly to strive - viz. the minority rebelling against the majority and resigning because his or their opinions may not be accepted, — I say, I have too much confidence in you and in your sterling manhood to believe that you will, on second thought, do otherwise than remain as one with us and help us in carrying into effect, in time, the principles so dear to you and so appreciated by us.

With assurances of especial regard

I am,

Your brother
J. C. Berry.

Okayama.
Oct: 30. 1880.

Please allow Mrs. Leavitt to read this letter and remember us to her with our united Christian love.

B.

Okayama Oct 30. 1880
J. C. Berry

Osaka Oct 30, 1880
Rec'd Dec 4.

5

Okayama, Nov. 3, 1880.

Rev Dr. N. G. Clark -
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
1 Somerset St -
Boston.

My dear Brother. -

I am occasioned a good deal of anxiety over the probable resignation of our Mr. Leavitt. A few days ago I received, in common with others of our mission, a notice that he should offer his resignation to you by the next out-going mail. I immediately wrote him a letter, and hoped to write you fully of the matter by this mail. In this, however, I have been prevented by interruptions and it is now so late that I have no time. I therefore do what I would not under other circumstances, viz: send you a transfer copy of my letter to him, trusting that you will excuse it and believing that the injustice of such a step to him

will be more than off-set by your having before you at once all the information possible bearing upon the case.

I hope the influences brought to bear upon him in various ways — will lead him to re-consider his decision. If not; you will, I know, use your influence to pacify him. Possibly a letter from you to the effect that a personal censure was not intended in your letter to the mission would be well — or any thing else seeming wise to you. His resignation, for the inadequate reasons existing, would be a calamity to our work which I am anxious to avoid. He has been, and is, so poorly and from his confinement to Osaka, has become so crotchety and inclined to take such narrow views of the work at large, that it may be well to favor his return to the States for a time. Mrs. Leavitt, too, has long needed attention to her eyes, I believe. — Very sincerely

J. C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

My very dear Brother, -

The near relation of Hiroshima to several stations of our work (Imabari and Matsuyama on the east and Onomichi, Fukuyama, Kasaoka and Okayama on the north) has long rendered it desirable that we include it in our work from Okayama - a step deferred owing to lack of helpers. On a recent tour to these stations I was able, with Pastor Ise of Imabari to go to Hiroshima, where we were so kindly received by the authorities and those to whom we bore letters of introduction, as well as by others whom we met, especially a Christian under Mr. Carruthers' teaching*, as to decide us to commence

* Mr. Carruthers, after resigning from the Presbyterian Mission of which he was once a member, lived for a year or so (in '76 I think) in Hiroshima teaching school under the employ of the Govt. Through his labors a few became interested in Xty, of whom four yet remain. While, as they say, they have not kept the Sabbath, they have habitually read their Bible, and now hail with delight the prospect of help from us. One of them is now a Ward-officer (Kocho), another is a medical student, and the others reside in the neighborhood.

regular and systematic work at once. — Mr. Ise taking it especially under his care, making monthly visits and sending over a Colporter for residence (arranged for by Dr. Gulick at the time of his recent visit to Imabari) after giving him a little more preparatory instruction.

Hiroshima is a city of seventy thousand people, is the central port, geographically, of the inland sea and is the largest city west of Kobe-Hiogo on the main land. It is one of the cities I had in mind when directed by the Mission to seek an interior station in '78 and was only prevented, by reasons quite beyond our control, from making, at that time, a visit of inquiry there with Mr. Atkinson: and while my recent tour thither confirms to my mind the wisdom of occupying Okayama as a station for Mission residence, yet I am impressed with the very great importance of Hiroshima to our work, and the desirability of supporting there, from this time on, systematic and

continuous effort. The active and devoted people and pastor of Imabari church, already carrying three important out-stations in Shikoku, respond to the wants of Hiroshima and promise, in connection with us, regular and continued labor there.

This church by the way, deserves more than a passing reference. I have met no church in Japan more devoted to Christian work or stronger in their faith in Christ than this. The few days I spent with them, though busy with the sick, were days which I recall with especial delight from the Christian sympathy and communion which they afforded. Pastor and people are grandly one in Christ. It is a bright light in dark Shikoku, throwing out its rays to Takamatsu and Marugame on the north and to Matsuyama on the east, and now to Hiroshima on the west. From the first they have occupied for their services a building owned by

a Shinto believer. While I was there they were ordered to vacate the house, when the question of providing a church-building was forced upon them. In four days seven hundred yen were subscribed - many of the town's people whom the Pastor did not even know sending their contributions and requesting their acceptance. They plan for a building to hold six hundred people & cost one thousand yen. Their present regular audiences are three hundred. Church membership only forty! Said one man who knew of the work this handful of believers are doing, - "This is Christianity! - the mighty power that is to save our nation!"

Your brother

J. C. Berry.

Okayama - Japan

Nov. 3. 1880.

I have not time to write by this mail about Mr. Davis (J. D.) as I had intended. Will write next time. Will only say now I advise his leaving Japan [illegible] first. J. C. B.

Rec'd Jan. 6, 1881

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street.
Boston. U.S.A.

My very dear Sir and Brother,—

All things considered it seems to me wise that Mr. Davis be allowed to go to the States via Europe and spend next summer in Switzerland. He is passionately fond of mountain scenery, and I know of no man living who would be more benefitted by, or who more deserves, such a trip. I realize something of the financial difficulties in the way, but in this case such a course would, it seems to me, subserve the interests of true economy. I sincerely trust that you may be able to send him a telegram by the middle of January, authorizing such a course on his part.

With assurances of especial regard I am. Yours sincerely
J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan.
Dec. 18. 1880.
(over)

P.S. A sentence or two from a letter just received from Mr. Davis may be of interest to you as showing how he is feeling in reference to the matter. "I am feeling some better but my head and heart difficulty are neither of them well yet, though I am feeling about as well as I have since last December." * * "Word has come for us to come home and stop some months in Colorado before going east. I am willing to try this and am glad I have not to decide for myself between that and a summer in Switzerland though I have a strong conviction that the latter would do me more good than a year at home.

Under the peculiar circumstances I cannot leave my family with friends and go off by myself and I fear that it will be very expensive boarding us five people in Colorado. I am sure our salary wont pay our board in the plainest boarding house and I also fear lest it be hard work to keep off _ennui_ in sitting down there for months in one place with nothing to do. However, we

will do the best we can whichever way we go, and I shall feel a little relieved if we go direct to America. The going is such a disappointment and I see so many lions in the way that I am not enthusiastic a bit and go, as I went to war, from a sense of duty; but the deepest current is one of peace and rest, for I can trust it all to Him whose hand shapes all our lives." * * *

J. C. B.

Okayama Dec. 18. 1880.
Rec. Jan 18 1881

Jan 29. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St.
Boston, U.S.A.

My very dear Brother, —

A word concerning the reduction of the allowance for Native Medical work of which your letter of 10th Nov. gives notice — a word I should have sent by last mail but for interruptions which prevented me from writing.

The sentiment which you offer concerning this branch of the work viz. "It is felt that it should be self-supporting in large measure" finds now, as it has since the close of the first year of my life in Japan, a hearty response: and, as when in Kobe so since coming to Okayama it has been in this line that I have sought to conduct my work. While in the main I have been successful, all of my out-stations (Takahashi, Soja, and Kawabe, as well as others occasionally

visited) having bourne all the expenses of work in them, including my own travel-ing expenses and the expenses of an evan-gelist accompanying me, yet unfortu-nately, circumstances are not such in the city of Okayama as to enable me to wisely conduct all of my work here on that basis, unless it is thought best for me to use my regular income from the Hospital of two hundred Japanese yen yearly for the expenses of my more distinctly missionary work. This last ex-pression requires, perhaps, explanation. In Okayama, as in all the principal cities of Japan, the interests of the medical work connected with the hospital and Medical-School are under the immediate care of the Govt., and all the expenses connected there-with must receive official approval before they can be allowed. Confined as I am, to the hospital, by virtue of my contract, in the most of my profession-al work done in the city of Okayama,

on the one hand, and unable, as the Govt. is, to sanction the expenditure of money for missionary medical work on the other, you see at once that whatever of special work I may desire to do as looking to missionary results must be at my own expense. This is one of the trials I have had to bear for the sake of opening an interior station, - a trial which, when I compare the restraints in Christian medical work suffered in the hospital here with the freedom enjoyed in Kobe, would long ago have led me to desire to return to a treaty port but for the compensating advantages realized in the wonderfully rich Christian general work in which we are privileged to engage. It seems best, then, for missionary results, that I conduct more or less of an independent medical work at my house, as well as visiting the sick poor at their homes and, in certain exceptional cases, aiding poor friends in the support of their sick by giving medicine

and, at times, necessary articles of diet. It is confidently expected that, by another year, the church will be able to do much in this line, but at present this is not the case. All this, therefore, requires a little money, and my estimate for this year was for an amount equal to the income from the Hospital viz $200.00* It was my first thought to use this and whatever else I might receive from patients, medicines &c, for this special work; also, to have my associates use the money which they receive from the school for station work. On second thought, however, it seemed best to pass over to the mission Treasurer, all monies received, and let all necessary expenses be met from the mission treasury, with mission approval - thus placing our station on the same basis as others of our Mission. This I have done, not even charging the

* My yearly salary is 200 yen. This formerly, was equal to 200 Mexican dollars, but owing to the recent fall in the value of Japanese paper money, has a present value of only about $120.00

expenses of traveling to and from the hospital (which, in the course of a year, amount to considerable as it is over a mile away and I have to go at times in great haste) & the amount received therefrom. This has been done by Mr. Cary & Mr. Pettee as regards the traveling to & from school, but I think they will not do so this year, preferring with me, as the straighter and more simple course, to pass into the treasury all monies received, and to meet from the treasury, with mission approval, all expect personal expenses.

If this plan is pursued for the present year I am already embarrassed by the reduction of which you give notice. By the failure of the Shima san Drug Co. to supply me with good drugs as formerly I was obliged last year to send an order to Mr. Ward for a lot of medicines. I counted on their costing about 200$ which, with the three hundred asked for for native and mission medical expenses, I could

meet and have one hundred or so left for any especial work of the year. Instead of 200$, however, they will cost in Kobe about 260$ to meet which as well as any especial expenses of the year I have, according to the rate of reduction, but $223. What shall I do? Will you grant the estimate asked for when I will try and get along with the remaining $40: or shall I ask the mission for relief from Reserve Fund? or shall I take from the 200 yen received from the hospital any amount necessary to meet my wants? I prefer either of the two former to the latter course, but will do the last if you prefer it.

As I shall have to carry this deficit, and all other items of necessary expense in the nat. med. work, on my private account I would thank you for an early reply. And this leads me to refer to a matter of a more personal character: When I was in the States in '77-8 Dr. Adams proposed to the mission that the sum of $30 should be annually

granted to each of the medical men of the mission for the purchase of medical journals and special medical books of which they might from time to time realize the need in their work. I was very thoughtfully included, though absent. The first year of my return, '79, I did not take it and at our annual meeting last year the arrangement seemed so obnoxious that I requested the mission not to ask for it for me ~~for~~ the coming (viz this) year. To my surprise and chagrin I found at the close of last year that I was coming out in debt and, with the advice of my associates, met the cost of my medical journals ~~for the~~ year '80 (22.00) from that fund. This year, however, it is not asked for, and hence cannot be drawn. There has never been a year in Japan when we have bought less furniture or less clothing than last year, or a year in which we have sent home less to our friends ~~than last year~~. It is true we have given little more in various ways, but not much beyond

the "one tenth" for charity; and yet from our $1200. we have not been able to lay aside anything for our two children – the whole going for regular expenses. The reason is found chiefly in the extra expense connected with the entertaining of native guests – Nicodemuses – who, too proud or too busy to attend the regular Christian services, we seek to get a hold of by inviting to our house. These are chiefly from the higher classes – men upon whose influence our stay here largely depends, and upon whose attitude to the truth depends also, somewhat, the immediate success of our work – such as Employers, prison officials, school-teachers, scholars, doctors, merchants and Government officials. The gratifying results distinctly traceable to these "quiet" gatherings in the attitude of these men and their friends to the truth, have been such as to show plainly the wisdom of the course, and one which I feel called upon to continue

in the future. The missionary physician, by virtue of his professional work, occupies a mid-way position between the Christian missionary and the proud unenlightened heathen of rank. As a rule the latter will not go to the former, neither will he allow the missionary to come to him. My experience has been, however, that he will always come to the (in his estimation) somewhat neutral ground of the house of the physician, and when once there, it is usually possible to carry him a step farther. Indeed, my relations with the people are now so intimate as to constitute our house common ground whereon government officials and political agitators frequently meet and where, laying aside for the time their common "bone of contention" we talk together of Him who ~~taught~~ "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesars', and to God the things that are God's".

Making thus, though it does, no

small draft upon our finances, yet I feel that, ~~am~~ in the present condition of our work, its interests require that we keep an open house.

I make this explanation to show why I drew the $225.00 last year, and why, too, I am embarrassed over the question of how I shall raise the $50 or $75 a year needed by my mother. Last year I sent her but $20, while, owing to their failure to dispose of their beet-crop, it should have been at least $70; and the necessity of further help this year is heightened by the inability of my mother's husband, from poor health (varicose veins of the leg) to do the summer's work without hired help. These combined (my mother's wants and my medical journals) increase my expenses by about $100 a year, to meet which, for reasons named, I have nothing. I therefore lay the matter before you for counsel, — a step which I take in confidence and without hesitation, know-

Sincerely

ing, on the one hand, that it will receive your generous consideration and, on the other, that it is rendered necessary by interests not strictly my own. Had I no more expenses to bear than the most of my brethren I could easily save enough from my regular salary to provide for these extra expenses; ~~[illegible]~~, as it is, however, I am unable to. If under the circumstances, you regard it best for me to receive the special allowance "for medical journals" of $30. rather than in any other way, I will do so: and if $50 a year can be provided for my mother I shall hope that, with care, we can "make both ends meet."

I am very sorry to interrupt you at such length with a matter so largely personal, and would not if I could wisely avoid it.

With especial regard

I am, Yours sincerely

Okayama, Japan. J. C. Berry.

Jan. 29, 1881.

Okayama. Jan. 29. 1881.
Rec'd March 8

Kioto, Japan.
May 21, 1881.

My very dear Dr. Clark-
I have but little time to write before the departure of the mail, and I am too tired to write much even if I had time. Two mission meetings in succession, with all the mingled joy and anxiety which they have afforded, is about as heavy a dessert as one can digest after an almost continual feast of fat things for a year. I only write now to say that I rejoice that I have been permitted to see in Japan, and especially in Kioto, what we have seen and heard here during the session of the Missionary Society of our Churches, which closed last evening. From the commencement, with its public preaching service attended by three thousand

attentive listeners, to the close with its service of Holy Communion, the Annual Meeting of the Nippon Kiristo Dendoquaisha has been characterised by an earnestness and by a spirit of consecration to God that has rejoiced our hearts to witness. In the business meetings the thirty delegates from the churches manifested such an intellectual vigor and careful foresight into the future as showed at once the prominent position they are prepared to take, and are taking, in their respective fields of labor, and the promise they afford of usefulness in the immediate future. The pastors, especially, as well as many of the other delegates looking to the ministry, are socially and intellectually prominent in the

society in which they move; add to this the moral and intellectual development which Christianity has afforded them, and it will be seen that they occupy a position which at once constitutes them leaders of men. They are strong young men — their hearts responding nobly to the developing influences of the truth, and promise great things for the future. May God lead them! and may He help us to help them!

In Christian love

Yours truly

J. C. Berry.

To

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

1 Somerset Street -

Boston - U.S.A. -

P.S. I return to Okayama at once - B -

Kioto. May 24, 1881
Recd. June 2

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Brother, –

Some time since I wrote to you concerning the matter of over-drawn medical account, allowance for medical books and journals, aid to my mother, and so forth, to which I thought I should receive a reply before mission meeting. Failing to do so, however, the matter was submitted to the mission by the Station Treasurer, and the deficit (medical) met from the Reserve Fund, as probably you intended it should be. When the matter of allowance for medical books and journals was considered, I concluded to allow the mission to include Okayama with Osaka, and write again, submitting the whole matter to you for your consideration. This I now do, and you will please regard the action

of the mission in advising an allowance of 30# for especial medical books and journals for me as in no sense laying aside the objections to it expressed in my letter to you of Jan 29th. It is my desire, therefore, that the whole matter receive your attention, and be decided by you, in the light of my former letter (Jan 29th.)

Very sincerely & truly
Yours J. C. Berry.

Okayama.
June 3. 1881.

P.S. Miss Clarkson is suffering symptoms which show that the integrity of the nervous system is seriously threatened. When recently in Kobe I advised her immediate departure to the cooler climate of Nikko or Hakodate, accompanied by Miss. Parmalee. I do not expect more, however, than temporary relief from the change, and shall not be surprised if her condition renders necessary her return to the States in the fall. B.

Okayama June 3. 1881
Rec'd July 5

June 13. 1881.

To Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston,
Mass.

Dear Sir.—

As the enclosed letter affords a clearer expression of some things than Mr. Leavitt has heretofore given, I send it for your perusal, if you wish to read it. I have just returned home, and learn ~~that~~ the mail closes in half an hour, I have, therefore, no time to write on the subject. I would only say that time only increases my convictions that the reasons for his writing such a letter are more imaginary than real—

In haste.

Sincerely Yours
J. C. Berry.

Recd June 19/98. H.

June 18. 1871.

To Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.
Somerset St.
Boston,

My dear Brother, -

From your last letter to the Mission, in which you refer to our action in recommending the payment of money formerly spent by Mr. Leavitt in the repair of his house and grounds as irregular, I judge the facts in the case to be hardly understood at the Mission Rooms. As I remember them (I cannot refer to the Records and hence may be mistaken) the house in question was thrown upon the market and had to be purchased at once and that, too at a time (before the receipt of the Otis Legacy) when the Board and the Mission felt the necessity of unusual economy. There were a good many repairs and improvements needed,

all of which, in the straightened circumstances of the Treasury, we scarcely felt at liberty to advise immediately. A few of the more urgent were therefore made at the expense of the Board, and the remainder Mr. L. made later at his own expense – proposing to say nothing about it as the place was to be his home. This he would doubtless have done if it had remained such. These last were 1st improvements in the stairs which I, with others, had advised as necessary for the health of Mrs. Leavitt (the old winding, steep stairs were such that their complete removal was necessary and others constructed on the opposite side of the hall) and 2nd improvements in the yard which were necessary to the health of his children – (On the front the house stands close to the street and on the back, the only place

where the children could get out for an airing, was a low dirty slough which required a large amount of dirt drawn in and then turfed over.)

The removal of the stairs rendered possible and advisable further improvements in enlarging the sitting-room, and the chimney and fire-place of the same required considerable attention.

Under the circumstances, then (viz, the improvements being such as the mission approved) I felt that it was quite proper to advise that he be reimbursed. Had the improvements been such that the mission could not approve of them, or had they been made after the mission had considered them, and refused to authorize them, the case would, of course, have been quite different.

If I am wrong in the premises I stand correct-

ed.

Very sincerely & truly
Yours
J C Berry

Okayama, Japan.
June 16. 1881.

Okayama June 18, 1881
Rec'd July 18
[illegible]

July 2. 1881.

To Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St. Boston

My very dear Dr. Clark.

Your favor of April 27 concerning my mother is received. Thank you for your very kind action in the matter. I should, perhaps, have explained a little more fully my intentions and reasons, and thus prevented the slight misunderstanding and its resulting mistake. As you will perhaps remember I have, since coming to Japan, had some difficulty in persuading my mother to take help from me, even when sent in small drafts and for especial objects; and never have I been able to persuade her to ask me for help when needed. An instance will illustrate this: One of the last letters received from her in Japan before leaving for the States in '77 was to the effect that she was getting along very well, and please to have no anxiety about her. On my arrival home, however, I found that,

even at the time of writing that letter, she was nursing a sick husband at the point of death and was, at the same time, taking in sewing to meet, as far as possible, the expenses of house rent, medicines, food, &c. The arrangement, then, of which you write as being "satisfactory in every way" and calculated to relieve us all of "embarrassment" (viz. that she will write to you whenever she needs assistance) is one scarcely calculated to relieve me of care for her welfare; for I know she would never write until reduced to a degree of want that I should be very sorry to ever have my mother experience.

My plan was, as heretofore, to send her small drafts of 10. 15 or 20 dollars for special objects as, from time to time, I might be able to gather from her letters and from the letters of friends, that she needed help. It was for this object, and for use in

this way that, in view of increased expenses here, I expressed the fact that a sum (40 or 50 dollars) placed at my credit at the Rooms, and from which I could draw in her favor, as occasion might require, would relieve me of embarrassment. If best, however, we can reduce our expenses here by that amount and send relief as formerly ~~heretofore~~. We will, therefore, plan accordingly. If we fail, I will report to you.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours in Christian love.

J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan.

July 2. 1881.

Okayama, July 4, 1881,
Rec'd Aug. 2.

a Whm Mother

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Okayama, Japan.
July 17. 1881.

My very dear Brother, -

My wifes' sister, Miss. Mary J. Gove of Bath, Maine would enjoy work in your Office. She has frequently visited the Rooms, and the close relations witnessed as existing between the workers there and the workers on the mission field, for whom she has active sympathies, is attractive to her. She writes a fair hand, enjoys an average degree of health and is an active member of the Winter Street Congregational Church (Dr. Fiske's) of Bath. Should there be now, or at any time, an opening for her, however, you will please take her on her own merits as learned from a direct interview, and not upon what you may gather or infer from the above. Of course both Mrs. Berry and myself will be pleased if she can be of service to the general work at the Rooms, and to the special wants of the ladies of our Mission.

With kind regards, I am

Yours truly J. C. Berry.

(over)

P.S. Letters sent to Miss. Gove should be directed in care of

Mr. H. W. Field

Bath, Maine.

To Mr. Charles Hutchins,

1 ~~Somerset Street~~.

Boston.

Mass.

Mr. Ward.

[illegible] Aug 22/89. [illegible]

Mrs. Barry B. [illegible] answered [illegible] this [illegible]

July 18. 1881. 64

To Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street -
Boston, Mass.
U. S. A.

My very dear Brother, -
I have intended writing you for some time of some changed features of our work and the question of the selection of reinforcements ~~men~~ for our field. - You have always been alive to the importance of selecting men of tact and strength for the Japan work, and, with few exceptions, this has been realized. The reasons for such care, however, have greatly increased within the last two years. What with the developing influences of the Truth and of responsibility which our Congregational system early places upon the convert and Pastor, our Christians, and especially our Pastors, have reached a stage of development which, a few years ago, the most sanguine could hardly have had reason to hope for at this early day. The state-

ment that is frequently made by missionaries that it is comparatively easy to preach the Gospel on missionary ground can hardly be said, or at least should not be said, by one who attempts to address the most of the Christian audiences connected with our Japan mission to-day. It is a fact that I have regularly heard, during the last year, sermons from our Native Pastors characterised by such vigor of thought, such force of expression, and such utterances of Truth as would render them acceptable to the most developed of Christian audiences: and they were acceptable and edifying to the audiences to whom they were preached. With such men to help and lead (for this is largely the missionary's work in Japan), and with all the difficulties of language, customs and national prejudices to overcome, it is obvious that the men composing our mission to-day should be, as in the main they are, those possessed not only of broad Christian culture, but of large

intellectual attainments, and especially of Christian tact and patience. The first and the last two are the more frequently called for and hence, perhaps, the most important; but the second should be prominent with the others: and if this is true of us to-day it will be doubly so a few years hence. In selecting re-inforcements for us in the future, then, please remember this, and send us stronger men even, if possible, than our strongest now. In fact, I believe that weak men, or impatient, arbitrary men (especially the latter, for the former are safe as long as they confine themselves strictly to the Bible) may not only neutralize what good they may be able to do at times, but, largely, the good that others may be able to accomplish. Our field to-day is peculiar, and requires a happy blending of tact, patience, intellectual vigor and strong Christian character.

And all this applies to the medical missionary with even greater force, for

not only must he share in the responsibilities of the general work, but must maintain, unaided, his added professional responsibilities, and under circumstances, too, largely changed. The University of Tokiyo, with its graded course of ten years (it has recently been lengthened to thirteen years) and large and competent corps of German instructors, began, two years ago, to graduate men more thoroughly versed in medical science than the young graduate of most of our medical schools in the States. These men are already found in most of the large cities of the country in charge of government hospitals, and the young man who is able to stand with them and to command public confidence and favor with them as rivals (for in the majority of cases they are determined to be such) must be one of unusual attainments.

I know that you realize the "changed conditions" of our work, but still the views of a layman may not be unacceptable.

Sincerely & truly Yours. J. C. Berry.

July 18. 1881 Recd Aug 20

July 18. 1881.

Private Sept 1881.

My dear Dr. Clark, -

By recent advices we learn, in part from Mr. Davis but chiefly from Mrs. L. H. Gulick, that, in the endeavors of the former to reduce his expenses to the lowest possible amount he has, since leaving Japan, lived and, at times, traveled, in a way to seriously interfere with the object of his journey viz his restoration to health: and yesterday I received word from Mr. Davis saying, with much aparent despondency, that he could discover little real improvement in the condition of his head, and implying, with some feeling, his recognition of a lack of interest and sympathy in his case on the part of the Board.

It was extremely unfortunate that Mr. Davis should have left Japan without seeing the letters, received shortly after his departure, in

Private

which you expressed the hearty sympathy of the Board in his forced absence from his field (I write from memory only) and your desire that no expense necessary for his recovery should be spared during his journey. I am not aware that this letter was sent after him, and in the absence of definite information on this point Mr. Davis' well known sensitiveness would lead him, in deciding upon all cases of necessary expense, to observe a large margin against himself. He is ever willing to ask for money for others or for the work, but for nothing for himself.

As tending to improve matters somewhat I have this morning sent a request to Mr. Jencks to send Mr. Davis a copy of the letter in question (if he has not done so before) and you will, I am sure, lose no time in

convicting any doubt or misunderstanding that may have arisen in his mind of the interest of his friends in his welfare — making, of course, no reference to anything received from me. There is no man of my acquaintance more helped by the love and sympathy of his friends than Mr. Davis, especially when in trouble.

Can anything be done to keep Mrs ~~Doaine~~ away from Mr. Davis' family? He had better be in Japan than to have her with them? Our Eastern society is too reserved for him: a prolonged trip through the South might prove too exciting for him. But you may think of something just right.

With kindest regards, I am
Yours sincerely

J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan.
Sept: 1881.

Recd Oct. 3. 80

Jno Denny

Sept. 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y. A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston.

My very dear Sir & Brother,

On the question of sending a Homeopathic physician to Japan (of which your letter of July 20th affords the mission its first hint) I hesitate to say anything lest I be misunderstood. There are certain facts, however, which bear upon the question and which the mission would doubtless have suggested had we had the opportunity of doing so:
(1). I am not aware that there is a Homeopathic physician in Japan.
(2). In the conduct of the Government medical schools and hospitals (of which there is now one in about every Prefecture of Japan, Fukuoka and Kumamoto included — the two latter presided over by able graduates of the medical department of the Tokiyo University after ten years of study under competent

German instructors*) the so called "Allopathic" system of medicine obtains without an exception. (3). The native physicians with whom and through whom the missionary physician must of necessity do a large proportion of his work (if he would make the most of the opportunities afforded him / know nothing whatever of Homeöpathy. (5). The native druggists of Japan know nothing about it. This would necessitate the importation of all medicines used whether in dispensary, consulting or private (Japanese) practice, thus adding much to the cost of the work, and preventing, too, the native physician from furnishing the medicine to his own patients for whom he might request the services of the missionary physician in consultation.

I should explain here, parenthetically, that the Japanese physi-

those same for the missionary work he may perform)

cians never charge an attendance fee — their only income being from the price received for medicine given. It has been the practice of both Dr. Taylor and myself (as indeed it was of Dr. Adams) to allow the physician whose patient we may have been requested to attend to furnish the medicine, when practicable; and to no one thing do we owe more the removal of prejudice and the bringing of them into such relations with us as to enable us to exercise an influence over them for good, than to this. Perhaps Mr. R. H. Davis, however, who, doubtless, knows this fact, has suggested some way for overcoming the difficulty. I will ask him when I see him.

(6). I have no doubt, finally, that the Government authorities would oppose the introduction of a different and conflicting system of medicine into the Interior of the country, where they are spending large sums of money and putting forth especial

effort to instruct the physicians of ~~the~~ country in the "Allopathic" system of medicine. Even the slight difference between the German and the English-American systems has been, with some, a reason for objecting to the employment of the latter physicians. However, upon this point inquiries can be made when Mr. Davis visits his proposed field.

In China, where there is so little intercourse between the native and ~~the~~ missionary physicians, except in the case of those whom the latter may have educated, and where so little intercourse between them is expected by the people, the Homeöpathic physician could, perhaps, do as much good as any-body else. But in Japan where the authorized system of medicine, and the one receiving ~~the~~ confidence of the people, is _foreign_, professional relations between the

native and foreign physicians is universally expected by the people: and if anything prevents the fulfillment of this expectation the missionary physician is largely robbed of his power for good.

These facts, I think, should be considered by the Board, and known to the man who may be selected to come, lest he be sadly disappointed when he arrives.

If in spite of these obstacles it is thought best to send him he will receive no warmer welcome from any member of the mission than myself.

I shall send a copy of this letter to our mission Secy.

With kindest regards.

Yours truly

J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan.
Sept: 1881.

I expect to accompany Mr. Davis to Fukuoka & Kumamoto as by request of the mission last Spring.

B.

Okayama Sept. 1881
Rec'd Oct 3

Homer Mello

Dec 22. 1881.

Copy of a Letter
to the Japan Mission of the A.B.C.F.M.

To the Members of our Mission
Dear Brethren;
In explanation
for again interrupting you with the
matter of my letter to the Foreign
Minister, I would say that as
two of the Mission opposed the letter
in its first circulation, I did not
feel at liberty to sign it as your
representative without further
authority. Desiring however to send
it in the name of the Mission,
for the greater probability of success
which this will insure, I gladly
assent to the proposition of my
friends to secure an official
expression of the Mission on the matter
—— I have nothing to add
to the Circular letter of Dr. Greene
& Mr. Pettee, which sufficiently

Okayama - Sept. 1881
Rec'd Oct 3

Homer Fulto

Copy of a Letter
to the Japan Mission of the A.B.C.F.M.

To the Members of Our Mission
Dear Brethren;
In explanation for again interrupting you with the matter of my letter to the Foreign Minister, I would say that as two of the Mission opposed the letter in its first circulation, I did not feel at liberty to sign it as your representative without further authority. Desiring however to send it in the name of the Mission, for the greater probability of success which this will insure, I gladly assent to the proposition of my friends to secure an official expression of the Mission on the matter.

I have nothing to add to the Circular letter of Dr. Greene & Mr. Pettee, which sufficiently

explains itself, I would only say in reply to the objection of those who have felt some hesitation in endorsing the step lest it be a slight to (1) Mr. Bingham on the one hand and a selfish injustice to (2) other Missionaries on the other, that

(1) before I saw Inouye, I conferred at length with Mr. Bingham, who advised with me in the matter and then kindly favored me with a note of introduction to the former; that he has no objection to having such a petition presented, he only requesting that I send him a copy of it that he may know what has been proposed by us, but that he cannot take official recognition of it or be bound in any sense by its provisions; and

(2) with Mr. Inouye there is a perfect understanding that whatever is officially granted to any

of us as American Missionaries, must, under the provisions of the "Favored Nation" Clause be granted if desired, to all missionaries in Japan who may be under the protection of Nations having treaty with Japan. Hence when we ask in behalf of our Mission, we do so really though not officially in behalf of all the Missionaries in this Country. Indeed this fact will unfortunately, more than anything else, contribute to defeat the success of the endeavor.

– I would call attention to the fact that the letter as finally written, is somewhat changed, and hence that it should be again read before voting.

Very sincerely & truly yours,

J. C. Berry.

Okayama,
Dec. 22nd 1881.

Copy of the Call for Circular Letter.

Okayama Dec. 22nd 1881.

D. C. Jencks Esq.
Sec. Japan Mission A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned, move the adoption by circular letter of the following preamble and resolution, viz.

Whereas, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed Dr. Berry, that a memorial asking special privileges for Missionaries, will receive the respectful consideration of the Government; and

Whereas, Our Minister the Hon. John A. Bingham, although frankly stating that he can take no official cognizance of any such movement, has expressed his interest in the matter, and has assured Dr. Berry that he has no objection to urge

against such an informal application to the Japanese Foreign Office; therefore

Resolved, that Dr. Berry be authorized to sign, as the representative of the Mission, the accompanying memorial addressed to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

We remain as ever,

Yours truly,

D. C. Greene

J. H. Pettee

[illegible] to reside in Japan 5

Dec. 1881 – Rec'd March 9, 1882.

Jan 13. 1882

Copy of a Letter
to Minister Bingham

Honorable John A. Bingham
Envoy Extraordinary etc,
U. S. Legation
Tokio.

My very dear Sir;

Herewith please allow me to forward copies of Communications to the Japanese Foreign Minister, on the subject of greater freedom in residence and travel for the Christian Missionary in Japan. —

—— While not expecting that Your Excellency will be able to give these propositions official recognition, yet I trust you will see your way clear to encourage the Japanese Government in any informal arrangement they may be disposed to make with us as individuals, calculated to lessen and in time helping, possibly,

to overcome the restrictions on residence & travel arising from the extra territorial provisions of existing treaties. —

With renewed assurances of gratitude for numerous favors in the past,

I am, With best wishes for your continued good health,

Most sincerely Yours.

J. C. Berry.

Okayama Bizen.
Jan. 14. 1882.

Copy of a Private Letter to
His Excellency;
Inouye Kaoru
H. I. J. M's. Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Tokio,

Your Excellency;
Herewith I respectfully submit the communication on the subject of residence and travel beyond "Treaty Limits" which I promised to present after conference with my Mission, when in Tokio last October.
I have been prevented from doing this earlier by a necessarily prolonged absence from my station.
— I would add that final arrangements for occupying a Station in Kiushu by our Mission, of which I spoke at the time of my interview in October, has, in accordance with the suggestion of Your Excellency on that occasion, been temporarily postponed until the accompanying petition shall receive consideration.

—— With assurances of appreciation of the kindly interest previously manifested in the work of our Mission by your Excellency, and with best wishes for your Excellency's health and happiness,

I am;

With profound respect &c.

John C. Berry.

Okayama Bizen.
January, 13, 1882.

Copy of a Letter to

His Excellency;
Inouye Kaoru,
H. I. J. M's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Your Excellency:

Pursuant to your Excellency's suggestion, that I commit to writing the substance of my conversation on a recent occasion, I write, after conference with my associates and as their representative as follows:

We are Protestant Christian Missionaries of the American Board, a Society supported by the voluntary contributions of Congregational Christians in the U. States of America, and which commenced work in Japan in 1869.

Our Mission now numbers, including ladies, forty three members who reside in Kioto, Osaka, Kobe & Okayama.

Our desire to reside in the interior provinces of Central & Southern Japan, in response to the frequent & earnest solicitations of Japanese people residing therein, on the one hand, and the

present embarrassments of residence and restrictions of travel to foreigners in regions beyond the boundaries known as "Treaty Limits" on the other, have impressed upon us the desirability of such alterations in existing conditions as will lessen the difficulties in question. To this end it has occurred to us that if agreeable to His Majesty's Government, the following agreement, mentioned under heading First, may be voluntarily made by individuals wishing residence in the Interior; and the following privileges, mentioned under heading Second, be granted by His Majesty's Government.

First _ On the part of the individuals; that they promise to obey the laws and to share in the duties, except Military, of Japanese subjects, as in the payment of taxes and so forth regarding themselves as liable to arrest and punishment by His Majesty's Officers for any offence against the

laws of Japan; always provided that in all cases affecting life or liberty, they retain the right as American citizens of appealing to their Representative residing in this Country.

[Note. We mention the above as showing what we would gladly do, If however the requirements of existing treaties between Japan & America, prevent the sanctioning of such propositions as "to share in the duties of Japanese subjects" and as "the payment of taxes etc" and "our arrest & punishment, except in cases affecting the life or liberty of the individual, by Japanese officers for any offence against the laws of Japan", then we can only say that as Christian Gentlemen we promise to obey the laws of the realm and in case of their violation on our part, to hold ourselves subject to arrest and conveyance to the nearest United States Consulate for trial.]

Second — On the part of His Majesty's Government; that it grant to such persons as may enter into this arrangement, all the privileges of residence & travel accorded to Japanese subjects; always provided that their residence in a locality, be approved by the Local Authorities of the Prefecture or desired & advised by such a proportion of the Community in question as will secure the Confidence and approval of His Majesty's Central Government.

In furtherance of these mutual arrangements, a promise can be made by the individual Concerned, binding himself to refrain from engaging in mercantile transactions, and to the observance of any other restrictions which this Government may deem it wise to impose; and in turn receive a general permit for residence, for the renting of necessary land for building purposes and for unlimited travel.

As bearing upon the foregoing, it may not be improper to call

attention to the last clause of the paragraph under heading Second, which is calculated not only to prevent us from taking up our residence in a place where our presence would be displeasing to the people of the locality, but also, by the necessity of each case being acted upon first by the Local Government of the Prefecture and, secondly, by the Central Government, to render impossible the danger of the proposed arrangement constituting an embarrassing precedent.

> Closely connected with the above is another matter to which Your Excellency will kindly allow me to invite attention, viz.

The question of travel beyond Treaty Limits, of Missionaries residing at the Treaty Ports, for religious & philanthropic purposes.

It is well known to His Majesty's Government that there are a considerable number of Christian Missionaries in Japan who, both in their coming hither

and in their daily intercourse with the people of this Country, have been, and are, actuated only by a desire to teach, and to show forth by their works, that perfect Gospel of love, given to the world by our blessed Lord & Saviour, Jesus Christ.

In furtherance of this desire there have been founded schools, hospitals, associations, Churches and other aids to mutual help and improvement which, with the numerous avenues of intercourse they open up between us and the people, together with the desire of the Missionary to preach and of the people to hear about Christianity, renders desirable greater facility of intercourse between them & the foreign missionary.

This is not favored by the present restrictions on travel, and we therefore petition His Majesty's Government to grant to those of us residing at the Ports, greater freedom in this respect.

We appreciate the importance to the Japanese Government of continuing to impose restrictions upon the movements of foreigners so long as the extra-territorial provisions of existing treaties shall be in force, but we venture to hope that while mindful to lessen the difficulties to which these provisions give rise, His Majesty's Government may yet deem it wise to grant us and all Missionaries in Japan, the additional freedom of travel for which we petition.

It is not for us to suggest how this can best be done. Any plan satisfactory to His Majesty's Government, which grants to the Christian Missionary the privilege of travel on a long time passport, say five years, for religious, philanthropic, scientific or hygienic purposes, the same to be secured through his Minister, its privileges to be forfeited should its conditions be violated, will be a favor gratefully

appreciated by us and by the Christians of America. —

— Trusting that this Communication may receive Your Excellency's early and favorable attention, and such Consideration from His Majesty's Government, as shall be in harmony with its spirit of liberality and progress.

I am,

With profound respect, &c.

J. C. Berry.

For the Members of the Japan Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Boston, U.S. America.

Okayama Japan.
January 13, 1882

John A. Bingham
Jan. 14. 1882. Okayama. 5
Rec'd March 9.

My dear Dr. Clark. –

It is scarcely necessary to suggest to you what I forgot to mention when sending you copies of my letters to the Japanese Government on the question of greater freedom in travel &c for missionaries, that the endeavor might be seriously embarrassed and good faith for the future forfeited, should these letters be made public.

Very truly, J. C. Berry.

72

Dr. Clark –

Jan 13. 1882

73

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston. U. S. A.

My very dear Sir & Brother, -

I hoped to write you by this mail of various matters, but am quite prevented from referring to more than one - the most important of all - the case of our beloved and devoted Mrs. Cary; and I do so with the hope that you will regard what I may write as given in strictest confidence. That you may be able to consult professional authority, if desired, I write more from the medical side than I otherwise would.

In January of '79, before leaving Kobe, Mrs. C. suffered an abortion at the period of three and a half months - a time, for well known reasons, favoring retention of the placenta. This was (to some extent) her unfortunate experience; and though every authorized means

were observed to lessen the evils liable to attend or follow such an accident, it is feared it acted with the abortion in early giving rise to uterine disease - cervical endo-metritis and resulting vaginitis, accompanied and aggravated by, and, in turn, aggravating, a loss of general strength, nervousness, tendency to catarrhal inflammations, &c. She was treated the following summer (she came under my care at the time of the abortion) and by autumn was in the enjoyment of fairly good general health, while the local conditions were much improved though not wholly relieved. From that time up to about three weeks ago she has suffered more or less all the time, her condition being aggravated by that untiring devotion to work and to other's interests so characteristic of her. During prolonged times at regular intervals during this period, she has been under treatment, both local and general - In every way consistent with the interests

of her work she has sought to save her strength, while her husband, one of the kindest and most thoughtful of men, has carefully regarded her condition. In spite of all this, with prolonged rests among the mountains during the summer months, she has been gradually losing strength, and she came to her work last fall with less reserve strength than usual. It didn't take her long to use up what she had, and finally, when she ought to have been in bed, forced herself to attend and direct one of her meetings for women. This required her presence nearly two hours, during which time she became thoroughly chilled and exhausted. Before reaching home she had a severe "chill" and that night was attacked with general intra-pelvic cellulitis. Treatment was immediately instituted for this new condition (rest in bed, prolonged use of hot water (Emmet) rendered anodyne with laudanum and glycerine, bella-

donna suppositories, warmth over pelvic regions, &c, with suitable genl. treatment: and, later, tinct. iodine externally and potass. iodide & glycerine intra vaginal -) She is now free from pain so long as she remains quiet, but her former conditions, both genl. and local, have been aggravated by this new attack. There is now very marked general prostration, and instead of simple cervical endo metritis, there is added cervical metritis, aggravated vaginitis, slight ovaritis (right) and ~~general~~ tenderness on pressure over all the pelvic region -

I expect much from treatment and rest from this time on; but, from the history of her illness ~~from this time on~~ for the last two years I exceedingly doubt that such a degree of improvement will take place as will render it safe or, perhaps, even possible, for her, with her well known forgetfulness of self and devotion to others,

& return to work by another fall. Beyond this there is a graver fear: viz. that if the most decided means are not early taken for her recovery, and social and climatic influences brought to ~~bear~~ her aid, her complete recovery in the future is rendered exceedingly doubtful. As bearing upon this it should be borne in mind (1) that she is young and hence far from her "change of life"; (2) that the uterine discharge has from the first been so irritating as to produce vaginitis; (3) that in spite of careful treatment — treatment advised by the best and most recent authorities — (excepting climatic influences and over work), she has gradually but surely grown worse during the last two years.

I therefore lay her case before you now, requesting that you take the matter into careful consideration, consulting, if you please, competent professional authority as

well, and then send me privately and at an early day, authority for her ~~early~~ return to the States for rest and treatment at any time that, in the opinion of the Physicians of the mission, her condition may render such a step advisable, accompanied by her husband if her condition shall render this latter necessary.

Please do not indicate to them or to their friends in any way the fact that a knowledge of her case has been placed before you. Whether she returns or not, it would exceedingly embarrass her to know that her case had been discussed by us.

I regret being obliged to write so hastily.

With kindest regards, I am, as ever.

Yours sincerely

Jno. C. Berry.

Okayama. Japan.
Jan. 13. 1882.

J. C. Berry
Okayama Jan 13, 1882
Rec'd Feb 24

Jan 28-1882 74

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
Boston - U.S.A.

My very Dear Sir & Brother, -
Through Mr. Pettee's kindness I am able to send you copies of communications to the Japanese Government on the question of greater freedom of residence and travel for the Christian Missionary in Japan. Whatever may be the reply of the Govt. the subject is one of such interest to our work as to render it proper to place before you all that may have been or yet be said on the matter.
With kindest regards, I am
Yours sincerely
J. C. Berry,

Okayama, Japan -
Jan 28. 1882.

Okayama, Jan. 28, 1882.
Rec'd March 9.

[Copy].

Foreign Office, Tokiyo.
Feb. 14. 1882.

Rev. Jno. C. Berry.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your note of Jan. 13. together with the memorandum relating to the residence of missionaries in the interior, which I have carefully considered.

I will state in reply that, though the question is not in itself a difficult one to solve, yet under the present condition of the treaty stipulations with European and American Powers, I am compelled to decline to entertain your proposals, which are calculated to enhance the embarrassment under which this government is now laboring.

When the revision of the treaties becomes an accomplished fact, I think the time is fairly arrived to take your propositions into consideration.

I remain, dear Sir,
Very faithfully Yours.
Inouye Kaoru.

Inouye Kaoru
to J. C. Berry
Tokyo. Feb. 14 1882
Rec^d Apr 1.

(Copy.)

Foreign Office Tokyo.
Feb. 14. 1882.

Rev. J. C. Berry
Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your note of [illegible] and further with the memorandum relating to the practice of Medicine [illegible] in the interior, which I have [illegible] perused.

[illegible]

[illegible] the revision of the treaties [illegible] [illegible] I think the time [illegible] the [illegible] administration.

I remain, dear Sir,
Very faithfully Yours,
Inouye Kaoru.

Okayama, Japan.
Feb. 20. 1882.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston.

My very dear Sir & Brother, —

By a recent mail I received from Mr. Inouye a reply to the communication of our mission on the subject of greater freedom of residence and travel in Japan, a copy of which latter I sent you by last home-mail; herewith please find a copy of the reply.

Considering the apparent interest manifested by the Minister in the proposition at the time of my interview in October I am not a little surprised at the change of sentiment which his reply seems to indicate. Whether this is due to subsequent conference with other members of the Cabinet, to the more near approach of the long waited-for revision of the Treaties, or, as the Governor of Okayama told me yesterday, to his former prominent position in Buddhism and present sympathy with

that religion*, I am unable to say. As was anticipated, the difficulties arising from treaty stipulations, and not from those connected with the matter itself, have proved to be the apparent obstacles to the success of the effort. If, however, the Minister is sincere in the statement of the last sentence of his letter, the petition will not have been offered in vain. Meetings preparatory to Treaty Revision are now being held by the Foreign Ministers (the British Minister having arrived about two weeks since) and, according to recent reports, so satisfactory seems their progress that, by the end of June, every thing will be ready for the approval of their respective Governments. It is certainly to be hoped that we shall soon have relief from our present difficulties of travel. Very truly - Yours -

J. C. Berry,

Okayama Feb. 20. 1882

* Of this sympathy with Buddhism I was not aware until yesterday. It is now reported that at a recent Cabinet meeting the Foreign Minister (Inouye) gravely proposed to help Buddhism to compete with Christianity by giving it the free support of the Government - in fact, to make it, rather than Shintoism, the religion of State. This was not, however, favored by the majority - so runs the report.

Okayama, Japan.
April 1, 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, U. S. A.

My very dear Sir and Brother,—

Your very kind letter of last August concerning my mother, duly received, has often reminded me, as I have seen it among other unanswered favors from my friends, that I am not only a poor correspondent, but am growing worse in my neglect in this respect. My unfortunate habit since coming to Okayama of allowing all my time and strength to be taken by the work immediately before me, deferring to send to distant friends, until a "convenient season" those acknowledgements of gratitude which their numerous kindnesses so constantly awaken, has given me much unhappiness. It is true the numerous and varied demands upon me constitute an excuse which you are ever kind

to consider, but really it is no adequate excuse after all: for our duty to those who help us should be at least equal to the claims of those whom we seek to help.

I would now say, in a word, that, after sending to mother the aid required, we came out but eight dollars and some cents behind on the treasurer's books*, hence had no occasion to report the matter to you for your consideration as you so kindly suggested should be done in case of deficiency. This year, owing to the considerable amount of repairs required on her barn and the necessity of hiring farm help in planting, haying and harvesting, it is possible we may be less fortunate. It is my hope, however, by using a part or all of our childrens allowance, to avoid embarrassment; and, considering the diffi-

* We were not actually in debt at all; for I had as much or more in my pocket-book as the amount of our deficiency

culties which seem to attend the rendering of aid in such cases, by the Board, I shall feel it my duty to make every endeavor to bring all my expenses within my salary, even though at times such a course may interfere with the best use of the advantages which my position as a physician affords. (I refer to the entertaining of native guests referred to at length in my first letter in reference to this matter). Indeed, I now regret that I allowed myself to make such a request at all: for though I acted in good faith and as the condition of things here seemed to require, I did not take into account the ~~diffi culties~~ trouble such a request was calculated to occasion you, nor the embarrassment to myself in being obliged to interrupt you again with explanations of a matter ~~seemingly~~ so largely personal. I cannot, however, close all reference to the matter

without sincerely thanking you for the kindly interest and quick brotherly sympathy which in this instance as in all others relating to my work and welfare, you have so generously shown.

There is nothing startling in our work; but rather a steady onward progress of those precious truths which are moulding and transforming the public and private life of Japan, and bringing it under the restraining and developing influences of divine love. God is with us. May he grant that that Word, explained by us in weakness, may receive constant and strong evidences of divine power, and quickly subdue this rebellious land to His will!

We sadly miss Miss. Talcott, and earnestly hope for her return to us next fall. - Tomorrow nine are to be received into the church here, & on the 26th inst. a new, self supporting and vigorous church is to be formed at Takahashi.

In Christian love. Yours truly J. C. Berry.

Okayama, April 1, 1882
Recd April 29.

[Private] April 6. 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
1 Somerset-Street.
Boston -

My very dear Sir, -
Your favors of Feb. 17 and Mar 2d, in reply to my letter of Jan 13 concerning Mrs. Cary's illness and return to the U. States for rest and treatment, were duly received. Thank you for the prompt and careful attention given to the matter. In reply, I am glad to say that changed conditions in her case lead me to think it wise to hold in abeyance, at least for the present summer, the consideration of her return home: and to this conclusion Dr. Taylor gives his endorsement after going over the whole case with me very carefully. Some months since I was led to suspect, by her symptoms, that her difficulties were being aggravated by some complication not yet ~~*~~ discovered, and, on making a thorough examination to this end, discovered,

the existence of a small uterine (fibroid) tumor near the internal _os_. Confident that this was exciting her trouble, I determined upon its removal — a step which, owing to her state of health, could not be taken with safety until a few days ago (April 26th). The tumor was so thoroughly removed and she has rallied from the operation so well, that I regard it a safe course to wait and see what, with this complication removed, further treatment will accomplish. As an aid in this direction, I shall try and place her in the drier air of a continental climate during the summer and send her with her husband either to North China or to Vladivostock if, on inquiry into the hotel accommodations, I find they can be comfortably provided for.

I have an idea, from the continental relations ~~locations~~ of Vladivostock, and from its being protected from the fog and dampness (by the mountains of Japan) which is so abundantly thrown off from the warm waters of

the Kuro Siwo as it passes along the coast of this (latter) country, that the climate of V. is calculated to afford us a very helpful change from the moist warm summers here, and which prove so enervating to invalids.

Fortunately an Okayama man, who has long been Japanese Consul there, is about to return home when I shall be able to learn of its climate, hotel accommoda-tions, &c.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely

J. C. Berry, M.D.

Kobe. April 6. 1882.

Kobe, Apr. 6, 1882.

Rec'd June 16.

Aug 28. 1882.

Revd. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My very dear Dr. Clark,-

I was surprised and pained to learn, on reading your recent letter to Mr. Learned, that the resolution of the Mission concerning a missionary physician, passed at its last Annual Meeting, and which I wrote, had been the means of wounding your heart. I am sure that when you know that I wrote it - I who love you so much and who have, during all my missionary life, regarded you with the affection of a son, you will regard the first and objectionable portion of the resolution (at my request Mr. Jencks has sent me the original and it is now before me) as due to infelicity of expression arising from hurried writing in the session of Mission meeting, rather than to a deliberate intention to strike at and wound your feelings. On reading

the resolution now I see that it might be thus interpreted, and the fact that it has been, and by you, occasions me no little pain and chagrin. My only thought in introducing the first sentence was to afford a reason for again inviting mission action on the matter; and my only reason for calling up the matter at all was the very intense feeling entertained and expressed by our friend Mr. R. H. Davis, and his desire that "something be done" looking toward his settlement; and as an evidence that the mission attached no other meaning to it than this is the fact that several (myself among them until I received the resolution from Mr. Jencks) have expressed their ignorance of any thing passed at the meeting concerning Mis. physicians calculated to wound your feelings. It afterwards transpired, however, that he (Davis) is not very anxious for the new station: still, it would ^seem^ that, on

the return of Messrs Atkinson and De-Forest we ought to take up a station in Kiushu - one of them or ~~with~~ Mr Davis (R.H.) going with Mr. Alchin. And, all things considered, it would seem that your plan to procure, if possible, the services of an ordained physician is ~~the~~ wisest & best.

With renewed assurances of regret for the accident in question and trusting that this statement will afford a satisfactory explanation for its occurrence,

I am, as ever.

Yours in gratitude and in love

John C. Berry.

Arima, Japan,
August. 28. 1882.

Arima, Aug. 28, 1882.

Rec'd Sep. 25.

Okayama, Japan.
October 19. 1882.

My very dear Dr. Clark—

You are a very busy man, but please allow me to ask you to help me out a little on a matter of science. I have recently been advised that on page 325 of Barlow's Magnetic Attractions and Harris' Magnetism, may be found, beautifully illustrated, the experiment by Prof. Barlow of London, showing the intimate relation of terrestrial magnetism and electricity. As this work is not accessible to me in Japan I write to you hoping that you may request some competent person (of course you have not time to spare yourself) to consult the book with the view of ascertaining for me, if possible, information upon the following:

(1) Does atmospheric electricity depend largely upon terrestrial magnetism?

(2). Does atmospheric electricity increase as we approach the magnetic poles of the earth, and diminish as we approach the magnetic equator?

Osaka, Japan.
Oct. 9 '72.

My very dear Rev. Clark—

You are a [illegible] man but-
[illegible] others I ask you I [illegible]
ask a little on a matter of science. I
have recently seen advertised on page
325 of Barlow's Magnetic Attractions and
Harris' Magnetism, a work in general term-
[illegible] illustrates the experiments by Prof.
Barlow of London showing the inti-
mate relation of Terrestrial Magnetism
and electricity. As this work is not
accessible here in Japan I write hoping
that you may request some
competent person (perhaps your assist-
ant or yourself) to consult the book
with the view of ascertaining for me, if
possible, information upon the following:
(1) Does Atmospheric Electricity depend
largely upon Terrestrial Magnetism?
2) Does Atmospheric Electricity increase
as we approach the Magnetic poles of
the Earth, and diminish as we approach
the magnetic equator?

This is all. I presume the book referred to can be found in the Harvard College Library or, possibly, in the Boston Public Library. I think it is an English publication. I presume it to be a very expensive work or I would order it and thus save further trouble. Whatever expense is incurred in meeting my request, I shall be only too glad to bear if Mr. Ward will kindly charge to my account.

I regret to be obliged to add that I am in a good deal of haste for the information requested. It bears upon a subject that I have been requested to write upon by the Committee on Papers for the Genl Mis. Conference which meets this next Spring and I must write my paper soon. The title of this is to be "Missionary Vacations and Furloughs".

In the very undeveloped state of our knowledge concerning atmospheric Electricity, — its origin, its ~~geographical~~ lines of equal geographical distribution, and its influence upon animal life, I presume it is useless to attempt to seek for published informa-

This is all. I presume [illegible] re-
quest [illegible]
[illegible]
Editorial. I think it is an English [illegible]
Catholic. I believe it is a new [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Record.
Subject of the Paper [illegible] I am
in a great deal of work on the information
[illegible]
I have been [illegible]
Committee on Policy [illegible]
Conference [illegible]
[illegible] The
[illegible]
and [illegible]
In the new [illegible]
our [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible] unity of equal [illegible] distri-
bution [illegible]
life. I presume it is [illegible]
[illegible]

tion on these points - especially the two latter. And yet it is possible some of your scientific friends in Boston may know of published essays bearing directly upon these points. If so, and they are by reliable authors, I wish Mr. Ward would kindly procure them for me, and forward at once by mail.

I exceedingly regret, my dear friend, to send requests calculated to occasion you trouble, but it is my last resource.

With kindest regards, I am,
Your ever obliged and obedient servant
John C. Berry.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
1 Somerset Street.
Boston, U.S.A.

Rec'd Nov. 17.

Ans'd Nov. 28.

(Copy.)

"Showing the ratio of immoral diseases (Syphilis and gonorrhoea) to all other diseases treated at the Okayama Hospital from July 1, 1881 to June 30, 1882 in
(1) Buddhist priests and
(2) all other classes of Society.

Budhist priests ... 1 in $3\frac{3}{800}$
All other Classes ... 1 in $3\frac{3}{846}$ "

(Signed) "J. C. Berry"

My dear Dr. Clark,-

Will you kindly favor me by sending the enclosed slip of paper to Rev. Joseph Cook, as I do not know his address. You had perhaps better read it before sending as it shows at a glance what reformed Buddhism is doing for the uplifting of society in Japan.

In reading this memo, it should be borne in mind that, bad as it shows things to be, it doesn't quite tell the whole truth. Unlike the hospital & dispensary patients of Europe & America, viz. from the middle classes downward in whom immoral diseases prevail, those who seek treatment in the hospitals of Japan are, as a rule, from the middle class upward - people who appreciate the value of western medical science and who can pay the higher cost of foreign drugs.

Again, while the priests, as a rule, appreciate the value of foreign treatment and apply for it at the hospital for all other diseases, a sense of shame in some prevents them from applying for treatment for immoral diseases except in cases of an

~~an~~ aggravated character. On the whole, then, I think the ratio of venereal diseases to all other diseases among all classes of people in Japan, is about one in three and a half.

J. C. B.

Oct. 31. 1882.

Rec'd Dec. 1.

Done
C.H.C.

Okayama, Japan. Oct. 31. 1882.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M. Boston. U.S.A.

My very dear Sir & Brother.–

Our Mr. R. H. Davis has recently informed me that, at the time of his late visit at Fukuoka, he learned that the private hospital there receiving the coöperation and support of the physicians of Hakata and Fukuoka and for which we asked for a missionary physician last year, has called a Japanese physician educated in Phila^d^. He did not learn his name nor the school from which he graduated. I have already written to Fukuoka to learn these facts, but in the mean time it seems to me right that you should know without delay that the place for which we asked for a mis. phy. and which seemed to offer so wide and useful a field for his labors, is filled, and with it removed the chief reason that led me to urge so strongly that a mis. physician be sent out– You will of course understand that I am now speaking only for myself. Possibly the mission may think it best to take some further action in the matter when the new facts are more fully known– Ever truly Yours J. C. Berry

[illegible], Japan, Oct. 31. 187[illegible]

Rev. N. G. Clark,

Secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston, U. S. A.

[illegible] [illegible] Boston.

Dear Dr. [illegible]. [illegible] has recently

informed me that at the time of his late visit

at [illegible], he learned that [illegible]

[illegible] concerning the [illegible] and support of the

[illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible], and for

which we asked for a [illegible] last year, [illegible]

[illegible] a Japanese [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] came

[illegible] from the school [illegible] which he [illegible]

[illegible] already written [illegible] & [illegible]

these facts, but in the mean time it seems

right that you should know, without delay, that the [illegible] for

which we asked for a [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] for

[illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

the chief reason that [illegible]

that a [illegible] [illegible] you will

[illegible] we [illegible] that [illegible] only [illegible]

[illegible]. Probably the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] J. C. B[illegible]

Rec'd Dec. 1.

130 Somerset St.
Boston Feb. 7.
1883

My dear Dr Garratt:

I make no apology for forwarding to you Dr Berry's letter to me, which explains itself, with his letter to you just received.

I am sure you will be glad to render such service as this "to the Lord", as in ~~these~~ circumstances it evidently is.

With many thanks for the past favors,

Very truly Yours,

J. O. Means.

L

Rev. Dr. John O. Means   Jan 7. 1883.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
1 Somerset Street
Boston U.S.A.

My very dear Sir and Brother,

Your favor of Nov 28. '82 with Dr. Garratt's letter, is at hand. I have written another letter to the Dr. concerning some points on which I am in doubt; on reading which I wish you would kindly forward to him, asking for it his early consideration. I am expected to read this paper (Missionary Health, Vacations and Furloughs) before the Genl Missionary Conference which meets in April, hence if his reply would be in time to be of service, it should be rendered at once. In case the Dr. suggests where comparative tables for ozone can be procured, please kindly forward at once. With apologies for interrupting you, I am very sincerely

Yours

J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan,
Jan 7. 1883.

Dr. Alfred C. Garratt. Jany 7 1883.

9 Tremont Place.

Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of Nov. 27th 82, addressed to Rev. Dr. Means in reply to some questions sent by me concerning atmospheric electricity and the relation of terrestrial magnetism thereto, is at hand. Your letter is so satisfactory as to awaken in me a strong desire to meet you and learn more of a subject concerning which it is so difficult to obtain information. One point I am especially desirous to learn, viz. the comparative geographical distribution of ozone. Does it depend largely upon positive atmospheric electricity, or upon negative terrestrial electricity? (The fact that it is found at the positive pole of the electric battery where is found negative electricity would seem to indicate that the latter is the case). I expected comparative tables showing the geographical distribution of ozone (in different countries) but am disappointed in not receiving them. If

you can at once put Dr. Means in the way of procuring such for me, I should esteem it an especial favor.

As you know, the magnetic intensity of Japan is very low as compared with that of the United States, and that; in order to experience a like degree of intensity as that existing at say 40° Lat. in the U. S., it would be necessary to go north from Japan to about a region of 60° of Lat. On the other hand, as possibly modifying the amount of atmospheric Electricity in the atmosphere, Japan lies, as you know, some distance from the magnetic equator and, further, evaporation from her seas must be considerably lessened by the large percentage of moisture in her atmosphere in Summer (absolute moisture .791 inch, relative humidity 74%) occasioned by her adjacent ocean current (Kuro Siwo) which, coming from the tropics, attains a temperature in summer & fall of 83-5° F., and which throws off its steam and vapor as it passes her coast. At this time espe-

cially, but more or less for the entire year, general malaise or, perhaps, more accurately speaking, neurasthenia is experienced by all, especially the brain-worker and the enfeebled. But whether this is due to a high state of atmospheric electricity (the moisture in the air conducting it to the earth from the higher regions of the atmosphere in its passage from the equator to the poles) and is really a state of hyperasthesia, or whether it is due to a deficiency of atmospheric elec. is a question I find somewhat difficult to settle. My own conviction, based largely upon clinical observation, is, that it is the latter viz a deficiency of both atmospheric and terrestrial electricity. - the former evidenced by the remarkable infrequency ~~absence~~ of thunder-storms even in summer, and the latter by the well known geographical distribution location of iso-dynamic lines. Observations on atmospheric electricity, however, have never been made in Japan, hence I have no definite data to aid me. I therefore venture to submit the above to you, hoping that you will kindly help me in the matter.

As bearing upon that portion of the question concerning ozone, it should be stated that the amount of ozone in Japan is very small – but 2 to 5 on a scale of 10. At Hobartown, Australia, farther from the tropics but nearer the S. Mag. pole, it is 7 on the same scale. I do not know what it is in the Northern States and Canada. (Australia, I suppose, occupies a similar relation to the South Mag. pole (which, according to Sir John Herschel is at 75° S. Lat. and 154 East Long*) that the United States does to the N. Mag. pole)

I realize, my dear Sir, the impropriety of interrupting you at such length with a matter so largely concerning my own affairs, and I should the more hesitate to do so but for your very courteous letter, and Dr. Means instruction that I write him again if I required further information.

With kindest regards, I am –

Your obliged and obedient servant

John C. Berry, M.D.

Okayama, Japan.
Jan 7. 1883.

* Do more recent observers locate it differently?

Dr J. C. Berry. s
Okayama. Jany 7. 1883.
with letter to Dr Garratt.
Recd Feb. 7. Ansd 13th

Okayama, Japan.
Jan. 20, 1883

My very dear Brother,

It has been with pain that we have learned of your forced rest on account of illness, and we sincerely hope that the good news by the last mail to the effect that you are improving, continues to be true of your condition. The climate of New England is very supporting and you have a strong constitution in your favor; but both combined can hardly be expected to support human strength in the very severe strain from work which you have carried for the last ten years. When we missionaries break down from such cause you are the first to chide us for lack of discretion, moderation, etc. hence please accept the last half of the above as a return lecture.

I write you to day in a somewhat happy state of mind because of the very satisfactory state of our finances. As you too well remember I gave you considerable trouble last

year because of my apprehensions in another direction. Well, when we found that we must do the best - we caned on what we had, we lessened expenditure as far as possible (making rather summary and radical work with the matter of entertaining Japanese guests) and, after sending my mother the usual amount of 50$ and giving a few other urgent-charities, we found, to our surprise, that we came out at the end of the year about 100$ ahead! a piece of good fortune unparalleled in our ten years missionary experience. It is true we were helped by this in many ways - our friends seeming to give us an unusual number of presents this year, including a very valuable present of clothing for the children, & the amount of 30$ or so from some friends whom we did not know in Providence. We half discern your kind hand in this last bit of ~~good~~ fortune (if so we thank you most sincerely) but we plainly discern our Heavenly Father's hand in His continued care for us. This year I trust, espe-

cially in the matter of Japanese guests, we shall be able to strike the happy mean. In my position, this feature of work should not be neglected.

I regret to report that the attitude of the Government to popular liberty has seemed to assume a somewhat reactionary aspect. The Authorities are no longer conciliatory to political agitators, but strongly oppressive. The present disposition is, I am assured by Govt. Officials, to discourage English Education in Japan, because of the dangerously radical (political) literature such education places within their reach, and to encourage, instead, the study of the German. Whether this will be carried into effect remains to be seen. Thus far, it is only talk. It is clear, however, that the present attitude of the Govt. is to rule as with a rod of iron rather than to conciliate and persuade, though, by the way, the Emperor seems to place reliance upon moral influences as evidenced by the fact that by his command the Imperial historians

(So the native papers represent) have recently compiled a System of Morals for the Nation! This (so it is represented) is to be sent out to the Prefects who, in turn, are to put them into the schools instead of the Confucian System, now in use. The Govt. has further manifested its apparent reactionary policy by laboring to build up, with large grants of money and otherwise, Shintoism. The Buddhists (at least its strongest sect, the Monto Shu) are halting between two opinions as to what course they shall take. Some say that "the high-hatted black-coated gentry [officials] will soon be Christians" (a remark in a public speech near here for which the lecturer, a Buddhist priest, was stopped by a policeman) and are advising that their sect take up the cause of the Liberals. Others say "No, the Govt. is, and will remain, the strongest." Thus the human elements are disturbed, while the Truth marches grandly on. Very encouraging additions are made to our churches every

month, while there is a strong and increasing public sentiment in favor of Christianity. May God help us to be more active and more wise that the glad day when this shall be a Christian nation, shall be hastened.

I am not a little surprised that the Prudential Committee decide not to allow the mission any allowance for medical supplies this year. I think it is a mistake to take such a course now. When this matter was agitated before, I wrote you at length concerning the matter. As I haven't the time at my disposal to write at greater length now (I must go to the Hospital in a few minutes) I would refer you to my letter written under date of Oct. 25th, 1879. My mind is the same now on this matter that it was then and I trust the Committee will see their way clear to grant the small allowance asked for.

I send you a couple of little pamph

lets. One you will kindly present to
Mrs Clark with my compliments;
the other is for the Rooms – a "curio".
I gratefully remember Mrs. Clark's
kindly hospitality to us some years ago.
With kind regards in which
Mrs Berry unites I am, as ever,
Yours in Christian love.
John C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
1 Somerset St.
Boston, U.S.A.

Rec'd Feb. 23.

Okayama, Japan. Feb. 11. 1883.

My dear Doctor Clark,

It may be known by you that, for more than a year, it has been evident that the interests of Miss. Talcott's future work require that she spend a year or so in rest and recreation. The members of the mission are ready to advise that formal permission be granted her from Boston to return to the United States for a period of rest, but she continues to refuse to allow such permission to be asked for on the ground that, though tired and conscious of needed rest, yet considering the urgent needs of the school and the fact that Miss Brown has but recently arrived, it is wiser for her to stay and "do what she can" until such time as, without detriment to Miss Brown or to the work, the school can be transferred. This is very true; and yet some of us who know how very tired and care-worn Miss Talcott is, feel that her own interests and the interests of our

wider work as affected by her health in future, require that she take a rest at the earliest practicable day. Indeed our fear is that she will break down utterly before another year has passed. What I would suggest therefore is, that you take the matter into consideration and send me the formal consent of the Board (the more cordial the better) for her return home for a period of rest at such time as the condition of her work or of her own health may lead her to consent to (and the mission to approve) such a step. My especial reason for advising that this permission be sent now is that she would conscientiously hesitate to return home without the formal permission of the Board, even though the condition of her health might be such as to render an immediate return plainly wise to both her and her friends here. She is a queen among lady missionaries, and must be kindly cared for. But I need not suggest this to you. With kindest regards, I am, as ever. Yours truly J. C. Berry.

P.S. - Miss. Talcott does not know of my sending this letter, and I think she would prefer that no reference be made to any action you may take in your official letters to the mission.

B.

Okayama, Feb. [illegible]. 1880.

Rec'd March 16.

Miss Talcott

Okayama. Japan. May 8. 1883.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Some days ago I wrote you concerning Miss Talcotts' health and the need of her having a furlough, but that she refused to allow me to take the necessary steps to procure Mission action asking for permission for her return to the U. States. Since then she has visited Okayama for her health, and while here she told me that, in view of the state of her health, she was convinced that she must go, and requested me to bring the matter to the notice of the Mission, as I had formerly proposed. I then told her that, in view of her refusal to allow me to take public action in the matter, and my conviction that a change and rest for her would soon become absolutely necessary, I had written privately to you, offering explanations and requesting the necessary permission. Whereupon she replied that, if this had been done, and you had been made acquainted with her needs, she would prefer

to let the matter rest there feeling sure that you would do what is best

My object in writing now, however, is not only to acquaint you with her assent to the course proposed, but to suggest to you the wisdom of authorizing her to return via Europe. She has not proposed this — I do not know as she will assent to it when I do propose it, finally, to her. One of her remarks, however, in which she expressed her dread of returning to her friends because of the tax upon her strength which social and other demands would entail, suggests the importance of making the sea voyage as long as possible, that she may get a good rest before returning to her friends. Her trouble, — nervous exhaustion, is one especially benefitted by a sea voyage, and it would be economy, even at a considerably increased expense, to give her this long ocean voyage now. She will then be able to go home and, while enjoying her friends, do solid work among the churches in the interests of Japan. — I have advised her to rest this summer after the school term closes in June, and to get ready to return in the Autumn. I trust your consent will be reaching me then — Most sincerely Yours.

J. C. Berry.

Rec'd May 24. '83
(Ansd. May [illegible] 83)

May 24 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

My dear Sir and Brother,

From the character of the speeches and criticisms made by some of the brethren at our recent annual meeting concerning our educational work in Kiyoto, I imagine there may be some letters sent which may possibly disturb you. I would only say that, while believing these brethren to be conscientious, I think they are mistaken; and, further, that they go much farther in their oppositions to the interests of that work than if they themselves were directly responsible for its success, or than if the attitude of the mission and Board were not such as to render such a course on their part safe. On the whole, I regard the present arrangement as the best that can be made under the present circumstances. The three pastors in the company, Neesima, Ise and Matsuyama, represent the very soul of honor of our churches and,

next to having the school property held in the name of a certain number of the Churches themselves (the ideal plan, I think, but which is not quite yet practicable) the company is probably the best and safest that can now be organized. When the charter-laws of Japan, now being framed, are completed, it may be possible to make some further alterations for the better.

You know all about this whole question, so I need add nothing concerning it. I would suggest one thought, however, viz. that, both for the immediate and remote interests of the school, the gain afforded by having a native company, known to be under Japanese law, legally responsible for the institution, is so considerable that it ought not to be overlooked. This fact makes it in the mind of the people at large and of the Government in particular, a native institution; and this has not only told in its favor in the past but is, I believe, going to tell more so in the days to come. The present ar-

rangement, however, owing to the restrictions of existing treaties, is a necessity if we would conduct our educational work outside the very limited Foreign Concession of Kobe and Osaka; and I can only congratulate ourselves that we are able to secure the services of such men to meet this necessity. They are not only interested in the work itself but are men who from their peculiar relation to the churches, have everything to lose by dishonesty. Our Methodist brethren, desiring (and wisely) to locate their school in Tokiyo off of the Foreign Concession, were obliged to select men for their Japanese company who, for intelligence, social standing, Christian development and eminence in Christian work cannot be compared with the majority of those who at present constitute the "Doshisha", and yet I am told that these brethren spent seven thousand yen for land alone and are planning for large expenditures in the future.

Neither the Mission nor our brethren

at Kiyoto, however, are blind to the situation, and you may rest assured that no opportunity will be lost to care for the interests of this institution, so near the hearts of all.

Very sincerely
Yours
J. C. Berry.

Okayama, May 24, 1883.

Okayama, May 24-1883

Rec'd June 25-1883

Kito
Doshisha
&c

&c.

May 25 1883
90

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St. Boston. U.S.A.

There are many things concerning which I had hoped to write you by this mail, but interruptions have obliged me to defer doing so until the next mail. The matter of the return of Mr and Mrs Cary to the U. States on account of health, however, must be attended to at once. Mr. Cary, as you perhaps know, has been having considerable trouble with his eyes for more than a year. A considerable degree of nervous exhaustion has been associated with it — the one aggravating, and being aggravated by, the other. He now has hypermetropia, with associated spasm of the ciliary muscle, and with resulting nervous exhaustion of the eye itself. One of the features of treatment is enforced abstinence for several weeks from all accommodating exertions, secured by ~~the~~ paralysing the muscles by means of a strong solution of atropine. But unfortunately Mr. Cary's nervous condition is such as to render it absolutely impossible for him to bear this. When atropine

was inserted for the purpose of a more thorough examination (which paralysis lasted but four or five days) he could scarcely control himself. And I fully believe, with him, that it would be absolutely impossible for him to submit to such treatment for four or five weeks. Removed from his surroundings here, and with his mind taken from his work and prepared to submit to the ordeal, I have little doubt that he can do it: but these conditions can not be secured in this country. He has been wearing convex glasses for some time, and, for a time, he was benefitted: but there has been no advance for the last four months, while every day that improvement is deferred renders recovery more difficult.

I need not suggest to you that Mr. Cary is too valuable a man to allow his life work to be crippled by lack of early and efficient attention to this trouble. He has one of the finest minds among us, and already has such a command of the language that, for more than a year he has been preaching very acceptably.

Mrs. Cary, for whose return for treatment, whenever such showed seem wise, you gave consent more than a year ago, has, since the treatment resorted to then, enjoyed a fair degree of health, though, during this time, her old troubles have required more or less attention. She is not able to do full work, however, and will be greatly benefitted by a year's stay in the United States, with the skillful treatment which she could there command.

I trust you will be able to favor their return at once.

By reports received from Mr. De Forest, I judge he is in a poor condition to meet all that awaits him here on his return. Would it not be best for him to take a longer sea voyage than that afforded by the direct trans-Pacific steamer route? Could he have enjoyed this in going home, his visit there would have been much more profitable and satisfactory. From a hygienic stand-point, I think it may be questioned if missions and mission-

aries have gained anything by the rapid ocean travel of modern times. A step backward to the sailing vessel would afford, in many cases of nervous exhaustion, a decided gain.

Trusting that you have returned from your Eastern trip not over-exhausted I am, with kindest regards.

Yours most sincerely
J. C. Berry.

Okayama, May 25, 1883.

Copy

Okayama, May 25 - 1883
Rec'd June 25 - 1883.

Jan 30/1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street.
Boston U. S. A.

Dear Sir and Brother,

As bearing upon the request of Mr. Neesima and his coadjutors to coöperate with them in the establishment and conduct of a medical department of the Doshisha, which request, with the Committees' reasons for favoring the same, Dr. Davis will probably forward to you by this mail, I would say that, for several years, the matter has been a subject of conference and prayer with some members of the mission, our Christian pastors, and with Mr. Neesima himself. The wide spread prejudice against Christianity then existing throughout the country, however, and the equally wide spread appreciation of the value of Western medical science, constituted such a call for general medical missionary work that I did not feel at liberty to

separate myself from work so directly auxiliary to the evangelistic efforts of the Mission. In the light of ten years experience I do not regret such decision: for I think it is acknowledged by all acquainted with the history of Missions that, in no Mission field have local conditions been more favorable to such work than in Japan. At present, however, this is largely changed. Wide-spread opposition arising from ignorant prejudice is, except in some remote districts, a thing of the past, and respectable audiences and respectful attention are now the rule whenever and wherever a Christian service is held in most districts of Central and Southern Japan. Medical missionary work, therefore, while still opening numerous channels for the exercise of personal influence, is largely changed from a pioneer work <u>for</u> the Church to one of coöperation <u>with</u> the church in affording practical illustrations of Christian Charity. That

such work is worth all it costs, whether to the individual or the Board, cannot be questioned. In view, however, of the pressing need of Christian physicians I am now prepared to consider with favor my personal relations to this new feature of work, provided such a step is approved by the Prudential Committee and, further, can have such support of men and means as will insure its success.

Of the reasons calling for this new work I will say nothing further. They are fairly stated in the letter of the Doshisha to me and in the "Reasons" of the Committee. They will, I am sure, receive your indorsement.

Of course we do not expect the Board to be financially responsible for this work: no one in the Mission favors this. It is rather our thought, as implied in the first and second of the resolutions adopted by the Mission concerning the movement, that a special Committee or Company

be organized out-side of the Board who shall take the matter in hand. The work proposed is so broad and catholic that it is our hope that the entire sum necessary for the proper endowment of the professorial chairs can be raised without affecting the regular income of the Board. It is my hope that a considerable proportion of the necessary amount could be raised among and through my doctor friends in Philada, and I should also hope that our New York friends, headed by Dr. Dodge, would also actively interest themselves in the matter. I have, with the advice of our Committee, procured commendatory letters from representative men of the different missions laboring in Japan, and you will notice that one of the strongest of these is from Dr. Hepburn - a man whose word will have especial weight among the Presbyterian Churches of New York & Philada. It has also seemed to me that our British friends might reasonably be expected to contribute the more so as the

general work of the Church Mis. Soc. and of the S. P. G (especially the former) will be not a little helped by the new movement. You will notice a strong letter from Mr. Warren (C. M. S.) which may be of use. Mr. Hardy's well known interest in our educational work and in Mr. Neesima may lead him to regard this new work so favorably as to take active steps in its behalf; or he may see fit to recommend it warmly to Mr. Sears who, possibly would regard with favor the complete endowment of — "The Sears Medical School of Kiyoto."

My thought is that three foreign physicians will be required, an opinion in which one of the committee Mr. Cary (I have not yet spoken with the others on this point) heartily concurs. Dr. Ono, one of my former students, an earnest Xn and a graduate of Jefferson Med. Coll. Phila^da^, will be another: while possibly we may be able to find for a teacher of chemistry or anatomy some other Japanese physician whose moral character would not

injure the school. With this force of five we shall be able to carry both the hospital (no small task for we cannot safely count on having less than one hundred patients a day) and the school, affording, also, assistance in the work of instruction, didactic and clinical, in the Training School for Nurses. A corps of three - one American beside myself, with Dr. Oro, will be enough to begin with, but provision should be made for the necessary increase of teachers by the end of the second year.

It should be remembered that the standard of medical education, as afforded by the Government School, renders necessary a school of a much higher grade than would be demanded, for instance, in such a country as Turkey.

It is our belief that our Japanese friends would, with the stimulus & activity which generous assistance from abroad would encourage, be able to raise ten or fifteen thousand yen for the real estate while it is my hope that, if my salary is continued

by the Board, the salaries of the other teachers and necessary employes of the school and hospital (not including the Nurses' School) can be made to come within $4.500, leaving the income of the school (tuitions) and from the sale of medicines in the hospital to provide and keep in repair necessary instruments, apparatus, school and hospital furniture. This would, I presume, require an endowment of about $80.000, beside a necessary addition, perhaps $7.000, for the expense of out-fit, passage money, and dwelling houses, for two families.

As you will notice on p. 7 of the Doshisha communication to me, it is stated, and definitely understood, that the responsibility for the expenditure of all foreign moneys shall rest with such representatives as the foreign Company or Mission Board, as the case may be, shall appoint; so that, with the real estate to be provided for by Japanese friends and the houses of the Professors to be held in their own name (a concession which Mr. Neesima is sure can now be realized) the

the question of *property* will give us no trouble.

In the absence of reliable text-books in the Japanese language, it ~~it~~ is (wisely I think) proposed by our Japanese friends that the school, for the first ten or twelve years, be taught in English, and that the method of instruction shall be by recitations, lectures, and clinical and laboratory demonstrations. The language of the hospital department and of the Tr. Sch. for Nurses, must, of course, be in Japanese.

Concerning this last department, little, perhaps, need be said beside what is expressed in the "Reasons" of the Committee. I would, however, emphasize the 2nd part of reason no. 2 (p. 11) which refers to the distinctly Christian character of the work contemplated. I am not alone in the conviction that a well trained corps of Bible Nurses in all our large cities would, under competent management, be productive of results second to none in their direct Christian influence. My thought is that each nurse after

one year of study shall, if possessing a developed Christian character, engage for another year in district work in the city under the immediate direction of their missionary teachers (going out regularly every morning for house to house work among the sick, availing herself, as well, of every opportunity to do Christian work among the friends of the patients, and reporting the day's work to her teacher at night.) when, after this year of practical work, she shall be ready to take up work in connection with our missionary ladies, or the churches in other stations. I would call especial attention to the action of the mission in recommending this feature of work:

"Resolved, That, in view of the great aid to our Christian work which will immediately grow out of the proposed Training School for Nurses, we strongly recommend the financial support of this feature of the work to the favorable consideration of the Board, and ask that two ladies, thoroughly versed in the art of

nursing, be sent out to take charge of this work."

It has occurred to me that Miss. Talcott, with an associate who has graduated from some one of our first-class schools for Nursing, (Miss. Colby would do admirably) would constitute a management that would insure success. It is possible Miss Talcott could be induced to take up this work on her return from her furlough to the United States. Any new person, however, who is to be associated in the work, should be sent out at once. There is much preparatory work to do. A text-book on Nursing should early be prepared in the Japanese language, a knowledge of the spoken language acquired, and what is more difficult than all, to become so acquainted with the customs of the people as to wisely adapt the principles of foreign nursing to the conditions of Japanese family life.

In reference to the action of the Osaka Conference advising that such work be commenced in Japan I would say that that action was one of more

than usual meaning. The subject was twice brought before the Conference (neither time by myself) and on each occasion received earnest and prolonged attention. The motion offered by Mr. Pale was passed unanimously.

Trusting that this whole matter may receive the careful attention it merits, I am,

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

John C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan.
June 30. 1883.

than usual pleasure. The subject was twice brought before the Conference (another time by myself) and on each occasion received earnest and prolonged attention. The resolution offered by Dr. Palm was passed unanimously.

Trusting that this whole matter may receive the careful attention it merits, I am

With kindest regards &c.

Yours sincerely
John C. Berry.

Okayama Japan.
June 30 1883.

Dr. J. C. Berry.
Okayama June 30, 1883.
Rec'd July 30.
Medical School

Arima, July 25: 1883.

My dear Sir and Brother,

Your letter conveying the permission of the Prudential Committee that Miss. Eliza Talcott return to the United States via Europe, was duly received, and passed over to her with the request that, after reading, she send on to Mr. Secretary Jencks. Thank you for your kind and prompt action in the matter. I am sure the long sea voyage before reaching home will be of especial service to her. Such a course would have afforded great benefit to our friend Dr Forest; If he is not strong and well this fall, it may be well for him to return from San Francisco by sailing vessel, taking in the Sandwich Islands on the way. ¶ After all, I fear Miss. Talcott will not be able to get away this year. She is having some trouble to procure a competent Japanese teacher to assist Miss. Brown. She is very tired. Her recuperative powers, however, though severely strained, are yet good.

It may be well that I refer to a few

facts affecting our Medical work and its financial support - the more so as such reference is called for by a letter of inquiry from Dr. Clark, received in the Spring, and because of their direct bearing upon the proposed new medical work for Kiyoto.

Until about three years ago the acquirements of the best Japanese physicians in charge of Government hospitals were such that they freely acknowledged the superiority of the foreign physician, and were willing to follow most implicitly his advice in all things pertaining to the work of the institution. This was the condition when in Kobe and when first in Okayama, so that, in medical work under my care that was supported by the Government, my wishes that it be made subservient to the interests of Christianity were as much respected, and my advice in every thing as quickly followed, as though the whole was being supported by Mission funds. Matters were then (three years ago) completely changed by the first graduates of the Medical Department of the

Tōkiyō University becoming Medical Directors of the provincial hospitals. Though in certain cases the foreign physicians remained as medical advisers, yet as a matter of fact their advice was sought for only in rare cases and then, frequently, surreptitiously procured. These Japanese Medical Directors, who receive a yearly salary of from 1.500 to 1.800 yen, not unnaturally feel that they have a dignity and reputation to support that would be compromised by acknowledging their need of advice from others, no matter how high their intelligence or how long and varied their experience. During these last three years it has not infrequently been my misfortune to witness serious mistakes in hospital practice. On such occasions I have, with as much tact and kindness as possible, suggested a different method. These suggestions have sometimes been followed, but this has only led to a desire on their part to be let alone and to do their work only in the presence of their subordinates.

Such a condition of things, aggravated by contempt for everything Christian and apparent pride in everything materialistic, prevents the performance of missionary work in connection with institutions under government control; while with the sentiment of the hospital staff placed fairly against Christianity, the work of the missionary physician is robbed of that Christian influence which should constitute its crowning feature. So unfortunate has been my experience during this time that, but for the direct Christian work in which it has been my privilege to engage, I should long ago have requested a transfer to other fields or for authority to enter into new relations of work. As it is, ~~it is~~, it has been thought best to make arrangements for the commencement of work in the autumn under Christian auspices - the Governor, who recognizes existing difficulties, having cordially assented to advise the renewal

of my residence passport for five years, and to make due provision for insuring to us the future use of our present house-lots. The Charter and By Laws for this new work I prepared early this month. It is intended as a permanent Benevolent Association for the Okayama Christians, with a medical department under my care. This latter may be as temporary or as permanent as thought advisable. My especial reason for inaugurating this new work is that no time may be lost between this and the time when the Kyoto work may be commenced. I will send a copy of the Rules &c in the "fall" which will explain themselves.

I refer to these unpleasant experiences not in any spirit of criticism, for they are natural and inevitable, but to show that the time has passed when medical missionaries can wisely labor in connection with Government hospitals in Japan. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the churches, though assisting in some

cases, are as yet too few and too young to enable them to carry the expense which the work of a missionary physician should entail. We are, therefore, just now between the times when labor in Government hospitals was advisable, and when large contributions for charity work will be made by the Churches. This state of things should be known and recognized as affecting the support of the medical work of the mission.

That part of my letter referring to the changed conditions affecting our medical work should, perhaps, have been addressed to Dr. Clark, but I take it for granted that he will read it all the same.

With high respect I am.

Yours very truly

J. C. Berry.

Rev. John O. Means, D.D.

1 Somerset Street

Boston, U.S.A.

[illegible]

Arikua, July 25, 1883.

Rec'd Aug. 29.

✓

Private

Arima, Japan, July 28. 1883.

My very dear Sir and Brother,

I am glad to be able to report the probability that Mr. Cary will not be obliged to return to the United States for treatment for his eyes – at least not at present. You will, perhaps, remember that, in my last letter to you concerning his health, I stated that the treatment required was of such a nature as to render it practically impossible for him to bear it in his present nervous state – this difficulty, of course, being aggravated by his strong sympathy with the work and the almost constant demands upon him to use his eyes. During the few days when the accommodative power of his eyes was paralyzed for the purpose of an ophthalmoscopic examination, he could scarcely control himself – An unforseen event, however, long hoped for, together with the favorable conditions afforded by a summer's

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rest on the mountains away from the work, now combine to help him to bear the trial. About the time they were preparing to go, it was discovered that Mrs. Cary was probably pregnant with child which, in view of her previous experience and present health, rendered it unwise for her to undertake the journey. Placed under this necessity, and in the delightful company of the Davises, Greenes, Gordons Mr. Learned and the Misses Hooper & Daughaday, on Heisan, he is now undergoing the ordeal. He commenced on the 18th instant, and a note just received from Mrs. Cary says that, though suffering much, he is doing better than she feared. He will have to continue until about the 10th of August. As soon as the eyes return to their normal condition I have directed him to commence a course of occular gymnastics. I trust the result will be satisfactory. If not we can do nothing more for him here and he

must then go home. May our Heavenly Father bless the means employed! His absence from the field would occasion us serious loss. He is (though it is unnecessary to say this to you) one of our very best missionaries. Though young, yet by his conscientious devotion to work and his fine mind, he is already exerting a wide-spread influence, especially among our Christian workers. He recently made a most masterly effort at a Christian lecture (mass meeting) at Okayama.* His subject. The Religions and the Civilizations of the World, with especial reference to their comparative geographical distribution, was most ably and instructively handled. Indeed, I have heard no more telling address to a Japanese audience in favor of Christianity during my residence in Japan — not excepting, even, Mr. Joseph Cook's masterly efforts here a year ago. With good eyes, we may justly expect great things from him.

I deeply regret to learn of your

*Delivered in English and interpreted by Pastor Kanamori

poor health while abroad. I trust that you are quite restored ere this.

With kindest regards, I am.

Yours most sincerely,

J. C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
1 Somerset Street
Boston
U.S.A.

[See enclosed note]

Note - Referring to Mr. Cary I would add that he and some others of our mission are the kind of men we want. I am afraid, however, that you have forgotten my appeal of more than a year ago viz. that in sending reinforcements, you would please remember that we have no place left for mediocrity. The places of such have long ago been filled. We want <u>leaders</u> of men - not merely those who can be successful in old lines of established work at home, but who can adapt themselves to new conditions, and become organizers and leaders in a new field. I think I am right in saying that too few foreign missionaries in Japan receive that confidence and respect from the leading Native pastors which the highest interests of the Church require. I know you will say that good men are hard to get. True: but it may, I think, justly be questioned if it would not be better to send none than those who are at once out-distanced by our native

brethren. I fully believe that the condition of things in Japan to-day is such that one really strong man who can adapt himself to local conditions can do more effective missionary work than three or four men of mere ordinary ability. The field is very different from China. Here the church already commands the services of able men — men who habitually preach sermons to their people that in point of ability would be acceptable to the majority of American pulpits.

Please do not infer that I set myself up as a critic of my brethren. I class myself among the lesser lights, hence I am free to say that we already constitute a sufficient burden for the stronger brethren to carry.

I think this matter has been referred to before by Dr. Gordon and others -

Very sincerely and truly
Yours
J. C. B.

Friday July 28. 1883.
Rec'd Aug. 29.

Nov 17 1883.
94

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street,
Boston, U. S. A.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

May I trouble you to kindly remove the "Curriculum of Study" appended to the "Reasons favoring the Establishment of a Medical ~~School~~ in Kyoto" sent to the Rooms some time since, and paste on, instead the one I now enclose. When writing the first I thought to separate Medical and Surgical Pathology from ~~the~~ Principles of Medicine and Surgery, giving to the latter a more distinct and exclusive relation to Therapeutics than is usually embraced in Genl. Pathology. On second thought, however, it seems more natural to allow the Principles of Medicine and Surgery to include Medical and Surgical Pathology and I therefore suggest the change.

I should have written of this earlier but being away from home waited until I could return and have the use of my jelly-pad.

Our work is naturally somewhat

affected by the proposed new medical work and must, therefore, awaiting your reply to the statements and letters forwarded by the Committee.

God is richly blessing the Churches in our field. In all, especially those at Okayama & Takahashi, a strong revival interest is prevailing. In some cases the work of the Spirit has been accompanied with striking evidences of power. Mr. Cary has just returned from the Imabari field and will report to you. Mr. Pettee is now absent at Takahashi field and will probably write on his return. Next Communion sixteen persons unite with the Okayama Church on confession of their faith.

With earnest hopes for your improved condition in health. I am,

Most respectfully & truly

Yours

John C. Berry.

Okayama, Japan.
Sept. 27. 1883.

Okayama, Sept. 27. 1883
Recd. Oct. 30.

Okayama, Japan. Nov. 17. 1883.

My very dear Sir and Brother,

Referring to your hesitation to entertain the proposals of the mission to assist in establishing a Christian Medical School in connection with the Doshisha at Kiyoto, I would say that, in the light of all the accumulated information which further inquiries afford, this decision seems to us unwise. In view, however, of the experience of the Board in Turkey, it was perhaps but natural that you should not be prepared to regard with favor propositions for a similar work in Japan.

It should, however, I think, be remembered that the condition of things is very different in the two fields. In the one, the remarkable paucity of medical schools affords little opportunity to students at large to acquire a medical training, and hence it is but natural that students in the mission Colleges there should be especially open to the inducements offered by the mission medical school. In Japan, however, Government medical schools exist in diff-

parts of the country and especially in Tokiyo, so that the existence of another would add little to the inducements already offered to young men in our Mission Schools to engage in the study of medicine. Indeed, it is believed by the members of the Mission that the medical school will have an opposite effect upon the Theological Dept. to that which you apprehend. For, as stated in the Committee's Reasons, the possibility of injury to the interests of this department will be more than "counterballanced by the conversion to the Truth of many who would enter Mission schools, in order to pursue studies preparatory to their medical training and who would, consequently, in many cases, be led to abandon the medical profession for the Christian Ministry"

The reason for the school which takes precedence over every other, however, is the urgent and wide spread demand for Christian physicians among the Christian communities. Wherever I go among them, I am sure to receive some intimation of

their wants in this direction.

Mr. Green has sent me your letter to him in which you suggest that I take up residence in Kiyoto and, by teaching the young men physiology and hygiene, take the initiative steps to the founding of a medical college. I should not hesitate to do this if your suggestion was accompanied by the assurance that the ~~future~~ interests of this medical school should be early provided for. But I should hardly feel justified in entering our mission school and, by my presence there, hold out inducements to the young men to study medicine unless this ~~effect~~ influence upon our theological department can be counterballanced by ~~the~~ compensating advantages which the medical school would afford. Could the Prudential Committee realize the need for such an institution and appoint, from among themselves or their friends, a committee to look after its interests and raise a small endowment fund to provide for ~~the~~ salary of even one American and three Japanese

associates, I should not hesitate to go forward; and I believe that with God's blessing, we should be able to do a work that would contribute to the early evangelizing of Japan. Mr. Greene suggests that, instead of providing a permanent fund, it will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the instructors for fifteen or twenty years, by which time the income from Japanese gifts to the school and from tuitions, will make it largely self-supporting. On careful consideration, I am inclined to endorse his view, in which case a sum one half that named in my letter of June thirtieth will probably be sufficient. His estimate is that $16000 at 5% interest, would guarantee an annual salary of something over $1.400 for fifteen years: add to this $2.000 for outfit and transportation, $3.000 for a house and it gives — $21.000.00
To this showing certainly he adds $3.000 for books and apparatus, and $16000.00 for Japanese professors, making a total endowment of $40.000. This will be small. A hospital must be carried on in

connection with the school, and, though this can probably be made self-supporting, yet it will require no little strength. Add to this the proposed training school for nurses, and I question if we can get along with less than six men. My first thought was for three foreigners and two natives, but, perhaps this number can be safely changed to two foreign and four native. I should hope to be able to get these latter for about 50 yen a month. The Govt. hospital and medical schools pay from 100 yen to 150 yen per month, but, in view of the character of our school, I should hope to get them for much less. ($16000, with at 5%, will, if I make no mistake in the calculation, carry four men at the salary named, about eight years & three months). With an endowment of $40.000 - the interest and principle to be spent together, we should, I think, be justified in starting and hope that, before the expenditure of our money, we shall be able to demonstrate our right to an existence, and to win the good wishes and hearty support of Japanese friends -

I hope this matter will receive your renewed and careful consideration. The immense amount of business demanding immediate attention on your return from Europe must have forced you to give hasty attention to some things. I would call attention to my letter of June 30th in which I considered at length the subject in question. I draw attention to that letter now because it was received at the Rooms in your absence, and in your subsequent letters to the Mission and Station, its receipt has not, I believe, been mentioned. It occurs to me, therefore, that you may not have seen it.

With kindest regards I am.

Yours most sincerely

J. C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

1 Somerset-Street

Boston. U.S.A.

Okayama Nov. 17. 1883.

Rec'd Dec. 20.

✓

Okayama, Japan. Nov. 19 1888.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

A word concerning our Mr. Neesima. He leaves us to-night for Kioto after a stay of a few days. He ought not to go back, and I have strongly advised him to remain with us during a month or so, and rest; but he says important interests there require his presence, and he must go. I write now to inquire if some provision cannot be made for his taking a four months rest out of the country early next Spring. He has been growing more and more tired during the last three years, and now is so exhausted as to show it plainly in the quality of his work. His own welfare and the interests of our work demand for him a long rest, and this should be taken away from among his people. It would be pleasant, and in many respects advantageous, for him to visit the United States, but it would not be safe for

him to do this unless his visit is preceded by a long sea voyage - as to San Francisco by sailing vessel. My thought is for him to go to North China - leaving here say in February or March and returning in June

Perhaps it may be well to bring the matter to Mr. Hardy's notice.

Many thanks, by the way, for your kindness in granting me $75 for special health travel. I am glad to say that I did not have occasion to use it - my vacation at Arima proving to be all I needed.

With kindest regards. I am.

Yours most respectfully.

J. C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St.
Boston U.S.A.

P.S. Mr. Neesima does not know that I have written this, B.

Okayama, Nov. 19. 1883.
Rec'd Dec. 22.

Neesima

Okayama, Japan. December 6. 1883.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

When receiving your request of the 4th Sept: to write you concerning the propositions made by Dr. Taylor before the Osaka Genl. Missy Conference, I expected the publication of the Transactions would be completed in a few days; and as they are to contain my paper on a similar subject, I concluded not to write you at length until sending it. I did not then expect, however, that so much time would elapse before the completion of the volume, but as it is now far past the time promised for its issue and is expected every day, perhaps I had still better refrain from writing at length until I can place my paper before you. In general, however, I may now say that I endorse all that Dr. Taylor has said on the importance of care in selecting men and women for Japan. Indeed, not knowing until after my paper

was written that he intended reading his paper before the conference, I wrote strongly on this point myself, endorsing views to which he had given utterance when reading his paper a year before ~~to our~~ Mission and, later, before the Kobe-Osaka (local) Miss'y ~~Conference~~ Association. My paper has appended, also, a strong letter from Dr. Eldridge of Yokohama on this point. I cannot agree with Dr. Taylor as to the cause of frequent health failure in Japan, viz: anxiety and mis-directed effort, but of this I will write at length when sending the paper.

God continues to bless our work richly. Ten were again added to the Okayama church by baptism yesterday, and the general interest every where is good. ~~A~~ Short time after the very interesting and successful mass-meeting held here last month, a Buddhist priest was delivering an address before a large audience when, in the course of his remarks, he said that there ~~was~~ is but one really bad thing

in the world, and that is Christianity. Cries of disapproval were immediately heard from every part of the house, followed by the throwing of paper spit-balls at the priest; ~~stamping of feet~~ shouting and general disorder. The priest was unable to continue farther in his lecture, and retired.

There has been such a change in public sentiment concerning Christianity that it is now no longer the hated sect of former years. Said the third officer of this prefecture (himself not a Christian) when conversing with a Japanese gentlemen the other day, There is abundant proof that Christianity is the highest and purest of the religions of the world, and if a man bears the Christian name, it is an evidence in itself ~~in itself~~ that he is lifted to a higher moral plain than most of his fellows. There may be need for Buddhism a little longer, for men among us of a low order of morals and intelligence, but this is only another evidence that, as a people,

we have yet to advance in the path of civilization.

This may, I think, be said to formulate very well the opinion generally entertained by thinking men in this prefecture and, perhaps, throughout Japan. Outside of Buddhist circles, the attitude is generally favorable.

Referring, by the way, to the report of the Committee on the Japan Mission at the Board meeting at Detroit, and the inference, gathered from my previous references to the growing difficulty of conducting Medical missionary work in Government hospitals, that the attitude of the General Government to Christianity was more and more hostile, I would say that this is quite a mistake. The Government appear to have no policy in the matter but the right one, viz: that of strict non-interference. The difficulties in question have arisen from other causes than those emanating from the Government and, as

I have fully indicated in previous letters,
are natural. When men become
sufficiently intelligent to do a thing
even passibly well, they want to do
it in their own way and without the
help or supervision of others — the more
so when the presence of these latter
is interpreted by the people at large
as an evidence that those employed
to do the work are unable to do so
without foreign assistance. The difficul-
ties in question, then, instead of
emanating from the government, have
arisen from the increased intelligence
and ambition of government employ-
és in the hospitals themselves, and have
no especial reference to Christianity.
I have, however, previously written at
length concerning this matter, and only
refer to it now to correct the impression
growing out of the report of the Com-
mittee.
With kindest regards to Dr. Means and
best wishes for his improved health. I am
as ever. Yours most sincerely, John C. Berry

Okayama, Dec. 6. 1883.

Rec'd Jan'y 7. /84.

✓

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

January 26. 1884.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

I find, after having sent my mail matter to the Office, that I have not enclosed the certificate of Drs Taylor & Harris in my letter to you. I herewith send it, trusting it will reach you in due time.

Yours very truly
J. C. Berry.

To
Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
1 Somerset St.
Boston.
U.S.A.

Japan, Jan. 26. 1884.
"Rec'd Feby 27.

Okayama, Japan,
January 26. 1884.

My very dear Sir and Brother,
I send you herewith the medical certificate of Drs Taylor and Harris, showing the necessity under which I am placed. To carry out the course here indicated is a sore trial to me — aggravated by the interesting and critical state of my work, by the promising condition of the work through-out our broad field, by the character of the disease in question, by Mrs. Berry's health, and by the stern necessity of anticipating the action of the Prudential Committee in carrying out the course advised.

Of the first I need say nothing other than the fact that at no time since my second term of missionary service has my work been so full of interest and promise as at present.

Concerning the tumor in question: You will, perhaps, remember that, when

last in the United States. I had a bony growth, thought to be benign, removed from the inside of my nose. This was supposed to be done so thoroughly that it would never trouble me again, nor has it until very recently. At the time, however, of our recent mission meeting in Osaka, having, for a few days previously, experienced peculiar pains at, and radiating from, the seat of the old growth, I called Dr. Taylor's attention to the matter. An examination revealed the growth as having attained to a considerable size and presenting a very angry and threatening appearance. After a careful inquiry into the history of the growth he strongly advised that it be thoroughly removed at the earliest possible day. The following day I consulted Dr. Harris of Kobe and he advised the same course, viz its early and complete removal at the hands of a skillful and thoroughly equipped surgeon.

I regret to say that the conclusion

of these doctor friends is in strict accord with my own convictions. This growth, originally benign, would seem, from its tendency to return, to be taking on a malignant form. If so, its early and radical removal is the only course affording hope of relief. In view, therefore, of the clear necessity of the case and the fact that delay is sure to aggravate the tendency to return, I am constrained to act upon the medical advice given, even without the necessary authority so to do. This necessity, which I have hoped never would occur in my experience, you will, I trust, be disposed to consider.

Concerning Mrs. Berry I would say that the condition of her health adds further difficulties to the question. On learning the necessity for me to return to the United States she at once decided that she would remain here with the children and carry on her work for women as far as possible. My first thought

too was to endorse this decision: but on more mature reflection it seems unwise. When our babe was born, now more than a year since, Mrs. Berry suffered a severe attack of puerperal dysentery. Her recovery was of course slow and, as is not infrequent in such cases, incomplete. During last summer she suffered fresh attacks, and this winter has, for a time, been prostrated. The effect of climate upon chronic dysentery is doubtless known to you, — a temporary change from a locality being rendered advisable in direct proportion to the moist or tropical character of its climate. Our summers are trying to patients thus afflicted. With her strong desire to remain at her work, coupled with the expense and trouble of traveling, she would, if well, most certainly remain here. Located, however, in an interior station and

~~liable~~ liable to attacks of dysentery that may aggravate her condition or even prove fatal unless promptly treated, I think it would be quite unwise to leave her behind. It is my belief, too, that a few months' residence in the dry climate of the Northern States will, with care and treatment, result in her complete recovery. She is, in other respects, exceptionally well.

With an abiding trust in my Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, and with a firm resolve to commit my way wholly unto Him
I am,
Yours most sincerely
J. C. Berry.

To
Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secretary Am. Board Com. for For. Mis.
1 Somerset Street
Boston, U.S.A.

Please excuse the blurred condition of this letter. My ink has behaved very badly in the press.

Okayama, Jany 26. 1884.
Rec'd Feb. 27.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Okayama JAPAN.
February. 23. 1884.

My very dear Dr. Clark:

I have only time before the departure of the mail, to hastily acknowledge your kind letter of Jan. 12, received yesterday. I thought I had a fairly just idea of the difficulties incident to the raising of money for educational and missionary work, but your letter throws a flood of rather unpleasant light upon the subject. Still, if this is Gods' work, it will be established; if not, we dont wish to attempt it. I therefore now commit, as I have from the first, this whole matter to Him, holding myself in readiness to be used in furthering its interests if He shall open the way; but ready to abandon it and push on with our new work in Okayama if He so directs.

There is much I would like to write on the questions you raise concerning

1 The possible influence of the medical School in drawing away students from

from our theological department.
2. On the importance of the Japanese Christians first pledging something to the institution and
3 On having the school in Ōsaka where we could realize the coöperation of Dr. Taylor and possibly of Dr. Lanning of the Episcopal Mission; but in the hurry of to-day I can only say
1 That the first objection has been carefully considered here (by the mission) and with conclusions expressed in my last letter to you on the subject.
2d That our Christian pastors have, so Mr. Neesima and Pastor Ise report, pledged their churches to provide land and buildings, and are only waiting the raising of a teacher's endowment fund to put their pledge into execution and
3d That Ōsaka was my first choice for the location of the school and that I would not seriously object now to its location there. There are weighty reasons, however, in favor of Kiyoto over Osaka, but of these I am obliged, for lack of

time, to defer speaking until I see you — probably toward the last of April; for I regret to be obliged to say that we are now in the midst of making preparations for our early departure from Japan.

With sincere regard, I am

Yours affectionately

J. C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.

Secretary A. B. C. F. M.

1 Somerset Street

Boston. U.S.A.

P.S.

It occurs to me to suggest that, if there is a probability of you wishing Dr. Scudder to go elsewhere in Japan and save Dr. Palm to our work in Niigata it may be well to reserve that field as it is. It is not improbable that he (Dr. Palm) would go to another field in Japan and take up new work if, on his return, he found adequate provision made for his old work. In his first letter to me on the subject of occupying Niigata he said,

"Another idea I have in my mind upon which however I do not feel quite free to say much, as it is yet far in the future, - namely, that if the work in Niigata were going on satisfactorily in other hands, I might open up a new work in some other part of Japan, after my return from a furlough. If you think ~~this~~ it worth the while to mention this to the brethren of your Board when considering the question, do so."

J. C. B.

Okayama, Feb. 23. 1884.
Rec'd Mar. 31.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] by me [illegible]

San Francisco, April 21. 1884.

My very dear Brother,

We arrived here last evening and this morning received from Mr. Flint's office your very kind letter of March 3d. I cannot express our gratitude to you for it. Coming just at this time, and after our trying sea voyage, with so much which we have left behind us and the months of wandering and the trial before us, it was, indeed, a great help to us both. God bless you, my dear Sir, for your invariable kindness to us both, and may He make me more worthy of such consideration and love.

Your disappointment at my inability to have the operation performed in Tokiyo was shared by us before leaving Japan. The former professor of Surgery, Dr. Müller, had a considerable army experience and was an accomplished operator. The present occupant of the chair, however, while a fairly

good teacher has little reputation as an operator. I conferred with Dr. Harris on that very point viz having my case attended to in Tokiyo, and his reply was most emphatic that such a course should not be thought-of. As he had, within a few months, come from Yokohama where he had been for two years and hence was well acquainted with the reputation and skill of Dr. Shultz, I deferred to his judgement the more so as what he said agreed with what knowledge I had of Dr. Shultz's operating skill.

I hesitate to act upon your kind suggestion to save time by having the operation done in San Francisco, partly, perhaps, because of my suspicion (owing to the nostril still being open to the passage of air) that the tumor is not growing so rapidly as the Doctors were led to believe from its appearance when examined, but chiefly that I may be able to have the operator profit by the council of those who operated on the growth before. and to place myself under the care

of those who will take a friendly as well as scientific interest in the case. The operation will, I imagine, be delicate rather than ~~difficult~~ dangerous and requires patience & skill rather than boldness. I am, ~~I am~~ most anxious that this shall be the last time that this trouble shall disturb me in my plans for work, and hence want to leave nothing undone that will contribute to the complete success of the treatment. My thought is, therefore, to go at once to Philada confer with Drs Keen and Brinton who operated before (altogether too superficially, however, and for this reason I do not want Keen to operate again. He is too conservative, and yet, because of his friendship for me and his former relation to the case, would expect to take charge of it again if done in Philada). Then go to Boston & have Dr. Warren or Chadwick (?) (unfortunately I know these men only by their professional reputations) perform the operation. I have written to my old friend, Dr. Cowles of the City Hospital, asking him to see these gentlemen and then to write to me at Philada his advice. The letter to Dr. Cowles I sent to

Mr. Ward by last mail from Japan. I trust I shall find full advices from him on reaching Philad^a. I requested him to write to the care of Mrs. Berry's brother, Mr. Edward Gove, 1429 Race St. — to which address, by the way, I shall be very glad if you will kindly send any word to me which Mr. Ward or yourself may have received from Dr. Cowles or others bearing upon the matter.

Mrs. Berry has been greatly helped by the sea voyage. Since two days out from Yokohama until day-before-yesterday, she has been able to get along wholly without medicines, and to take more than twice the amount of nourishment that she has been able to bear during any similar time for the last five months. As I say, she is a little worse now, having taken a slight "cold", but I think with three or four days of comparative rest & treatment here, she will be able to bear the land journey.

Hoping to see you soon (for if I must leave my ~~post~~ for a time I suppose there is no sin in anticipating with pleasure the meeting of friends,)

I am, Yours most sincerely —

J. C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St. Boston.

San Francisco, Apr. 4, 1884.
Rec'd Apr. 14

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POSTAL CARD.

SAN FRANCISCO
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ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

4-13-84

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Congregational House
No 1 Somerset St
Boston, Mass.

San Francisco. Apr. 5, 1884

Dear Dr. Clark, Yesterday I sent by mail two copies of the Osaka Missy Conf. Reports. and on Tuesday next Mr. Foster will be able to forward a box containing fifty-five copies. I am sorry to say I had to pay duty on the wholesale value of the books.

Mr. Jencks has perhaps written you of his intentions to send them by me. Yours truly, J. C. Berry.

Philad^a April 19. 1884.

Dear Doctor Clark,

I arrived here with my family last evening when I received your favors of the 14th and 16th insts. I have already written to Mr. Fracker, suggesting an interview as you directed. If I have any doubt about his health, I will call to my aid the advice of eminent medical authority here.

I regret my inability to give you the wholesale price of the Osaka Conf. Reports. They were given me by the publisher at Yokohama by order of Mr. Jencks sent through the publishing Committee, - Mr. Jencks having previously subscribed for them. I imagine he must have previously written you as to their cost. My impression is that the subscription price was stated to be about $2.50 per volume, which would, I presume, be about the actual cost: The Appraisers at the Custom House at San Francisco, however, did not regard them as possessing that

value
^hence Mr. Foster, who in Mr. Flints absence assisted me in the matter, had to pay, I believe, but about $12.00 duty. I expected to pay this and report definitely to Mr. Ward; but the appraisers office red tape was so very long that Mr. Foster failed to get the boxes through until the very moment when we were about to take the Oakland ferry for the train. As there were some expenses for cartage &c which he could not give me then, I told him to send them on by slow freight, and forward the bills to Mr. Ward for settlement. If Mr. Ward fails to understand them, I will look them over with him on reaching Boston.

I am surprised to learn that Mr. Neesima is coming direct to New York. When I left it was his intention to come via Europe, spending the summer among the mountains of Switzerland. Perhaps he has been abandoned this course owing to the

great heat he would experience in the Red Sea at this time. I cautioned him against deferring his embarkation too long, but his reply was that he thought he could stand it because of his being a Japanese. I trust the Captain of the ship will be such as to render the voyage pleasant and helpful to Mr. Neesima. He is very poorly off. and is extremely susceptible to any morbid impression that it would take but little to rob him of any benefit from the voyage. May God bless him and heal him.

We are somewhat tired from our journey, but I am glad to say that Mrs. Berry has borne it without any serious aggravation of her dysenteric trouble. The change of climate has truly done wonders for her. The children are well.

With sincere regard,

I am.

Yours in Christian love

John C. Berry.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D,
No. 1 Somerset Street
Boston.

Phil'a April 19. 1884.
Rec'd Apr. 21.

Philada, Penn. Apr. 25/84

My very dear Dr. Clark, ✓

I presume you have received ere this my report to you concerning Mr. Fracker. He will expect to hear from you the Boards' decision in this case.

Your kind inquiry if I can be in Boston on the 15th May to profit by the proposed farewell missionary meeting, is at hand. Thank you. I am unable to give a definite reply to the question, for during the last few days the doctors have been examining and considering my nose and the result of it all is that some uncertainty is thrown over my movements. One surgeon advises active interference at once, while two of the most skillful of the nasal surgeons of Philada, one of them the most so I am told

proof of God's directing care.

Dr. Allen has already commenced treatment, but it is too soon yet for results. He thinks, however, that, in ten days, some improvement should be noted.

I regret to be obliged to report that Mrs. Berry's condition has become slightly worse since reaching here, so that I have thought it best to call to her aid eminent skill.

I will keep you informed of further developments.

With sincere regard
I am.
Yours truly
John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
[illegible] Boston

I have no more missing
Home paper, Please excuse
small sheet. B.

of any in the United States - Dr. Harrison Allen, have strongly protested against anything of the sort, advising, instead, a slight operation only, and then treatment by applications and internal medication. They disclaim most emphatically the idea of its malignancy, and declare it as their belief that the tumor which so alarmed Drs. Taylor and Harris is not a new growth at all, but the remains of the old one, now distorted and swollen beyond recognition except to the eye of a specialist, by the intense inflammation of the parts. They ascribe the severe pain experienced to this inflammation having extended to the bone beneath, and embracing the nerves of the parts. It is a revelation, occasioning me

mingled feelings of chagrin and relief. Treatment, however, has been too long delayed, and that if much longer delayed, the death of the bone would result and an operation for its removal be rendered necessary.

Whether they are right in their conclusions or not, it seems to me clearly justifiable to wait and see what their proposed treatment will effect before having an operation performed. If relief is realized - well; if not, an operation in the Autumn. If it should prove that they are right, I am certainly fortunate in having saved my face from mutilation and from the loss of parts which would, with the resulting shrinkage, have led to further deformity - a decided victory for the specialists over the general surgeons, and a fresh

Philad^a, Penn. April, 26, 1884.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

Before leaving Japan, after it became known that I was obliged to return to America on account of health, I was the recipient of numerous expressions of hope, both from missionaries and Japanese Christians, that, during my stay in the home-land, I might be able to do something to further the interests of the proposed medical school and training-school for nurses in Kiyoto. So unaccustomed am I to public work that I shrunk not a little from the proposition, but on reaching this country I found the interest in Japan and in my work so general

among my friends that I could not, if I would, refrain from referring to the matter. At St Louis, where Mrs. Berry's health rendered it advisable to rest a day, I found the most hearty interest among my doctor friends, one gentleman, the editor of the St Louis medical journal and an Elder in a Presbyterian church there, Dr. Nelson, expressing his desire to go to Japan and engage in the proposed work; while Dr. Steele, a prominent physician of St Louis, expressed his willingness to act on a local committee for the raising of an endowment fund for one professor.

In Philada the response is even stronger and more general. Dr.

Pepper (Episcopalian) provost of the Penn. University and ex-officio president of the faculty, has, with Dr. Agnew (Presbyterian) and Dr. Keen (Baptist) taken the deepest interest in the proposition. The former proposed the following gentlemen to act on a committee to take action in the matter, and gave me an introductory note to such of them as I did not know:

Bishop Stevens - (Episcopalian)
" Simpson (Methodist)
Rev. Mr. Danforth (Congregationalist)
Hon. Geo. L. Harrison. {an eminent philanthropist}
Professor Agnew. (Presbyterian)
Professor Keen. (Baptist)
Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. and
his own (Dr. Peppers) name.

I have, therefore, met all of these gentlemen and placed the matter fairly

before them. All of them, excepting Bishop Simpson who is now very ill and confined to his room, and Dr. Mitchell, who is expecting to sail for Europe in a few days, expressed their willingness and desire to coöperate in the raising of at least an endowment for one professor, if not more. Bishop Stevens, whom I met this morning, and who seems to be acknowledged by all as the leader of the Committee, said it would afford him genuine pleasure to coöperate with the American Board in the support of such a work; that his interest in medical missions had always been strong since the time when his old friend, Dr. Peter Parker entered upon his work in China; and ~~that~~ as for the A. B. C. F. M., why

he was a regular reader of the "Missionary Herald," and a warm friend of the Board. Dr. Pepper, on first thought, intimated his desire that the committee should maintain subsequent relations with the fund, but Mr. Harrison said that this "should not be thought of if the Am. Board would appoint a special committee to be responsible for the investment of the fund and the proper expenditure of its accruing interest." Drs. Agnew and Pepper and Mr. Harrison have all suggested the propriety of an early meeting of this committee and add to it a number of prominent laymen, and to this end have suggested that I prepare a comprehensive statement of the whole matter, to [illegible]

the original memorial of our Japanese churches, the Reasons of our mission Committee (or a summary of the same), the commendatory letters from the different missions, &c, together with an estimate of required expenses. I have, however, declined to do this until I shall have laid the whole matter before you and learned your wishes and suggestions in reference to it. May I request you, therefore, to take the whole matter into careful consideration and, if you approve of what has been done and is proposed to be done, to kindly favor me with a reply at your early convenience, giving me, at the same time, the benefit of your advice.

How would it do for you to

make a general statement to me, which might be regarded as semi-official, as to what provision the Board would make for the proper care and expenditure of any sum raised for the object in question, so that I could make use of it with the Committee here at its first meeting? And inasmuch as one of the prominent recommendations of the proposed work to these gentlemen here is its thoroughly non-denominational character and the national breadth of its work in Japan, it may not be inadvisable to express your willingness to invite those of other denominations to serve on that special Committee. I have a note of introduction, in reference to this matter, from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell & Phillips

Brooks, who is well known and very popular here. Perhaps it would not be amiss to interest him in the matter and have him act on the special Committee. - You will, I am sure, excuse me for seeming to proffer advice: I have no wish to do this, but only to write as I am led to think, from conversation with these gentlemen, it would be wise to act.

It will, too, doubtless be necessary to allow any Committee who may raise an endowment for the support of a professor, to have a voice in the selecting of the man for the trustees to appoint: and it would be courteous on our part and, I am sure, appreciated by them, if you should intimate that, whenever it ~~th~~ may be necessary in future to appoint

a successor, the advice of the committee concerned as to his merits and attainments will be solicited. I have taken occasion to indicate to these gentlemen how essential it is to the widest and best influence of the School in Japan and to the fulfilment of the wishes of its promoters there, that its professors be men of earnest piety as well as of scientific attainments: and considering the character of this proposed Committee, I am sure this point will not be overlooked by them. It would, however, I think be prudent to have it understood that, in order to the discharge, ~~both now and in~~ especially in future, of our obligations to the Christian promoters of the institution who have

appealed to us for assistance, the Central Committee (trustees) reserve the right to judge of the moral fitness of any individual whom a district-committee may recommend. Of course this should be hinted at delicately, but I would, none the less, hint it plainly.

When writing from Japan, and in view of the probable difficulty of raising funds, I wrote endorsing the suggestion of Dr. Greene that we commence with an endowment of thirty or forty thousand dollars, and run the school as long as the principal and interest combined will carry it. It may be necessary to adopt this course even now in the support of certain of the professors. But in view of the

eager interest manifested in the project and our ability to raise money without in the least affecting the income of our Board, it would seem that we had better have quite independently endowed as many chairs as possible - say three or four. Dr. Pepper thinks it will be easy when the Philad^a Committee gets things in shape, to interest a Committee in New York; and I should hope to be equally fortunate in Boston. If so, with a Committee in St. Louis, we shall be able to secure all we need.

My estimate is as follows:
For one American professor, with family:-

Salary (average)	$1,400.00
Health and Medical allowance, (to be granted if required.	100.00

(Brôt forward $1500.00

House repair. 50.00

Accumulating margin, to allow of visit to the United States or Europe for health or Study once in about eight years. 200.00

Yearly total. $1750.00

For this amount (estimating an income of 5%) there will be required a principal of $35000.00

To this should be added for house 2,500.00

Passage money, 800.00

General out-fit 650.00

Personal medical out-fit (no genl med. outfit needed as hospital will be provided with necessary instruments & medicines) 50.00

Total required for a permanent endowment of one professor (with family) $39000.00

Should we fail to get this in any c

than we can adopt in that particular instance the "limited" plan of using up principal with interest. But I would like to have at least two chairs permanently endowed; and if we are obliged to adopt the limited course, to do so with the Japanese professors. It will be much easier to provide for their support, than for that of an American, among their own people.

In case you write me, please kindly enclose the original memorial of the Japanese Christians, or such a summary of it as you may deem best (its idiom should perhaps, be revised and other corrections made); and a copy of Dr. McCoy's commendatory letter if you have it. I have copies of all the other letters with

me; also, of the Mission Committee's Reasons. – The "iron is very hot" here at present and I want to strike a swinging blow before it cools. Hence now that it is decided that I must remain here at least ten days for medical & surgical treatment, I am very anxious to get everything into shape and commit it to the Com. before I leave.

Trusting that you still regard with favor this proposed new work so full of promise for Japan, and, if unable to approve of my plans as indicated here, that you will be disposed to consider how this local interest can be utilized,

I am,

With sincere regard.

Yours truly
John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Congregational House.
1 Somerset Street
Boston, Mass.

Phil'a Apr. 26. 1884.

Rec'd Apr. 29.

P. C. —

✓

Philad^a, May 3^d 1884.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 3^d inst. is at hand. I have evidently succeeded in making myself misunderstood – no difficult matter for me, by the way. I mentioned the religious denominations of the various gentlemen who are willing to coöperate in this work of raising a medical school endowment, not because they intend doing so as representatives of their respective denominations, but only to indicate the probable success of a committee composed of such gentlemen as those named, and having access to so wide and varied a constituency.

In view of the gravity of the question, and my desire to have all the light upon it that I can get, I think that I will confer with Dr. Allen, my physician

and, if not too serious an interference with his course of treatment, go on to Boston in time to be there on Tuesday next. It is possible there may arise some question during the consideration of the matter by the Prudential Committee upon which I may be able to throw some light; and I shall prize the privilege of being able to receive from you, direct, your subsequent council and advice.

Have you seen Mr. Eby's paper on "The Immediate Christianization of Japan"? It throws some light upon the condition of affairs there calling for new lines and larger avenues of work. If you have not time to read it all, you will find a comprehensive summary in the back part under "Appendix B", prepared by the missionaries

of Tokio and Yokohama. His suggestions for the establishment of a Christian University, though evidently requiring modification, are in the main endorsed by the majority of the missionary body in Japan. It is probable that this University, if established, will be located in Kiyoto, in which case our present Training School would probably abandon in part its academic work and become more purely the Theological Seminary for our mission: while it is understood that the medical school now proposed would be recognized as the medical department of the institution. Indeed, the proposal for this medical school a year ago has been a prominent factor in leading to the proposition for the larger institution. We want the lesser which is unanimously

endorsed and loudly called for even though we may not have the greater.

With sincere regard, I am.

Yours most respectfully,

John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D,

Secretary A. B. C. F. M.

No. 1 Somerset-Street.

Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia, May 3. 1884.
Rec'd May 5.
98

1910 Green Street.
Philada. Penn.
May 10, 1884.

My very dear Brother,

I spent the day yesterday with the Mission Secretaries in New York – Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and Episcopal. I had met Dr. Ellinwood before in Japan, and Dr. Lowrie seemed greatly interested in the matter. He talked with me an hour, giving valuable hints. Their Board have a meeting on Monday, when he thinks, as does Dr. Ellinwood, they will consider the matter, and favor me with an Official commendatory expression for public use. This is also true of the Secretaries of the Dutch Reformed Board. This latter has a meeting on Wednesday next. The Episcopal Secretary wanted to do something, but couldn't unless Bishop Williams of Japan said so. Am sorry the

Bishop is so far away -

I want to thank you sincerely for your very great kindness to me when recently with you, and to apologize with equal sincerity for the frequent annoyance and interruptions my persistence must have occasioned you.

I want to thank ~~you~~ Dr. Alden too, for his very kind talk with me just before leaving the Rooms.

With sincere regard, I am:

Yours truly

John C. Berry.

May 10 1886

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
1 Somerset St -
Boston, Mass -

Bryn Mawr, June 7. 1884.

My dear Dr. Clark

It gave us all great joy, grandma B among the rest; to learn, as we did this morning from you, of Charlie's improved and promising health. I sincerely hope he may be spared from every accident and continue to do well. As soon as these acute symptoms subside he should be put upon reconstructive remedies and, when the colder weather comes, upon cod liver oil, with proper combinations, as malt &c, if required. But all this your physician will attend to so that no suggestion had better come from me. Please be careful to select a first-class man and then see to it that his advice is rigidly followed out.

I ought not, perhaps, to express

myself, lest I do injustice to some one who is eminently worthy; but in view of Charles's critical condition and my deep interest in the case, I should, perhaps, express to you my lack of confidence in the treatment he was pursuing when he came under my care. I have the impression this was not your Roxbury physician's treatment. I ought to have made more inquiries on that point: ~~[illegible]~~ Still, Charles's condition, as I say, may have required, at that time, just the remedies given and in the

188 form they were given; and that, therefore, it was his changed condition that rendered the remedies so inappropriate, and not any lack of judgement on the part of whoever prescribed for him. Perhaps this was some one at Hampton. If so, these cautionary remarks, which I make with great reluctance lest I do some one who is worthy injustice, are for naught. Charles should, of course, know nothing of them

I met, by the way, while in New York, a first-class man who wishes to become a medical missionary Dr. J. C. Fisher, of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service. He is a graduate of Princeton & of Long Island Med. Coll. has had some five or six years of practical work, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has a wife and one child about four years old. He has a good face, — a face that wins at once. He is not, perhaps, a man of great force, but I should judge would be safe and faithful wherever put. He manifested a fine spirit — seemed ready to go anywhere. I spoke to him of the needs of our Board in Africa, and of our prospective needs in Japan. He would, I think, make a good professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. I shall see him ten days hence when I go back to New York. Please acquaint

[illegible]

me with any suggestions you would like me to make to him. The Presbyterian Secys say they are not now in want of a Medical Missionary. It was evident, however, that Dr. Fisher made a very favorable impression at their Mission Rooms and they may make a place for him somewhere.

Dr. Bliss
June 1884

Thank you for your kind inquiries concerning my health. I saw Dr. Allen this morning. He says there is satisfactory progress, but that some days longer will be required for treatment. I have not, and do not intend, to allow this college enterprise to interfere with my treatment. As you perhaps know, I deferred going to New York, as our Com. strongly advised, in order that Dr. Allen could continue treatment at a critical time; and now, though the interests of the enterprise require me in the city all the time between this and next Thursday, yet to avoid the dust, which is so irritating to the nasal passages, I am stopping here. With much love to Charles,

will compromise nor embarrass anyone, will show that the Board has no disposition to antagonize the wish of the brethren in Niigata in their desire to carry out their ideas of self-support and at the same time will place the responsibility of Mr. Leavitt's return to Japan or of his remaining here wholly upon himself.

Please excuse the suggestion. You will, I am sure, understand the motives that prompt me in offering it.

With sincere regard.
I am,

Yours most respectfully
John C. Berry.

How does your meat-chopper work. I am half afraid we may have made the knife too dull. If so,

sharpen it — or act upon the
instructions of Solomon, if
you prefer.

B—

Rec'd June 24, 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
1 Somerset St.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark,

May I trouble you to favor me with the address of Rev. Dr. White of New Haven? I wish to address him at once on the subject of our medical school enterprise in Japan. Please address me at Bath, Maine.

I have had a long talk with Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt. Their hearts are evidently in Japan, though I somewhat doubt if, in view of the size of his family ~~and~~ his work ~~work~~ here and his health he would return even if the way was open to do so.

The more I know of this whole matter the more I am convinced that it is a mistake

arising from [illegible]
of circumstances and
misunderstandings, and
should be corrected, if pos-
sible, without reference to the
past. It is of course diffi-
cult for either the Prudential
Committee or Mr. Leavitt to
take the first step, but it
would seem that the matter
would be largely simplified
should you forward to Mr.
L. the invitation of the brethren
of the North Japan Mission
that he join them at Niigata,
and ask him what he would
like to do about it. This

Phipsburg, Sagadahoc County.
Maine. July 17. 1884.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

When in Boston I fully intended speaking with you concerning Mrs. Pettee's health, and the probable necessity for their return home next Spring if not earlier. She has long suffered from nervous exhaustion and a very severe form of migraine and, in spite of every effort, has gradually grown weaker. A long sea voyage, ~~accompanied~~ followed by a few months rest in this country and accompanied by proper treatment, would be of great service in strengthening her for another term of service. Mrs. Cary writes that Dr. Taylor has advised her (Mrs. Pettee's) return to the United States, and I now write to supplement ~~and enforce~~ emphasize anything you

may receive from Dr. Taylor or the mission in reference to the matter.

Mr. Pettee, too, though not sick, has suffered a good deal from head trouble, and will be benefitted by a change.

I trust Charles has had no further aggravation of his symptoms. Please ask the doctor or Mrs. Clark to send me a postal card. Has the doctor had the saliva examined for bacilli? If not, perhaps he had better do so — once a month or oftener to note the progress of the disease.

Mrs. Berry, I regret to say, is a little worse, and I have been obliged to put her on an exclusively milk diet. This is her seventh day of such treatment.

Very sincerely Yours, John C. Berry.

Dr. Berry
July 17, 1889

110

Phippsburgh, Sagadahoc Co. Maine,
August 30, 1884.

My dear Dr. Clark,

A joint letter recently received from some of the brethren in Japan renders necessary reference to the official action of the Prudential Committee last May concerning our medical college. As the copy of the minute you so kindly gave me at that time has, to my chagrin, been left with ~~some~~ of my papers in a trunk at ~~Bath~~ Auburndale, I take the liberty to request that you direct your clerk to make another copy for me, forwarding to my address here at your early convenience.

The brethren in Japan apprehend that there will be difficulty in getting such men on a Board of Trustees in America, if their appointment is left so largely to acci-

dent as is now proposed, as will cooperate harmoniously with the Doshisha and with the churches in the support of a purely Xn medical school. The brethren also fear (1) that friction will arise from divided responsibility of the Doshisha to our Mission and to the medical ~~[illegible]~~ Board of Trustees; and (2) that the secularizing tendency of all such institutions, unless under strict and immediate Xn control, will, in the end, be so apparent in this as to defeat the object for which it is founded, viz: to afford a thorough medical education from a Christian standpoint and under positive Christian influences.

I have been, as you will remember, and am still, alive to the dangers they so well express, and fully realize the importance of guarding against ~~their~~ occurrence. To obviate this may be more difficult than though our Board could have felt free to take a more active part in the work, and yet, even now, it

will not, I think, be impossible

When I go to Boston I will lay their communication before you and ask for your well matured council in the matter.

I thank you for your recent kind inquiries concerning my own and Mrs. Berry's health. I am very well indeed having experienced no return of my nasal difficulty during the summer. I still suffer from slight indigestion – the result of prolonged seasickness across the Pacific – but this will, I trust, subside with the return of cold weather. Mrs Berry, too, is better than at any time since her return to America. A week ago, when weighed, she had gained six pounds during the preceding three weeks.

I am anxious to hear from Charles. I fear his improvement during the summer has not been so marked as we hoped it would be. Please remember me to him with my warmest regard: also

to Mrs. Clark.

Very sincerely

Yours

John C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,

Congregational House -

Boston -

Feb. 1. 1884

Phippsburgh, Maine, Sept: 10. 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

As Dr. Greene sent [crossed out]; on his personal letter to me, it occurs to me that you may care to take the trouble to read the joint letter of the brethren on the same matter, also, extracts from my letter in reply.

I was disappointed not to receive from you a copy of the resolution of the Pru. Com. in reference to the medical school. In your haste you probably overlooked my request or forgot to act upon it.

I am rejoiced to learn of Charles' improved condition, and trust it may continue.

I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the Farewell Meeting on the 11th inst, and regret that I cannot be present.

My wife and family returned to Bath yesterday but I am kept here some days to do what I can for an aged Aunt who is now very sick and whose death is feared. I had planned to be in Portland this week and in Boston next week, but am prevented. I cannot miss the opportunity, however, to do what I can for this aged Aunt who did so much for me, & for my father when a child

With kindest regards,

Yours truly -

John C. Berry -

Rec'd. Sept. 13.

Extracts from reply to joint letter of members of mission concerning possible difficulties arising from change of plan in medical School.

x x x x x x x x x

I have from the first realized the danger of divided responsibility in the Doshisha schools and had determined, when the constitution should be prepared, as well as at the meeting of the Provisional Committee for the appointment of the Permanent Board of Trustees (to take such steps as should guard against the danger to which you now refer. On reflection, however, since reading your letters, I conclude that it may be best to prepare a leaf to be ~~inserted~~ added to my printed Statement before the organization of the Boston Committee next month, which shall, perhaps, read

something as follows:

"It may be well to add that, in view of the active part that will be taken in ~~this~~ work by the Japse Christians and of course by the members of the Doshisha, and the importance of ~~[illegible]~~ guarding against that secularizing tendency incident to all scientific institutions, especially in heathen countries, unless under strict and immediate Christian control, it is advised that the Board of Trustees in this country which shall be appointed and duly incorporated for the care of the endowment funds, invest the American professors on the ground with executive powers: and further, in order that the work of the Medical School shall be in harmony with the genl. educational work of the Doshisha and in harmony, too, with the wishes of the Japse Churches contributing to the support of the Med. ~~Sch.~~ Dept. of the same, to provide that this authority shall be exercised

after conference
only, with, and approval of, the members of the Doshisha and the missionaries of the American Board now performing, in connection therewith, similar duties in the Doshisha school. Otherwise it is feared lest divided responsibility introduce an element of friction which may lead to embarrassment and to the defeat of the object for which this medical school shall be established, viz: to afford a thorough medical education from a Christian stand-point and under positive Christian influences."

In regard to your suggestion that; in appealing for funds to found an undenominational institution neglect to make the statement that the members of the Doshisha are Congregationalists may be the occasion of criticism on the part of workers of other missions I would say that, had it occurred to me that

~~had it occurred to me~~ that such a conclusion would be entertained, I certainly should have explained at length what the Doshisha was and who Mr Neesima is. But this is already well known to Mission Boards here, and it will be fully explained to our Committees as they are organized. From Dr. Ellinwood's letter in my Statement as well as from the letters of the missionaries in Japan, it is evident that the whole matter is perfectly understood by them as I am sure it will be understood by friends here viz: that the school proposed, while of necessity under the management of an organization having denominational church relations, is to be strictly undenominational in its work extending its advantages to all alike without respect to denominational distinctions and without bringing its students under other than broad Christian requirements

* * * * * * * *

In reference to your suggestion as to the possible necessity of organizing a new company in place of the Doshisha to take charge of the Japanese interests of the med. School I would say, with you, that such an idea shld not be entertained. It may be best; however, in order to awaken a wider interest in the School and to secure the active sympathy and cooperation of the native churches in Tokiyo and elsewhere in its behalf, that the members of the Doshisha invite two or three prominent Japnese Christians of other denominations, as in Ōsaka Tōkiyo or elsewhere, to act as advisory members with them in the conduct of the medical branch of the work — thus at the same time overcoming what, as you suggest, some may object to, viz: having the management exclusively in the hands

of any one denomination. This matter, however, may safely be left to future conference on the ground.

In regard to your suggestion that it may be well to reconsider my plan to pay the salaries of Japanese teachers with American funds, and the harm that may arise from paying the med. teachers more than is paid to the present teachers in the Doshisha school, I would say that my estimate was a general one ~~for~~ as a basis for receiving money, and not a detailed estimate for spending it, which latter will, I trust, be wisely regulated by conference with all concerned on the ground. I would suggest, however, that should comparisons be made, the standard for such would naturally be the salaries given for like services in private and govt. schools. - The salaries given in Govt. med. schools and hospitals

for services such as we require are from 120 yen to 150 yen per month. My hope has been that, in view of the character of our work, we could get equally good service for about 70 yen. If we can get it for less, or if our Japanese friends can, after meeting their obligations to provide the necessary buildings and real estate for hospital dormatories and lecture rooms, provide also for ~~the~~ salaries of the Japanese teachers, I shall, of course, be glad. I seriously doubt, however, if it can be done, or if, at present, it would be wise to attempt it. Besides, was it not the original plan of the Mission that ~~all~~ the salaries of all the teachers should be met by funds from abroad? I so understood it.

In their haste to catch the out-going mail the brethren neglected to give me their opinion of the proposition, en-

dorsed by Dr. Clark and Dr. Laurie that the two Boards (American and Presbyterian) unite in the support of the two American Nurses needed for the Training Sch. for Nurses in connection with our proposed Med. Sch & Hospital. I shall be glad for the advice of the mission on this point.

+ + + +

John C. Berry.

Rec'd. Sept. 13. '84.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston, Nov. 18, 1884

Rev. N.G.Clark,D.D.,

Sec. A.B.C.F. M.

Dear Sir:-

I do not know how the brethren in the Kiyoto School regard this matter, and am not prepared to express an opinion concerning the details of the proposition. Perhaps Mr. Neesima has conferred with them at length and is prepared to speak for them. With the general subject of his memorial, however, viz: to elevate the standard and to widen the influence of Christian education in Japan, I would express my most hearty concurrence. The accumulated influences for evil of the 19th century, are focused upon Japan, and there is no medium through which they find more direct and potent expression than the existing Government Schools of higher learning; and it is the conviction of those competent to judge, that the condition of the nation demands that similar channels be used through which science can be taught, not only unincumbered by the modern doctrines of error, but given from a Christian standpoint, and under positive Christian influences. It is a startling and suggestive fact that, for every soul that has been labouriously won for Christ in Japan during the last decade, more than an hundred have, largely through the Government Schools and the influence of literature emanating from them, been won to modern skepticism and infidelity.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Nov. 18, 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir:-

I do not know how the brethren in the Kioto School regard this matter, and am not prepared to express an opinion concerning the details of the proposition. Perhaps Mr Neesima has conferred with them at length and is prepared to speak for them. With the general subject of his memorial, however, viz: to elevate the standard and to widen the influence of Christian education in Japan, I would express my most hearty concurrence. The accumulated influences for evil of the 19th century, are focused upon Japan, and there is no medium through which they find more direct and potent expression than the existing Government Schools of higher learning, and it is the conviction of those competent to judge that the condition of the nation demands that similar channels be used through which science can be taught, not only unincumbered by the modern doctrines of error, but given from a Christian standpoint, and under positive Christian influences. It is a startling and suggestive fact that, for every soul that has been labouriously won for Christ in Japan during the last decade, more than an hundred have, largely through the Government Schools and the influence of literature emanating from them, been won to modern skepticism and infidelity.

Mr. Neesima's propositions, therefore, vitally affect the interests of our common work and will, I am sure, receive your careful and, I trust, favorable consideration.

With high regard,

Yours &c.

John C. Berry.

Mr. Neesima's propositions, therefore, vitally affect the interests of our common work and will, I am sure, receive your careful and I trust, favorable consideration.

With high regard,

Yours &c.

John C. Berry

Okayama, Japan. Dec. 19. 1884

My very dear Dr. Clark,

Before writing you at length concerning Dr. Taylor's Paper on Missionary Health (as requested by you in a previous letter, and as promised in my last to you) I concluded to read it: and I find so very little in it that I cannot endorse that it is hardly worth the while for me to say other of it than that I heartily approve of it as a whole, as published. As I remembered the paper when read it contained a few points with which I could not quite agree, but they do not appear in it as published. I judge they were omitted in revision. I cannot, perhaps, quite agree with him that climate has nothing to do with ill-health in Japan: but with the fact of health failure, its effect upon our work and the remedies for its prevention I am quite one with him in all his paper contains.

I trust it will receive the careful consideration of the Board.

Most sincerely Yours, J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Dec. 17. 1883.

Rec'd Jan'y 16./84.

No 165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, March 2d 1885.

My very dear Sir and Brother,

Your favor of the 28th inst. was received this morning. I have called on Mr. Morse and find, as you anticipated, that it is useless to attempt negotiations with him for the purchase of his Kobe property. He purchased the land in question some seventeen years or more ago and before the law preventing permanent lease of land to foreigners came into force; and now the Government is anxious to get back into ~~the~~ its possession all land thus transferred. To this end large prices have been paid in the past, and this point is a strong one with Mr. Morse. Negotiations have for some time been in progress with prominent members of the govt; and it is evident that Mr. Morse thinks it probable that, by waiting long enough, he will get his price. It is my private opinion, however, that unless

he succeeds in selling it before the approaching revision of the Treaties, when foreigners will, by coming under Japanese law, probably be able to own land in the country, he will be disappointed. But at present he is not inclined to be influenced by this line of argument. - Besides, as long as his firm does business in Japan, he is sure of such rental for the house as will give him a good return on his investment; therefore, he cares little whether he sells or not. Evidently, he will not consider favorably an offer of less than $16,000 which is, I think, at least $10,000 more that the property is worth.

In regard to the Gower property I would say that this, too, was bought about the same time and under similar conditions; and this advantage, together with its near proximity to the public (mineral) baths at Suwayama, and the consequent probable desire of the Japanese to use it for the extension of the little settlement

of hotels and pleasure houses growing up around the baths, will doubtless lead its owner to hold it at a sum at least twice its value. Besides, the latter (Gomer's) place being even nearer these houses at Suwa Yama than our present (school) property, renders it less desirable for our use than ~~our present property~~ where we now are. Even if there are pleasure houses being built up in our immediate vicinity (which may have been done during the last year, I cannot see how the Gomer place, situated as it is only some twelve or fifteen rods from these houses in question, can afford ~~of~~ advantages over our present location commensurate with the large out-lay demanded. This is, however, only a personal opinion, given in response to your invitation therefor; and I would not, therefore, have you place it against the opinion of the mission, if the brethren have unanimously spoken in favor of the transaction. I have not heard the reasons which have led up

to their action.

Personally I should say, let us not be in a hurry & advise a change.

With high regard, I am,
Yours most sincerely,
John C. Berry.

To Alpheus Hardy, Esqre
Chairman Prudential Committee
of A. B. C. F. M.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

Dr Berry's
Letter

March 2. 188[illegible]

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, March 10. 1885.

Dear Dr. Alden,

May I trouble you to kindly inform me if our Board has present need for more missionary physicians, and if so, to what fields you wish to send them.

If convenient, I would like to know this before next Sabbath as there will be a medical missionary meeting in the city then -

With kindest regard,
I am,

Yours truly -
John C. Berry.

Recd Mar 12 80

Ansd Do

Med. Insp

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, March 25, 1885.

My Dear Dr. Clark,

The recent mail from Japan brought replies from several members of the Mission to my Statement of Dec. 18th concerning our proposed Medical work for Japan. I give you below such sentences from the letters as represent the views of the writers;

From Dr. Davis; "I do not believe that the plan for a Union School will work; do not believe the Mission here will approve it; think the plan sent on by our Mission for the Board to make a limited endowment of $40.000 from the Swett Legacy the very best plan, if the Board is willing to do it; and if not that, then the appointment of two more professors as members of our Mission, and yearly grants for the School."

Mr Cary writes at some length against the Union plan. The following sentences represents his views; "I should expect that, sooner or

later, some difference of opinion would arise and cause trouble; this is especially likely to happen because the policy of other missions in regard to schools and sharing responsibility with the Japanese is so different from our own."

Mr. Cary has made the mistake of supposing that the different missions would have to do directly with the management of the College whereas the last plan was ~~that~~ its management should rest wholly as far as foreigners are concerned, in the hands of the professors. Dr. Laurie advises that not even the "representative committee," first proposed by Dr. Ellinwood, shall have an existence in the management of the work.

Mr. Pettee writes advising that ~~nothing~~ "we wait till Boston replies to our action at the Dec. meeting, in the strong hope that it will be an affirmative answer. If the answer is negative, ask once more. If the final answer is negative, drop it for the present."

Supposing that the work proposed for Miss Talcott in connection with

the Training School for Missionary Nurses, would be, that of confinement, as in an ordinary girls' school, both Mr. Pettee & Mr. Cary write against having Miss. Talcott enter upon such work. You will remember that the plan of work proposed for Miss Talcott was that the most of her time and strength be given to city missionary work, taking with her, in the second year of their course, these women under training for missionary workers, or, at times, accompanying them in their visits upon the sick, and thus afford ~~a~~ practical illustrations of how such work should be conducted. While in the School or Home, her work was to be ~~only~~ confined to the moral and religious training of the women - instruction in the Scriptures to form a prominent part of such education.

Mr. John Gulick writes:- "We of this Station [the Osaka Station] think that the plan proposed by the mission at our meeting Dec 23, is better than Dr. Berry's plan for a Union College. x x I think the Dōshisha cannot represent a union work unless it is changed, and when changed it will

be an inevitable body to manage our present institution. If it be a Union Med. Sch, it better be in Osaka and have a separate company & manage it."

In a former letter, Mr. Gulick ~~thought~~ expressed the opinion that my suggestion that prominent members of Churches of other denominations act as Associate or Advisory Members of the <u>Dōshisha</u> in the conduct of its medical work, would constitute the management sufficiently representative; but he has now either changed his mind, or forgotten the plan formerly proposed.

Dr. Davis writes a second letter, after having received the letters <u>above</u> referred to from the different members of the mission, in which he writes: "I enclose all the light I have succeeded in getting on the matter contained in your recent letter. Ere this reaches you I hope the Board will have agreed with you to some such plan as we first proposed and as our mission proposed last Dec. The mission are pretty generally agreed, I think, that the School had

better, if possible, be entirely under our mission and a part of our mission, all the foreign teachers full members of the mission and then, on account of the possible effect on our present school and its teachers, put, if possible, the salaries of the native teachers on a native basis, raised in some way here. x x Dr. Greene and myself, in general, agree with the views stated above. I feel very strongly that we ought to have the school, even if we have to begin in a small way, if the Board are willing to do no more."

Mr. Atkinson, I should add, writes in rather a critical strain of things in general but makes no especial reference to the question under consideration other than to say that, having recommended the whole matter to the favorable consideration of the Board there remains nothing further for them (the mission) to do.

As the replies to my communication are private and individual, rather than official and from the mission, I presume the

mission will take action as a body when your official letter of January(?) reaches them, and that you will, therefore, receive a further reply by telegraph. It may not be amiss, however, to have these sentiments of individuals before you.

With sincere regard, I am.

Yours in Christian love.

John C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St
Boston.

Please kindly remember me, with affectionate regard, to Charles and Mrs Clark when you next write. J.C.B.

I take the liberty of sending you a letter from the pen of Mrs Harris of the Methodist Mission to Japan, now in this country. She has the object, or work, of the "Home" a little misty in her mind, but her letter may not be without interest to you. As she requests me to return this

to her, you will kindly return to me at your convenience - B -

New York, Mar. 25, '85.

Rec'd. Mar. 27.

165 Lexington Avenue.
New York, March 27. 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 25th, giving the mission telegram concerning the Medical College, is at hand.

Though the brethren have generally referred to the location of the school at Osaka as free from objection if started on the Union plan, it is not surprising that, when the brethren at Kiyoto had to decide between having the school at Osaka, or having a physician in their own station with further aid in their school work, they should decide against the former and in favor of the latter; and as they constitute so considerable a number of the mission, those who may have favored Ōsaka have probably been outnumbered and the result we now have. It was very stupid in me not to have thought of this before, and suggested that the official action of the mission be given at length by letter, rather than by telegram. We could then have analyzed it carefully

[illegible] also enclosed.

and come to a more intelligent conclusion than is now possible.

I shall not, of course, take exception to the action of the Mission, for in referring the matter to the brethren I did so with the intention of loyally abiding by their decision: but I need scarcely tell you that their action occasions me no little disappointment: for it is evident that, if the present plans fail for the establishment of these institutions in Japan they probably fail for all time; while their establishment there at the present would not only meet a pressing need, but would doubtless lead to the early growth of similar institutions in other mission fields — institutions, I may add, that would have, aside from the aid rendered to missionary effort, a strong influence in awakening the interest of Christian physicians in the work of Missions and would eventually constitute a strong tie that would unite the medical profession with the church in giving to the world the benefits of the Gospel of Christ. The large and successful physicians and medical students missionary conference lately held at Philada.

when this matter of the establishment of Christian medical schools on the mission fields was ably presented by Professor (Dr.) Agnew, and the general feeling abroad among Christian physicians with whom I have conversed, point unmistakably in this direction.

It is not unnatural that men in isolated positions and responsible for the denominational interests should attach great importance to details of work which may represent individual responsibilities, and be led at once to sit in adverse judgement upon any scheme that may be calculated to affect the details of such work, even though, at the same time, the scheme ~~may~~ be calculated to afford wide and compensatory advantages. But I respectfully submit that like action on the part of societies at home is to be deplored. I do not now refer to yourself: on the contrary, for the broad council and friendly encouragement which I have received in all this work, from yourself, from Dr. Alden and from Dr. Strong, I have to offer assurances of grateful appreciation but farther than this I have little to say. Our Committees are of course consistent and

~~and~~ conscientious; but with my cherished ideas of the breadth and liberality of the American Board I extremely regret the necessity of comparing, at this time, the utterances of our Presbyterian friends with those of certain members of our own Committee. The former say, "We are prepared to encourage so grand a work, whether established at Kiyoto under the Dōshisha, at Ōsaka under the Dōshisha or any other native company acceptable to the missionaries; or at Ōsaka without any native company becoming responsible, in the latter case, for our part of whatever money may be required for the successful establishment and conduct of the enterprise:"* the latter — "The restrictions of our Constitution prevent us from encouraging such an enterprise; and we are only justified in giving even Dr. Berry to it by the fact that his connection with such an institution will increase his influence in such direct missionary work as he may have time to perform".

I do not thus refer to this in

* Conversation of Dr. Lowrie some two weeks ago.

any spirit of censure or criticism; I simply state it to you as a friend and one who can appreciate the disappointment and chagrin that I realize in the failure, chiefly from the action, or rather inaction, of our own Committee, of a plan so pregnant with promise for Japan. Had the Board taken action favorable to the establishment of the work at Ōsaka, on an independent basis, in case its location at Kyoto under the Dōshisha should be disapproved by the mission, the latter would, I am sure, have taken no exception to ~~the~~ such an arrangement. However, it has been decided otherwise and thus, I suppose, it will have to remain. I cannot now approve of such decision, but I hope that future events may help me to do so. Whether my mind changes or not, however, I shall not ~~to~~ allow myself to make matters worse by taking constant exception to the decision; and what I have here written you is, I trust, written for the last time.

I have performed as faithfully as I could the work laid upon me, and if it has not succeeded, others, not I, must be

held responsible. That the labor is lost I do not believe: for though the especial object of that labor has not been realized, the cause that demanded it has gone steadily forward. If this particular work for Japan is never established, the spirit that prompted it has been widened and deepened and will, I am persuaded, bear fruit in some land in God's own time.

With kindest regards and grateful acknowledgements to Drs Strong and Alden, I am,

Yours in Christian love -

John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, March 28 1885

Dear Dr Clark,

You were right in inferring that I was pleased when you proposed that in the case the medical college should not be established, I go back to Japan to take up new work in connection with the general work of a missionary physician in Kyoto; but on [illegible] considering the question, now that it is definitely before me by your recent letter, there is at least a difficulty which may give us trouble. It is this: will the Japanese [illegible] allow me to practise my profession at Kyoto among the Japanese [illegible] unless I have connection with a [illegible] [illegible] their hospital, [illegible] [illegible] Dr Taylor, and he was [illegible] obliged to leave the city. Can the Doshisha [illegible] this privilege for me, is a question concerning which Mr [illegible] (perhaps) better be consulted. Of course it would not be wise for me to go to Kyoto or anywhere where I cannot legally [illegible] my profession among the people [illegible]

March 27. 1837

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, March 28, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

You were right in inferring that I was pleased when you proposed that, in the case the Medical College should not be established, I go back to Japan to take up new work in connection with the regular work of a missionary physician, at Kiyoto; but as I consider the matter, now that it is brought definitely before me by your recent letter, there is, I fear, a difficulty which may give us trouble. It is this; will the Japanese Govt. allow me to practice my profession at Kiyoto among the Japanese people unless I have connection with a Govt. institution? This privilege, you will remember, was denied Dr. Taylor, and he was accordingly obliged to leave the city. Can the Doshi-sha procure this privilege for me? is a question, concerning which Mr. Neesima had, perhaps, better be consulted. Of course it would not be wise for me to go to Kiyoto or anywhere where I cannot publicly practice my profession among the people: be

this cannot be done in any interior city of Japan unless permission to do so is distinctly stated in the Govt. permit for residence. It will be necessary to have a small hospital or dispensary under the nominal care of the Dōshisha, and then have that company make application to the Govt. for me to reside there as a teacher in the school and as a physician to the Dō-shisha hospital. If permission w'ld be granted on such application, there would be no difficulty in pursuing my work among the people as a physician. Without that permission, the police would soon notify me to stop. The same would hold good as regards work outside of Kiyoto. viz unless I have the permission to do the work of a physician in Kiyoto I cannot do the work of a physician in touring outside of Kiyoto in the surrounding country. Mr. Neesima will doubtless be able to give some light on these points.

There is another question affecting my return to Japan which I am obliged to consider and which even takes precedence over the above. It concerns my mother. I had hoped this would not have to be considered at this time, and that, by continuing my small gifts to her, as previously, she would be able to get along for some years yet to come. Last summer when with her we had a hired girl to assist her in her work, and things went along so easily I did not realize the actual state of affairs; but last January when there I saw how undesirable it was for them to live alone so far removed from neighbors and friends. Since then they have both been sick together - the people of the neighborhood having to come to nurse them and to look after the things about the house and barn. I urged them last fall to get a woman to live with them that could do rough work and generally assist mother, but this they are unable to do. Mr. Campbell, her husband, has, owing to the condition of his own health, to

frequently hire help to assist him with the farm work, and ~~in this~~ mother has been frequently obliged to go out into the field and take part therein. This I have not known in the past. I learn, however, that she has done it uncomplainingly, her consolation being that in doing this for herself she is helping Japan. Such a thing, of course, ought not to be. She has now reached that age in life when she should husband her strength and live with less hard work than she has borne during the last five or six years; and to this end she must have domestic help. With my missionary salary in Japan I am unable to afford aid necessary to this, and the question therefore meets me squarely, What can be done for my mother. With what I can assist them an allowance equal to that allowed in our mission for one adult child viz $150.00 will, I think be sufficient to hire and support the help they need. It may require $200, but I think not.

If I return to Japan and take up this new work in connection with so permanent an institution as the Dōshisha it doubtless means work for life; and in view of the suffering and ill health which accompanies and follows a sea voyage in my case, I trust that my return to this country will never again be rendered necessary. With my mother's advancing age it is wrong to leave her – I may say permanently – unless there can be provided for her that aid which she needs to give her domestic help and to look after her when sick, and such occasional assistance on her small farm as they may require. You will perhaps remember that I am her only child.

I need not add that I am somewhat unsettled from the uncertainty which these questions throw over my future. Is it Gods' plan that I go back to Japan? or does this failure of a plan so generally endorsed, ~~and~~ which was so full of promise for our work, and ~~[illegible]~~ which I can now hardly realize has failed; the

uncertainity of my ability to reside at Kiyoto and practice my profession; and my mother's need for assistance which ~~I cannot~~ my missionary salary does not enable me to give — all point to an early ending of my personal work on the foreign field? I can only say, I hope not: But if God, I believe, has work for me to do here he will lead me to it and keep me in it.

As the settlement of these questions must take precedence to any plans I may make here for the future, you will, perhaps, allow them to receive early attention. I presume Mr. Neesima is now in Boston.

With kindest regards I am,

Yours sincerely

John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Secy A. B. C. F. M.

No 1 Somerset St.

Boston, Mass.

165 Lexington Avenue
New York, March 21 1888

Dear Dr. Clark,

I was glad to receive your report of the conclusions of Drs Denny and [illegible] concerning Miss [illegible]'s health. [illegible] from her [illegible] Bro Dr. [illegible] Mr. Curtis and [illegible] Father [illegible] spirit [illegible] by [illegible] for years [illegible] & favor her return [illegible] and I [illegible] accordingly.

Her mother, [illegible] sister and [illegible] work I trust [illegible] enough to help her in [illegible] her best friends [illegible] and she [illegible] for the last three years [illegible] the care of her heart while her life will be [illegible] and active [illegible]

With [illegible] regards [illegible]

Yours truly

John C. [illegible]

[illegible] of my ability to reside at Kyoto and practice my profession[?] my brethren need[?] your assistance which [illegible] my missionary salary does not enable me to give [illegible] to an early [illegible] of my [illegible] on the foreign field? [illegible]
If God has work for me to do here he will lead me to it and keep me in it.
[illegible] the greatest [illegible] must [illegible] may make him [illegible] the [illegible] and will [illegible] allow him to [illegible] attention. [illegible] is now [illegible]
With [illegible] regards I am,
Yours [illegible]
[illegible] C. Berry

To Rev. A. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
No 1 Somerset St
Boston, Mass.

Rc'd —

March 28. 188[illegible]

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York. March 31. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I was glad to receive your report of the conclusions of Drs Denny and Webber concerning Miss Clarkson's health. In view of this, and the assurances received from her friends (Mrs. Bowker, Miss Parmalee, Mr. Curtis and Miss Talcott) of her rare Christian spirit as brought out and developed by her experiences of the last two years, my hesitation to favor her return to Japan was overcome and I telegraphed you accordingly.

In justice to our sister and to our common work, I trust this step will prove to be wise. She certainly will have much to help her in Japan. Her best friends will be there (and she will now realize it); her experience for the past three years will help her to take care of her health; while her life will be more out of doors and active than formerly.

With sincere regard, I am.

Yours truly

John C. Berry

Japan : Mino Gifu

165 Lexington Avenue.
New York. April 9. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

In your recent kind letter, in reply to mine of earlier date, you ask the question "Do you deem it necessary that you should be allowed to practise in Japanese families whereby you would come into competition and rivalry with Japanese physicians?"

I should prefer to answer this question, along with others to which it leads, by having a quiet talk with you, but as this is not just now practicable, I may perhaps be excused if I write more at length than may seem necessary.

I certainly should, with you, raise the question of the wisdom of engaging in genl. medical work *if* by so doing, I should be led into rivalry or competition with the native physicians. The whole history and result of my work in Japan, however, points in an opposite direction. When first beginning work there thirteen years ago I ~~decided~~ determined to adopt a course different from that previously followed by Dr. Hepburn

and others, and decided that, in conducting my professional work I would, if possible, so recognise the native physician as to win his confidence, friendship and aid. To this end I seldom allowed myself to take a private patient as my own but when asked to visit a case would, if possible, pursue the following course: Send the messenger to the family physician and inquire if he can meet me in consultation and then carry out the treatment decided upon. If he knows enough of foreign medicine to enable him to do this, he comes. If not; he is then requested to select someone, or allow me to do so, to assist him in preparing ℈ medicine; or, if he prefers, these will be furnished him from my dispensary at cost.

The result of such a course has been that the native (usually the family) physician meets me in the case & receives full instruction as to treatment. This he carries out; visits the case daily and reports thereon at regular intervals. He has the privilege of furnishing the medicine, (from the sale of which only do Japanese physicians realize pay for their

services), gets a practical lesson in the treatment of disease and, best of all, such friendly relations are established between us as enables me to exert an influence over him in religious matters.

At my central dispensary, too, I have always had one day in a week known as the physicians consulting day: and not infrequently they have come forty and fifty miles, each one of them bringing along, by boat, twenty or thirty patients. All of these would be examined, the treatment outlined, prescriptions written and the more difficult medicines prepared under their own inspection and furnished them at cost; they have then gone back to carry out the treatment, reporting to me at regular intervals the progress of the more difficult cases.

The result of all this has been most satisfactory. Not only have these patients carried away with them some knowledge of the truth, frequently leading to their becoming Christians and centres of further Christian work by us in their locality, but in every place I have labored, it has led to the physicians becoming my warmest friends. And to me one of

most satisfactory features of the work is the fact that, of the physicians who have taken part with me in the conduct of dispensary work, six are now serving as deacons in the churches of those same localities where such dispensary work was conducted; while eight others are members of those same churches and take a prominent part in Christian work. Another of my students physicians devoted himself with great zeal to the work of a medical missionary, making extended journeys in preaching and ~~healing~~ prescribing for the sick, and later, became pastor of one of the Kyoto Churches.

Of course the coöperation of my missionary associates and native brethren did much toward this result; and I only refer to it now to show that the general practice of medicine on the mission field instead of awakening in the mind of the native doctor jealousy & hatred may be made the means of winning his friendship and of leading him to Christ. If, for the sake of ~~comparison~~, ~~showing~~ judging of the effect of medical work, it is legitimate to compare fields where it has been done with others where it has not had ~~been~~ a place,

we have only to compare Kyoto with other centres. There, we have, I believe, but one Christian physician, and he became such when working with me in dispensary practice in Kobe. While in the Churches at my old dispensary Stations at Sanda, Kobe, Hiogo, Akashi, Okayama and Takahashi eighteen of the members are physicians - all of whom have been associated with me in medical work. The families, too, of these men are mostly Christians, and take a prominent part in Christian work. Beside these physicians who are Church members, there are at least fifty others who, though not Christians, are yet most friendly to Christianity, and the whole weight of their social influence has long been thrown in its favor — their wives and children in many cases, having accepted Christ. And when Dr. Adams commenced work he adopted a similar course in Osaka, and with similar results: for three of the strongest and most influential Christians in that city to-day were Dr. Adams' assistants in his dispensary ~~work~~, and became Christians before he had finished his brief but efficient work.

Indeed, should the direct and indirect influence of the physicians in the fields having their centres in Kobe, Okayama and Osaka ~~be~~ be taken away, the churches would lose a very large proportion of their strength. And what has been done can be done, though changed conditions may require different methods.

In case, therefore, I return to Japan and reside in Kyoto, I should, in order to the best results, regard work in the following channels as necessary:

1. Look carefully after the health of the mission families. This I have always regarded as the first duty of the missionary physician.

2. Teach in the Training School.

(1) Comparative Anatomy. (Lectures)

(2) Physiology (Lectures and Recitations)

(3) Personal and Domestic Hygiene (Lectures) with especial reference to the care and development of the voice, proper care and use of the eyes, &c.

For this work in the Training School a small appropriation will be required for the pur-

chase of skeletons (human, ape, dog), a few illustrating charts, text- and reference books and a couple of histological class-microscopes which latter will cost $25 each.

As the school term is long I presume these subjects will require me to teach about an hour a day: or, perhaps, on conference with the brethren, it can be arranged so as to have two hours some days, leaving one day in the week free for dispensary work in neighboring out-stations.

3. A small hospital of perhaps ten or twelve beds, where any of the students who may be seriously ill can have good care and nursing, and where patients can be kept during convalescence from any operation as for cataract, uterine disease, &c. If my experience at Kobe and Okayama is any guide we may rest assured that, as soon as the native Christians of Kiyoto have a missionary physician among them they will want at least his advice in nearly every ill they may have, and if they require any surgical treatment, will want to be under his immediate care: and the same is equally

true of those residing at a distance. The wives of our pastors and others suffering uterine disease frequently come here for treatment from distant portions of our field of work, and the necessity for some place to put them during such treatment has been and will be imperative. Fortunately I have on hand all the medicines and nearly all the instruments that would be required for this work, and all we should require, therefore, would be for the initial outlay for the building.

4. As a large part of my medical work would be for "out-patients", viz., those coming from near places to receive treatment, I would establish an out-patient department, or dispensary, in the hospital building. In *this* work, in order to its highest efficiency, I shall expect the coöperation of some of leading Christians and native pastors in the City, and to help us in these morning religious services, we shall require a small organ. This single item of expense, except perhaps, a few appropriate pictures for the walls,

will be all the expense required for this department; while the sales of medicines will not only meet the incidental expenses of the dispensary, but will give us a margin for the hospital.

5. Touring among dispensaries at such out-stations as, to myself and missionary associates, it may seem wise to occupy. After the first one or two tours the people of the place, headed by the physicians, have always been glad to bear all the expense of travel &c connected with such work, hence no extra expense will be occasioned here.

The only expense, therefore, connected with all this medical work will be the initial outlay of perhaps eight or nine hundred dollars for the building and subsequently a small yearly appropriation of about two hundred and fifty dollars to supply such instruments as we may require, & to enable us to do such charity work as may be regarded best by the brethren of the station. My own fees from consultations &c will probably lessen this about $100, and it is to be hoped

a considerable proportion of the remainder will be realized from subscriptions, native and foreign. I would not favor even the initial outlay by the Board if I could get such concessions from govt. hospitals as I was able to realize up to about three years ago: but the govt. now have a few intelligent physicians of their own and will no longer make ~~so~~ concessions to missionary physicians for the sake of professional services.

When the Christians have grown a little more numerous in Kiyoto I shall expect my work will receive considerable aid from them; and from the first shall invite and expect to receive, their hearty co-operation. To this end I shall, with the ~~advice~~ concurrance of my brethren, favor organizing, as soon as practicable, a Christian aid society, having members of a general Visiting Committee in the different Wards of the City, whose duty it shall be to visit and assist every known case of want, extend Christian consolation and cheer, and report the case to the Secretary at the dispensary for my information and for the action of the Relief Committee.

of the Society. Such a Society was organized just before I was obliged to leave Okayama, and my missionary associates of the Station and the entire members of the Church, including the pastor & deacons, were most enthusiastic over the prospect for usefulness which it promised. It afforded an open door for city missionary work through which every active church member seemed ready to enter and take part. In a year or two I shall hope for a similar work in Kiyoto.

For the first year, however, I should not anticipate doing much outside of School work. By the end of that time I should hope that my work would have become so systematized there that this other, and perhaps, more directly productive work among the people and for the people could be entered upon. In view, however, of the hesitation to encourage my more distinctly medical missionary work which your recent letter seems to imply, compared with the recent attitude of our Prudential Committee to the greater work of the Christian Medical College, I deem it wise, in order

to avoid a possible misunderstanding, to lay before you, fully and plainly, the work which would invite my attention in case I return to Japan; and on reflection I am sure that neither yourself nor my brethren on the field would think it wise for me to enter upon work in Kiyoto unless authorized to make such arrangements as will enable me to ~~the~~ utalize that professional knowledge, to acquire which has been the work of my life. Indeed, I am nothing if I am not a physician; and a physician, to remain worthy that name, must studiously and constantly engage in the practice of his profession. And this, by the way, has an important bearing upon my relation to the mission as its physician and medical adviser. a. 1885

Trusting that God will vouchsafe his guidance in all that pertains to our future work, I am, with kindest regards,

Yours truly

John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
1 Somerset St, Boston.

165 Lexington Ave. New York. April 10.
1883.

My Dear Dr. Clark,

My time is so fully taken up with my regular studies here that I had not time to get this letter off yesterday. It is somewhat longer than I intended it sh'ld be, but as it deals with a matter which vitally affects my life work, I ask for it your careful perusal—especially from page 6.

Trusting that you are well, and that you are receiving encouraging news from Charles, I am, with fond regard,

Yours sincerely

John C. Berry.

Ap. 10. 1883

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, April 11, 1885

My dear Dr. Clark,

By letters from Japan I learn that permission to return to the United States is about to be asked of the Board for Mrs. Pettee and her husband. I do not know what has been written, but would write a word expressing the hope that this will be favored by the Board. For the sake of the work and that her husband might get a more thorough knowledge of the language, Mrs Pettee has bravely held on during the last two years when she ought to have been in this country. She has long suffered a severe form of migraine from which she has been much reduced. I shall hope for much from a change with suitable treatment.

Very sincerely
Yours
John C. Berry

P.S. - Since writing the above I have learned that Miss. Barrows has decided to allow a

request she made for her to visit the United States. The poor girl ought to have come home five years ago: but what there is left of her will be improved now by a change. Please write her a <u>cordial</u> letter of welcome. She is in a nervous sensitive state, and will be greatly helped by such kindness on your part.

J. C. B.

Ap. 11 1892

165 Lexington Avenue.
New York, April 13. 1883.

My dear Dr. Clark,

This letter to Mr. Neesima is really of no consequence except as completing the papers in your possession concerning the Medical College, and it is, therefore, for this latter reason that I send it to you. In case you read it you will notice that I suggest to Mr. Neesima what is doubtless true, that the reason for the adverse reply received is found chiefly in the hesitation of other missions to give the enterprise, as proposed on the union basis, their full endorsement, and, on the other hand, the desire of the friends of the Training School to develop it into an institution of higher learning.

I judge, from letters received, that these reasons influenced our Mission largely, and I am anxious that they should be made prominent to Mr. Neesimas' mind; for the native Christians will look to him to know

why this matter, so directly affecting them, did not succeed; and if they get the idea that denominational interests was in the least allowed to stand in the way, some very embarrassing questions will be sure to be asked. Mr. Neesima has followed the matter with the keenest interest, and only last month (the 7th) wrote me a letter of inquiry asking if a reply had been received from Japan, and adding that he hoped "the brethren in Japan would be broad and generous enough to accept it" (the plan).

I scarcely need suggest that, if you meet Mr. Neesima, you take occasion to refer to this side of the question as far as you can consistently, and thus help him not to criticise the brethren of the mission. While I can neither approve the decision of our Mission or our Board, yet I am sensible that "two wrongs do not make a right" and, therefore, as far as

may be consistent with truth, am anxious that the Japanese friends get such an idea of the reasons for the failure of the enterprise as will not create dissatisfaction and consequent embarrassment to our work. There are reasons enough that may be truthfully given in the line intimated to Mr. Neesima; but some things we had better leave unsaid.

With sincere regard, I am—
Yours, truly
John C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

A man came [illegible]

occasion [illegible] of the question

as far as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the

brethren of the [illegible] when [illegible]

Neither [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

freedom or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a right and [illegible] [illegible]

[Copy]

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, April 11. 1883.

My very dear Brother,

You have doubtless heard ere this, either from Dr. Clark or from Mr. Hardy, that the reply received from Japan in reference to the medical college, is adverse to having it on the union basis, and requests, rather, that I go to Kiyoto to assist in the work there.

It is unnecessary to speak of the disappointment this decision occasions me, but doubtless the brethren of the mission have been influenced by the hesitation of other missions in Japan to endorse the project, and by the general desire of our Board and Mission, together with yourself and the churches, to add, as far as possible, to the strength of our Kiyoto School.

I trust that the future will show the wisdom of the decision, and that your plan for a Christian Medical College for Japan which so awakened the interest of the Christians there and of the friends

of Japan here, will yet be realized in some way. At any rate, let us take courage in the thought that no good word for any good cause is ever spoken in vain. The object for which we labored in this case has not been realized but the spirit that prompted it has widened and will surely bear fruit somewhere in God's own time. Let us pray that it may be in Japan.

In this communication, which you will please regard as my final reply to the original memorial of the Dōshisha & our Mission, I had thought to present a review of the efforts put forth and the encouragement realized, in behalf of the College during the past year; but all this is so familiar to you as to render such step on my part unnecessary.

With assurances of Christian fellowship and love to yourself and your associates,

I am, with high regard,

Yours, sincerely,
John C. Berry,

To Rev. Joseph H. Neesima.
President Dōshisha Educational Company,
Kyōto. Japan.

Ap. 13, 1883

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, April 16. 1885.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your more than kind letter of yesterday is before me. If you will allow me to speak to you privately I will say, I was never more affected by a letter. I was quite prepared to meet the consequences of any adverse action of the Committee; and, indeed, I rather expected such action would be taken. But when I read your kindly words expressing of the approval of a course promising the success of future work and justifying my return to Japan, I must confess that I thanked God with a full heart. May He vouchsafe such grace and guidance as will make my future labors more to His glory than my past have been.

I sincerely thank the members of the Committee for their considerate action affecting my mother, and I especially thank you for your kind suggestion prompted by your delicate sympathy for both her and me. The arrangement pleases me and I

am sure it will be appreciated by her. I will, therefore, act in harmony with it.

I was not a little disturbed, however, when I learned that my letter to you, written hastily during two successive evenings at the close of two busy days, had not only been read before the Committee, but is to be sent to Japan. The leading, and indeed only, thought in my mind when writing, was, to reply to the questions before me, such reply to be considered only by yourself; and I therefore omitted to do what I should have done had I supposed the letter would be made so prominent, viz made reference to Dr. Taylor and his work and especially to my missionary associates, both men and women, without whose efficient co-operation and loving sympathy the results enumerated in my letter could never have been realized. In view of this omission which cannot be well understood by anyone but yourself

(for the casual reader it will seem more like a historic review of the medical work than a mere citation of results to support an argument) I question the wisdom of having the letter generally read in the Mission. I think I know of two brethren whose temperaments are such that they would feel hurt; and the questionable good which might come from it would certainly not repay for injury to the feelings of a brother. I should think it would be better, therefore, in case you still think it necessary to to send the letter to Japan, to confine its circulation to the members of the Kiyoto Station where, from my long acquaintance with the brethren, I am sure it will not be misunderstood, and ask them, (if they regard it necessary,) to submit the substance of the last part of it to the mission for consideration; or, perhaps, better still, send from Boston only the last part of the letter.

Whether you send it or not, there is one correction I would like you to kindly make which I am able to offer since meeting Mr.

Neesima yesterday. From him I gather that two of the physicians whom I had in mind as serving as deacons are not now filling that office; so that, instead of saying that "six ~~deacons~~ physicians are now serving as deacons" it should be that "six physicians have served or are serving as deacons". The matter is a small one and does not alter the essential fact that the consecration and activity of the physicians has been such as to lead to six of their number being appointed to the office of deacon: but it is best to be correct.

I was glad to meet Mr. Neesima and to talk with him in the manner desired. I could do this the better from having learned that morning from Mr. Kimber that Bishop Williams of Tokiyo refused to approve of the enterprise unless the College could be located in that city: while some of the Presbyterian missionaries were equally decided that they wanted it in Ōsaka. What a pity it is that fallible men should regard their opinions as so infallible!

Most sincerely, Yours

John C. Berry.

Ap. 16. 1885 –

165 Lexington Avenue,
New York, April 21, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

As my time for special study here expires on the 13th May, directly after which I shall wish to go to Boston to attend to things connected with our return to Japan, I had, perhaps, better write at once to learn your wishes concerning the purchase of Reference books and Charts for my use in the School. I had thought to defer this until I could talk with you leisurely concerning the whole matter of the expenditures growing out of my return, but on looking around among the book stores here I find so largely what I want, and it is so much better to purchase after personal inspection than by order, that I conclude to write you at once. I can procure here of Vail and Co (at reduction of 25%) Marshall's Anatomical and Physiological Charts, mounted, for the same price I should have to pay for them, with the 5% commission, in London viz $60 for the set of Eleven. These are the only charts

I can find or that I know of suitable for such demonstrations, and as we shall find it difficult to ~~dissect~~ demonstrate by dissection, and we shall not vivisect, something of the sort will, I suppose, be necessary. All the Reference Books needed I can get at a reduction, these latter will probably cost about 30$, unless I include a work just published on the anatomy of the brain which will cost 20$ more. This latter is illustrated and would be desirable to have, but not knowing the extent to which the Committee wish to make expenditures for this branch of instruction in the School I submit this point for decision.

After a careful examination of Text Books I conclude to favor "Martin's Human Body" the "Briefer Course", and have sent on sample copies for the brethren at Kiyoto to examine. Even if there are books on this subject in the Doshisha (which I doubt) I should think it well to adopt this text book. I regard it as the best yet written, and besides being very comprehensive has a good chapter on Stimulants and Narcotics

— a very vital subject in colleges at this time, especially in Japan. The chapters are brief but it is better to have them so and then supplement them with lectures and demonstrations than to have them long and filled with matter not adapted to the especial wants of our students.

As an aid in the preparatory course, it would be well to have a few histological specimens prepared for demonstration under the microscope, and I can best have this done here at the laboratory of the Alumni Association of Physicians. This work should receive more or less my personal attention, hence it would be well to have it attended to at once. My histological microscopes however, can best (cheapest?) be procured in London, hence I will order from there, to be sent direct to Japan — thus saving duty. My skeletons can also be procured there more cheaply than here. ~~The~~ There are some other things it would be well to have — as health charts illustrative of the distribution of disease (consumption, scrofula, &c) as affected by improper hygiene and by climate, but I prefer

from making any purchases until I learn your wishes. I regret my inability to make a precise estimate as to the cost of what is needed, but if you will intimate to me the general wishes of the Committee as regards provision for the School I will regulate my purchases accordingly

I ask for instruction too concerning the purchase of some special instruments, more particularly for the treatment of diseases of women. I have a few of these but they have been more or less used in the treatment of native women and though care is taken to preserve strict cleanliness, yet our ladies very naturally have a prejudice against dispensary instruments, Besides, what I have are inadequate, and as there is no single disease from which ladies suffer so much in Japan and China as uterine troubles and none which more frequently necessitates their return to the United States for treatment, it would be economy could

necessary aids in this direction be provided. This class of diseases has constituted a large proportion of my practice in Japan (both native and foreign) and during my recent stay in New York has received especial attention. As Kiyoto is a healthy place, it is probable that, had I the necessary means at command for the treatment of these diseases, others than those of my own station would seek relief, ~~thus rendering~~. I need not add that the relief of a single case, thus rendering unnecessary a return to America, would, from a money stand point alone, more than compensate for all the necessary first outlay. For the purchase of these instruments and for some other things required in my station practice, as a gynaecological chair or table, a small electric light, some instruments of precision in physical diagnosis and some that I have not got needed for emergencies (tracheotomy case, &c) about 300$ could be profitably invested. Please instruct me as to the desires of the Committee on this point.

✓
300

For my hospital and dispensary, as I wrote you, not much will be required other than what I now have. — perhaps 60# or so for some special medicines and a few syringes and other small instruments that I need to replenish. The organ for the dispensary waiting room I can get in Boston better than here.

The larger appropriation for the hospital building had better be deferred for the present. In view of the ~~development~~ condition of the work in Kiyoto, and the well known standing and influence of the Doshisha, I should regard it as unwise to do any thing that would lessen the necessity for responsible activity in this work on the part of the Christians ~~in this work~~. They and their friends should be encouraged to contribute liberally to the Doshisha for such work, and when this has been done, the Board may be advised to encourage it by contributing such sum as may seem wise to the mission. Perhaps this will not exceed 500#, though possibly more — depending upon the amount of native help given and the necessary expense for the building. The efficiency of the work will be

greatly enhanced if the Christians can be led to feel that it is their work - the Board authorizing me to help them only to give greater efficiency to their own efforts.

I hesitate to speak of our personal needs, but the broken chairs and bedsteads at Okayama remind me of the fact that, if we would long have a bed to sleep on or chairs to sit in we must take them back with us. We bought pine chamber-sets and cheap furniture generally when we went out in '72 and that, with

repts? about everything else taken out or since added, is pretty well used - Of this, however, I will speak when I meet you -

While about it, I may as well finish this unpleasant business of finances and say ~~that~~ we have been able, I think, to ~~[illegible]~~ live within the allowance of 1200$ for the year just closed (Apr 17) but have not

$500 been able to carry the especial expenses growing out of my own and Mrs. Berry's

$174.80 illness - amounting to $174.80; nor the expenses for travel, postage, printing &c connected

with my work for the Medical College during the year amounting to 108.03. This, however, was kindly anticipated by yourself and Mr. Ward last spring when the allowance was made. 108.03

There are 75$ in Mr. Torrey's draw contributed toward the Med. College 50$ by Judge (Somebody) of New York, and 25$ by Miss. Herring of Auburndale. Perhaps the donors would not object to the use of this money for our new Kyoto work. I also have 100$ contributed by Mr. Moser for the same object. I will learn his wishes on the same point. $75 $100

In contemplating my return to, and work in, Kyoto, I find that I have a very different feeling from that with which I have conducted my work during the last five years. During this time I ~~could not but~~ gladly recognized that there were forces at work which would render the necessity of my stay in Japan, as a general medical missionary, temporary; and this thought followed me in all my plans. Now, however, as I contemplate the more permanent work connected with a growing

institution, and my ability to bring to my aid my medical work — it becoming a centre around which and through which the Christian charities of the native Churches can find a practictical expression, I am led to look upon it as a work that may occupy my entire life. I am, therefore, wholly desirous that nothing shall be left undone necessary to its complete success. In this feeling I need no assurance that I have your sympathy.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Very sincerely,

Yours

John C. Berry.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark

Secy A.B.C.F.M.

1 Somerset Street

Boston.

John C. Berry, M.D.

New York, Apr. 21. 1885,

Rec'd Apr. 23.

a. m. [illegible]

May 1,

Received & accepted [?]
$300
for all
with the
Co., - included [?]
on Apr 1 – 6.

165 Lexington Avenue-
New York, April 22. 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

In order to prevent the verbosity of my letter of last night from directing attention away from the points requiring immediate attention I would add that these are

(1) Shall I procure the Illustrated Charts and Reference Books?

(2) Does the Committee desire that I provide myself with the special instruments for practice among missionaries (especially diseases of women, and some instruments for emergencies that I have never had)?

(3) Shall I get the few small instruments required for native work?

Very Sincerely
Yours-
John C. Berry.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston-

New York, Apr. 22. 1885,
Rec'd Apr. 23.

165 Lexington Avenue.

New York. May 8. 1883.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 1st inst. with two checks of 150.00 each for medical and professional outfit for Japan was duly received. In my close application here I scarcely realized ~~that~~ six days had passed since receiving this. It should have been acknowledged earlier.

I am also in receipt of your favor of May 6, just at hand, and I beg to offer my acknowledgements for your kind recommendation and for ~~the~~ action of the Prudential Committee

in granting us a refit of 325.00 and 174.80 for expenses from illness during the past year.

On returning to New England, which I now hope to do the last of next week, I will act on your suggestion to inquire of the donors of the Med. College fund their desires as to its disposition.

I am glad you are to have Charles and Mrs Clark with you again, but I hope he has not gone north quite yet. I trust that, for his sake, we shall have better weather from this time on.

With sincere regard I am

Yours truly

John C Berry.

Please inform me if I can be of any service to Mrs. Clark while journeying homeward from the south.

J. C. B.

New York, May 6-188[illegible]

Rec'd May 11

165 Lexington Avenue.
New York, May 14. 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 9th is at hand. I regret my inability to advise intelligently on the question of sending Mr. Buckley to Kiyoto. I should presume, however, that he would be welcomed by the brethren. I am rather surprised, however, that in the changes affecting the Kiyoto force, arrangements have not been made favoring Mr. Cary's transfer from Okayama to Kiyoto. We have no man on the field who is more adapted for work in the College than Mr. Cary, and a number of Japanese pastors have expressed surprise that he has not been given a place in that institution. You will remember that I called your attention to this some months since.

I am pleased to learn that Mrs. Buckley ~~~~ ~~has~~ has a knowledge of medicine. In case we are in the same station, she can be of greatest assista

and relief – meeting cases of emergency in my absence from the Station on tours, assisting in delicate operations on women, and in numerous other ways to the full extent of her time and strength. It is to be hoped too, that she will find time from her household cares to take an active interest in the line of work among the women, to which you invite attention. I would here remark, however, that Genl. Eaton would not have suggested that instruction be given in midwifery to the pupils in our Girls' school in Kyoto had he been better acquainted with local conditions. Every Japanese parent sends his daughter to school to fit her for the position of a wife & mother. and not for a mid-wife. The bare possibility of engaging in such an occupation is never entertained until the woman reaches the age of forty-five or fifty years. Genl. Eaton is quite right in his estimate of the need of such work in the country, but it should be given as a post-

graduate ~~course~~ or rather as an independent course, and quite separate from our school for girls. I am reasonably sure ~~the Committee~~ Mission would not favor for a moment combining the two - much less to introduce such a course as a part of the curriculum of study. The need would rather best be met by the provision for such work ~~[illegible]~~ endorsed by the Mission and the Directors viz the Training Class for Missionary Nurses, such as I outlined to you and Mrs. Bowker when last in Boston.

By the last mail I received a letter from Mr. Davis concerning this matter, which I intended to refrain from placing before you until my return to Boston - now in a few days. As the matter seems now to have been providentially brought forward, however, by Mr. (Brack) Buckley's offer of service in Japan, I had, perhaps, better refer to it here and will therefore enclose Mr. Davis' letter. It will speak for itself not only concerning the Training Class for Missionary women, but

of the reason for the seemingly adverse action of the Mission in reference to the Medical College. On receiving Mr. Davis' letter I wrote Miss. Talcott to learn positively if she would regard with favor such work in case requested to take it up by the Board and Mission, and to my inquiry she replies as follows:

"I am glad the question of a Training School for Nurses is still under consideration by the Mission and the Board, I passed your letter over to Annie Learned for consideration, but she does not feel that she has had experience enough to warrant her undertaking the work of training others". After referring to the possibility of Mrs. Buckley going to Kyoto and of what a happy arrangement it will be could she feel free to engage as far as she might be able in this work, she says "Of course if that should seem to the mission the best place for me to work, I should be glad to coöperate in it". As regards Okayama she says, "If Mr. & Mrs. Curtis should go to Okayama

so far as social support for the Corps and general towing work, it would be an ideal arrangement, and Mrs. Cary is able to do so much for the women that my help may be more needed elsewhere".

In this connection, and in view of Miss. Learned's reply, I am glad to be able to introduce to your notice Miss. Richards — the Supt. of Nurses at the Boston City Hospital. Last winter when dining one day with Dr. Rowe of this hospital, we talked over plans for Japan, then under consideration, which conversation he afterward reported to her. She accordingly wrote me shortly after my coming here, asking if her services would be of any help to the proposed work. I replied in a somewhat non-committal manner, after which she sent her letter of March 7 which I now enclose. Recently I received a later note of April 20th. I have never met her, but from what I have learned of her, I judge her to be a woman of rare ability, thoroughly qualified in her profession, and of mature Christian char-

acter. I therefore send you these letters that you may learn of her further, if desired. I shall doubtless call on her at the City Hospital when I go to Boston.

With Miss Richards, or any other competent person, to take charge of the more distinctly professional features, Miss Talcott to lead off and conduct the Missionary Operations in the City and give the women a thorough Bible training and Mrs. Buckley & myself to supplement Miss Richards work as far as necessary in giving didactic and practical instruction, a feature of work of rare value and usefulness will at once be developed, and such as will contribute greatly to the early evangelization of Kiyoto &, ultimately, to the success of work in ~~[illegible]~~ other cities. The Kiyoto brethren realize that such work must be engaged in if we are to reach the people of the city: for though much has been done in the training school, and for the work of the broad field, in Kiyoto, comparatively little has been done directly for Kiyoto:

and we need there more perhaps than any other of our stations, those features of work that will bring us directly before the people of the city. - such as direct preaching, the Christian dispensary, conducted with the coöperation of voluntary workers from the churches, and this class for women who, while being instructed, shall, under the efficient guidance of such a woman as Miss Talcott, engage in city missionary work, using their professional knowledge, as the missionary physician uses his professional knowledge, - to allay prejudice, win confidence, afford a practical illustration of Christian charity, - and all, to win the individual for Christ. We must bear in mind that Kiyoto is peculiar, and can only be won by exceptional effort. She is the very cradle and strong hold of Buddhism, and as far as preaching goes, the people have been accustomed, during the last few years, to listen to very fine talk from their own priests; for the latter do not hesitate to adopt most anything from the Bible that will serve their purpose: ~~and~~ there is a strong feeling, therefore

in the mission that it must be by Christian *practice* and by *personal* work that Kiyoto is to be won. The brethren in the School cannot do this & still do justice to their arduous duties, and the result is that the work in Kiyoto is very backward = and if we do not do more in this direction, other societies will be quick to recognize it, in future and claim it as an excuse for entering there and doing *for the city* what we have so long neglected.

Acting, therefore, in accordance with the wishes of the brethren at Kiyoto, and of my own convictions of what is required there, I again recommend this feature of work to your favorable consideration.

With sincere regard I am –

Yours truly

John C. Berry

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset St
Boston –

I expect to be in Boston on Monday.

J. C. Berry, M.D.,
New York, May 14, 1885,
Rec'd May 15.

Phipsburg, Sagadahoc County,
Maine. August 7. 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your note of inquiry concerning the time of our departure for Japan is received. I have written for information concerning the steamers leaving San Francisco after Sept-20th and about Oct. 1st and, on receiving Mr. Flint's reply, can speak more definitely as to the time of starting from here. I presume, however, it will be sometime from the 10th to the 15th of Sept.

Please do not arrange for any formal farewell-

I was sorry you were away when I called to see you before coming to Maine.

With kindest regards to Drs. Strong and Alden-

I am-

Sincerely Yours-

John C. Berry.

Is'nt it about time to hear from the Mission

concerning the class for Nurses?

By the last mail I received word from Dr. Gordon that the mission had accepted the resignation of the teachers in the Kyoto Girls School and would recommend to the Board that the School be closed. I suppose you have full information, however, from the mission. I would suggest, however, that in case the school is permanently abandoned, the buildings will afford admirable accommodations for the Ladies Missionary Home and for the Dormatories & Lecture Room for our Nurses School.

The location is a little far from the centre of the city, and it may be that, in order to the highest efficiency of the missionary work of the Nurses School and of my hospital among the people of the city, it will be necessary to take down the building and erect it nearer the centre of the town. In that case, the present lot could be used for a missionary residence. J.C.B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr [illegible] Clark

It is very kind

[illegible] in Boston [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

on the 15th inst.

[illegible] and all right [illegible]

[illegible] for the journey

Sincerely
Yours
John C. Berry
[illegible]

Aug. 7 1884

Phipsburg, Sept. 10, '85.
Rec'd Sept. 14.

C. N. C.

Phipsburg. Maine.
Sept. 10. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

It is our plan to arrive in Boston, en route for San Francisco, on the 18th inst.

We are all right - (and ripe) for the journey.

Sincerely
Yours
John C. Berry

(over)

132

THE AMERICAN LINEN PAPER

Recd Sept 14

Ch 7 4th -

from American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

...rk

No. 1 1-2 Somerset St., Boston, Sept 25 188[illegible]

N. Berry presents bills for

Farewell visits, — $34.05

Special med. exps, of children 58.87

His debt on leaving is $120.81 charged forward to him at Kioto, & Kobe (attested)

but as he has been credited with $11. more for his outfit than he now reports actually spent, his debt is really $131.01

deduct 34.05 for farewell visits

Balance 96.96, debt occasioned by his insuff't. allow. of $100. per month for 17½ mos. in this country.

Mem

Philada, Sept 26. 1883.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I was sorry I could not speak with you at the Rooms yesterday afternoon. After talking with Mr. Ward and learning, what I feared might be the case, that my personal account was behind, I decided to do what I thought not to do if our accounts had been satisfactory or nearly so, viz: to render the account of special medical expenses growing out of the illness of the children (Scarlet fever) at Auburndale, subsequent to the allowance given for medical expenses in early spring for the previous year: also, the cost of farewell visits to friends. Knowing that these expenses might be

rendered as special, if absolutely necessary, I made careful note of them at the time of their occurrance - intending, however, as stated above, not to render them unless my account, when settled, should be embarrassed - As it is, I left the matter with Mr. Ward asking him to consult with you about it: and I would add now that if I have been mistaken and the expenses in question are so far outside of the usual expenses incident to a stay in this country and return to the field, as to render it necessary to refer the matter to the Committee, I would prefer you to throw it out and say nothing further about it. It will be somewhat annoying to commence housekeeping anew in another Station with the extra expense incidental thereto

with the further embarrassment of an old indebtedness of over a hundred dollars, but I had rather do this than have any further special grants asked for in my behalf.

Please allow me, in bidding you a final goodbye before leaving the country, to thank you for your numerous kindnesses shown us during the year, and to express the sincere hope that Charles will go on in his present improvement. And I may now confess what I have not mentioned before viz. that inasmuch as Charles required aid from somebody, I was glad for the opportunity to render it: for I was thus enabled to render a suitable equivalent for the kindness and confidence shown me by yourself in my earlier missionary life. It was for this reason that I persistently

refused to receive a recompense, though at one time I was obliged to persist in this refusal to a point bordering on rudeness. If my conduct seemed so at the time, please accept this in explanation.

With sincere regard, I am.

Yours, truly

John C. Berry.

(Feb. 26. 1883)

San Rafael, California, Oct. 16. 1885

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 30th ult.
ultimo is received. We are thankful for its kindly assurance and for the action of the Committee, of which it gives us information. I was rather desirous that no further questions of a personal character (affecting myself) should come before the Com. for consideration this year, but I know you would do nothing that would embarrass us and therefore take it for granted that it is all right.

We had a comfortable trip across continent, and have profited by the few days of rest here in San Rafael before sailing. This is truly a beautiful climate. We sail to morrow. — With kindest regards, I am, Yours, truly, John C. Berry.

San Rafael, Oct. 16, 1885.

Rec'd Oct. 23.

Dr. J. C. Berry 135
Oct. 24. '85.

San Rafael, Cal.
Oct. 16. 1885.

Sec. Smith Dr.
" Clark.

My dear Mr. Ward,

Your favor of Oct. was duly received. For its kindly assurances please accept my sincere thanks.

We reached San Francisco last Saturday, and immediately came out here where we could get the benefit of quiet and mountain air during the few days before our departure. We had a pleasant journey across continent. As you know, we went by

the Middle route - passing
through Philad^a, Washington,
St. Louis, Kansas City -
thence on by the Topeka, Atch.
& Santa Fe R.R. and by the
Atlantic Pacific R.R. to
California. We spent 3 days
in Philad^a, two days in
Washington, and left there
in time to reach Kansas
City Saturday afternoon,
where we spent the Sabbath.
Leaving there Monday morning
we went on to the Las Vegas
Hot Springs where we spent
one night (this is a very
pleasant place and the travel

ould rest there a day or two
ith great profit. By going to the
ark Hotel he can arrange for
cheaper rates than at the
egular hotel) and the next
morning went on to Santa
e. The ride thither through
Glorieta Pass was through
e finest scenery we had
ny where on the route. Had
e not stopped off at the
prings, we should have passed
ver this section of road in
o night. At the old town
Santa Fe there is enough
interest to take up one's
ime pleasantly & profitably for a

day. Mexican life is here seen in its purity, and a number of objects of historic interest, especially ancient churches, one of which, San Miguel Chapel, being built as early as 1582. The altitude of Santa Fe is nearly 7000 feet above sea level, and any one suffering from weak lungs would probably be troubled with embarrassed respiration for the first day. This is also true of the Las Vegas Hot-Springs. the altitude being over 7000 feet.

From Santa Fe + Cal. there is little of interest exc

f Colorado Cañon eighteen
miles from the R.R. This is
said to be the finest Cañon
scenery in America. The
fare in and back is $10.00
each. We did not go.

Los Angeles in Southern
California, the great fruit
growing region of the Pacific
Slope, is well worth a visit
at this time of year, and one
might well plan to rest
there three or four days after
making the journey, and before
going to San F. Next month
a branch of the Atlantic
Pacific running off to Los Ang-

las, will be opened, and I presume when th
is done arrangements can
made in purchasing the thr
ticket by which the detour
to Los Angelas can be ma
without extra expense. It w
have cost $25.00 extra for
us to have made the trip, a
we did not, therefore, do it.
in future, if arrangements
can be made in Boston
for making the trip at li
or no extra expense, it should
by all means be done.

After reaching San Fran
if the missionary family has three or
four days before embarking,
he will find San Rafael the

ry best place for him to
top in. It is quiet; it is
near the mountains, it has
best climate of California
xcept San Jose. It is near
San Francisco (ticket there &
eturn 50 cents) and at the
Tamalpais Hotel there is every
hing to make the stay comforta-
le. This hotel has five cottages
ttached to it and in Spring
Fall, when the guests are
omparatively few, Mr. Graham,
proprietor, will be glad to
ive a missionary family one
f these and to make, as well,
special rates in their favor.

As a physician, I shou[ld]
certainly recommend that
the Board advise missio[n]
aries going on to Japan &
China, to allow themsel[ves]
four or five days after their car travel before
the departure of the Steamer,
and to spend this time in
San Rafael rather than in
San Francisco -

With sincere regard

I am,

Yours, truly

John C. Berry.

To

L. S. Ward, Esqr

Congregational House - Boston

136

Okayama, Japan, Jan 12. 1886.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

It is with much pain that I have heard of your trouble with your eyes and I earnestly hope that the actual condition is far less grave than report leads us to infer. Your nervous system, however, was so constantly overtaxed when I was in Boston that I was prepared to hear almost anything as the result of the extra strain of the Boston meeting upon you. You have always been most kind and thoughtful for everybody but yourself. Try hereafter and be selfish.

It has occurred to some of us here that a trip to Japan next spring might be a good thing, both for yourself, if your health will allow you to take the journey, and for us. The peculiar needs of our work, intensified by the growing demand for Christian institutions and the rapid progress of the nation, have led, as you know to frequent requests being made that the Prudential Committee send special representatives to consider with us, on the ground, the

As a physician, I should certainly recommend that the Board advise missionaries going on to Japan & China, to allow themselves four or five days after their car travel before the departure of the Steamer, and to spend this time in San Rafael rather than in San Francisco.

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special requirements of the Japanese work; and recent events certainly do not lessen the need ~~there is~~ for wise counsel in our work. You and Mr. Hardy especially have followed the work here with such prayerful interest and now have such an intimate knowledge of our whole work, that we are hoping the Committee will urge you two to come and see us; and if you take it leisurely, it ~~would~~ might, I think be made helpful to you physically. To come in April and spend the months of May and June with us, then go to Niigata and spend July and thence on to Yezzo and spend the month of August, returning to Yokohama in Sept., and then spend a part of October in California, would, I think, be a trip which, if you are able to bear the fatigue of travel, ~~would~~ be of help to you. If you come, please allow us to speak for you for a large part of the time as our guest. Such a privilege would give us greater joy than you can well imagine.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Clark

and to Charles.

I am,

Very sincerely,

Yours

John C. Berry.

<u>Note.</u>

I got my family settled in Kyōto about ten days ago, and received a telegram from Mr. Cary that his wife needed my help. I came at once, and Mrs. C. a few days later gave birth to a fine boy. Both mother and child are doing well. I return to Kyōto to-morrow.

J. C. B.

Okayama, Jan. 12, '88
Rec'd Feb. 18.

Kyoto, Japan, January, 22nd, 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Clark,

On arriving at Kyoto I souht early occasion to bring the matter of our proposed work to the notice of the members of the Doshisha and leading members of the churches here. My suggestions met with a warm response, but with the assurance that little could be done until Mr. Neesima's arrival, when the whole matter could receive early attention. Shortly after returning from Okayama with my familyMr Neesima reached Kyotoand as far as he could gave attention to the many things awating his return; but these made so great a draft upon his strength that I refrained from pressing the consideration of Nurses School matters. Before returning to Okayama again on Mrs. Cary's account, however, I had an interview with Mr. N. and another member of the Doshisha Co. and it was arranged that during my absence matters should be arranged for early progress on my return. On coming back I found that some lots of land had been looked at, but that nothing had been done toward acquainting the Japanese friends with the plan of work and of its needs, with the view to securing contributions from the churches and other sour In an interview which followed with Mr. Neesima, I expressed the hope that the Doshisha would take early steps to meet the responsibilities of co-operation which had been promised, intimatin

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that ,as the Woman's Board haxx and the contributors in America had understood that the Japanese friends here would do something for this new work, the employment of the former's aid would necessarily be contingent upon the receipt of the latter. Mr. Neseema concluded that there had better be a meeting of the Doshisha trustees to consider what should be done. Unfortunately there was not time to have this meeting before his necessary departure for Tokyo on account of the proposed Sendai work, and therefore said he would send out notices to the trustees for a meeting on his return. Thus the matter stands at present.

There seems to be a lively interest in the proposed work, and I think efficient supervision on the part of the Doshisha or any other company representing the churches, and an appeal for funds, would meet with a hearty response. The Doshisha as a company has never done this and it will take a little time to arrange matters to this end.

Realizing that ,for the future interests of our work it is important that we commence aright, I am anxious that our native friends should feel their full share of responsibility in the matter, and therefore prefer not to take initial step in matters of expenditure. Miss. Richards can have a home with uswhen she comes, and I am clearly of the conviction that three months or so will be well spent if, by apparent inactivity on our part, a more wide-spread intelligence as to the character of the work and greater activity in its support among its friends can

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be realized.

The members of the station are well excepting Mrs. Davis, whose condition occasions me deep concern.

With kind regards,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

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John B. Berry

Tokyo, Jan. 22, 86

Rec'd Mar. 2.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 28th, 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

In my last letter I referred to the condition of Mrs. Davis as occasioning me deep concern. Since then matters have grown worse and to day I have sent her to Kobe with the view of her taking steamer on Saturday for Shanghai.

More than a year ago Mrs. Davis, then in a prostrated condition, suffered an attack of Simple Melancholy which disappeared shortly afterward under the influence of improved bodily vigor accompanying pregnanc y. The child was born about eight months ago, and for a time every thing, I am told, went well--she very unwisely nursing the babe. When I returned here from Okayama in Dec. Mr. Davis called my attention to her, when I found her suffering general prostration, sleeplessness and Simple Melancholy. I at once put her upon supporting treatment (iron, cod-liver oil the hyposphites, maltine, &c,) ordered a change to Kobe and a discontinuance of nursing. For a time she seemed to improve, but soon ~~soon~~ became uneasy, grew worse and wanted to come back home. This she did about a week ago, when the return to old scenes aggravated her depression and she rapidly grew worse. Delusional Melancholy rapidly developed, and such sleeplessness as to require the strongest hypnotics. I saw at once that a radical change was our only hope, and as the best that could be done under the circumstances, concluded to send her to Shanghai or to Foochow.

Miss.Talcott was to accompany her, but fortunately Miss.Richards has just arrived and is cordially ready for this new duty.She has ,therefore, just left us in company with Dr.and Mrs.Davis for Kobe--Mrs.Davis readily consenting to the change of attendants.Mr,Davis is struck heavily by this terrible blow, and it is a question if he can bear it without completely breaking him down.Recognising this danger, and the importance of watching her teatment carefully at this critical stage(this morning there was symptoms of reaction with strong excitement)I have expressed my willingness to accompany her in his stead.He is much relieved at this proposition and has tried to get her consent to the change but as yet without avail--she being much excited at the thought of being separated from him.I will go to Kobe to-morrow, and will then act as circumstances may require.

Dr.Taylor is opposed to her going to China and favors her immediate return to America.This I should favor were circumstances different.As you know,Mrs.Davis has two sisters there (Mrs.Thompson and Mrs.Doane)from whom it is well that she be separated as far as possible at this time;she is not now able to take the journey with all the bustle incident to breaking up and moving the family;and the thought that she was taking Mr.Davis from his work would in itself drive her mad.Besides(though this is secondary)Dr.Gordon is absent, our Doshisha professorial force is over taxed with work, and Dr.Davis' sudden departure would be a terrible blow to the school.His absence after three or four

months is more than probable (for I can scarcely hope that treatment dring this trip will wholly restore her) but even then, the step now taken, by giving a change to a more supporting continental climate and of treatment under helpful conditions, is, I think at this stage of her disease, demanded; and, besides, it will give the Board, the Mission and Dr. Davis time to arrange for possible contingencies.

I would suggest the desirability that the case be considered and authority sent to Treas. Jencks concerning matters of finance. It is a painful case and should be arranged for with constant thought for the feelings of Dr. Davis and his family. The necessity of sending a Circular Letter or of public consideration by the mission would be painful.

The hopeful elements in her case are, --an obvious cause (childbirth & lactation), the absence of hallucinations of hearing taste and smell; no visceral delusions, no inattention to the calls of nature; and no picking of skin, pulling of hair &c. The bad signs in her case are, slow progress, loss of weight, gradual decay of bodily vigor, little natural weariness following exercise, great mental distress, depression and enfeeblement, spiritual glomm and foreboding, sleeplessness and, worse than all, heredity.

May God sustain this dear brother and his family in this terrible affliction.

I write you at length that you may be in possession of all the facts, but you will, to the fullest extent possible,

regard this matter as sacredly private.

I will keep you informed of matters as they progress.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

To

Rev. A. G. Clark, D.D.

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

Boston.

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To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

Kyoto, Jan. 28, '86
Rec'd Mar. 2.
Ans'd

Kyoto, Feb. 3rd, 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Mr. Davis left Kobe with Mrs. Davis last Saturday, --the 31st. The effort of going seemed to arouse her somewhat, and just before embarking, Mr. Davis sent me the following report: "Mrs. Davis has not been so bright and natural ~~for~~ since she came down to Kobe the first time as she has been this afternoon." I have just recieved a favorable report by telegraph from Nagasaki. They will remain there a few days and then go on to Shanghai.

Every thing is going on well here. I am now awaiting Mr. Neesima's return when we will make arrangements for the purchase of a very desirably located property for our work. I am now devoting all my spare time to the preparation of lectures on physiology and hygiene for the colloquial class in theology. My Physiology class in English I now have once a day. Our christian work is in connection with the 4th church, with which Dr. Gordon worked

I am obliged to ask you to arrange for my mother's aid for this year (1886), and request Mr. Ward to forward check to her address.--Mrs. Jane M. Campbell, Phipsburg, Sagadahoc County, Maine. I promised before leaving that she should have it before the close of March.

My letter from San Francisco must have been received at the rooms during your illness and hence escaped your notice.

In that I referred to the very kind and unexpected action of th

Committee, in voting me 109 dollars.

With sincere regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

Kioto Feb. 3. 1886.
Rec'd Mar. 2.

5

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 18th, 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Is is probable you have heard from Dr. Davis from Shanghai. The last report from Nagasaki was as follows: Mrs. Davis seems as well to day as I ever saw her-only she is some tired. I go on to Shanghai with great thankfulness and hope". We expect him home on the 22nd. I am not without strong hope that Mrs. Davis will wholly recover, and be able to allow her husband to remain at his work here. It is possible, however, that, on her return, her condition may require a more prolonged rest and change, and I would like authority (financial) to act as circumstances may require. Dr. Davis must not be lost to the work.

Referring to the action of the mission at its recent meeting at Osaka (from which, owing to illness of my boy Gordon, I was kept away) concerning the enlargement and general improvement of the Kyoto Girls' School, I would say that had I been present, I should, I think, have sustained Mr. Jencks in his counsel for moderation in expenditure, and in his advice to defer steps looking to the enlargement of the school until the permency of the present plan of co-operation has been demonstrated. The present plan of support ~~xxxxxxx~~ by the native churches has been in operation but a short time, and, from the difficulty

with which subscriptions promised are collected, we cannot but be apprehensive lest they fail to sustain their part of the burden. In case they do fail, and we enlarge, a larger institution than we orignally planned for will be thrown on the mission for support, and I am not aware that this alternative has been considered by the mission.

We cannot, too, but be apprehensive lest Miss. Clarkson be unable to bear the strain of work and climate; and though Miss. Hooper is a most efficient worker, yet the failure of one teacher of Miss. Clarkson's ability, would naturally lessen the size of the school somewhat, in which case the present building might be sufficiently large. Its capacity-I learn, is for 50 pupils; the present number in attendance is 4I or 42.

~~Personally, therefore~~, I should think it wise to autherize such an expenditure as will make the present rooms comfortable for the ladies, and defer the more extensive alterations and enlargement for another year.

I speak thus from the light I have. Had I heard the discussion, at mission meeting possibly I should think otherwise.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry

I need not suggest the propriety of this note being regarded as confidential & no reference being made to it in any communication you may make to the mission on this subject. B

Kioto, Feb. 18, 1886.
Rec'd Mar. 18.

[Official]

141

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 20th, 1886.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,

No. I Somerset Street, Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Since writing you, the minutes of the last meeting, circulated for approval-have come to hand. I am somewhat surprised to see that the proposal is for so great an enlargement in the Kyoto Girls' School, viz., from 50 boarder pupils to 100. Some years ago the mission expressed itself against large girls' schools, owing to the lessened personal ~~personal~~ influence of the teacher in such over individual pupils, and later expressed itself as in favor of one thoroughly equipped girls' school at Kobe, to be sustained at the expense of the mission--with the idea that other schools could be developed, as needed, on the Osaka plan. If the proposed enlargement for this ~~school~~ is carried out, however, it will be raising up a rival to the Kobe school, and at the expense of the Board; for to my surprise I learn that the Japanese trustees of the school have not even been consulted concerning this enlargement, much less invited to co-operate to that end. This is possibly owing to the fact that the whole matter has been hastily brought before the mission, in order that it might be considered at this last special meeting;

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and even then it was not presented until late in the day, and when there was not much time left for its consideration.. I may be wrong, but it is my opinion that it would be better for the Board to return such an answer to the mission concerning this matter as will allow the whole question to be considered carefully and deliberately at the Annual Meeting of the Mission next Spring. unless the Board wishes to state that it will not encourage the further enlargement of the schools at Osaka & Kyoto, except on the Ōsaka plan. You will, however, I am sure, have letters on the other side of the question which will enable you to judge wisely.

Kioto, Feb. 20, 1886. Rec'd Mar. 18.

I agree with Mr. Cary concerning the proposed expenditure for enlargement for Miss. Dudley's school at Kobe. The Training School for Bible Nurses at Kyoto will, with adequate help in teaching cover the ground so completely (and more too for it will not only give the same knoweledge of the Bible, but in addition a knowledge of the care of the sick) that many women who would naturally go there will wish to come here; and if so, with our present limited Christian constituency, Miss. Dudley's present accommodations will doubtless be ample.

I have all along entertained the hope that the two schools would sometime be united, and thus the work of both be subserved. I have not, however, talked with Miss. Dudley on this point.

With high regard, I am,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto, Japan, March 20 th. 1886

My dear Dr. Clark,

The last two mails from Shanghai have brought letters from Miss. Richar s and from Dr. Gulick containing statements to the effect that Mrs. Davis is greatly improved in every particular but one; and that is in the line of religious depression. She is positive that she has committed some unpardonable sin, and in many ways shows the existence of confirmed melancholia. Dr. Gulick reports that Shanghai, though having done much for her, has become exhausted, that she is restless and has a desire for change. He strongly recommends a return from the east, and in this I heartily concur. Could she have returned from Shanghai relieved in this particular, as well as in other respects, my plan was to send her to Yokohama for another three months, and hope by that time for permanent relief. But as this has not been realised no time should be lost in giving her the benefit of a more supporting climate, and social life, and of skilled treatment. The case is not yet hopeless--nor will it be for more than a year to come; and therefore, no step should be left untaken that promises relief.

As bearing upon the most promising place of residence, I would say that it will be best for her to remain in the dry stimulating climate of California, or possibly go to the not dissimilar climate of Honolulu, if for family reasons this should

be wise. Patients suffering nervous depression in New England are benefitted by a residence in California, but are further depressed by a residence in Great Britain. I think then that, even more than southern Europe, the climate of the Pacific slope prmmises her most relief.

We now hope to have her return in time to take passage with Dr. Taylor's family on the "Belgic" which leaves Yokohama th 13th of next month

Though the trip to Shanghai has been worth much to Mrs. Davis directly, and to Mr. Davis in helping him to prepare for the worst, yet we are all deeply pained that it has not been attended with more decided gain. Still, I have hopes that, if it is now supplemented by an Ocean voyage, and a residence for a time under good treatment in California, recovery may result.

What we shall do without Dr. Davis is a grave question. and this is further aggravated by Dr. Gordon's absence. But God is with us.

Kyoto Mch 20, '86

I need not ask the Board to treat Dr. Davis liberally. If ever a missionary deserved to be treated like a king, it is he.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

To Dr. N. G. Clark.
No 1 Somerset St.
Bos

Kyoto, Japan, April 20th 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Ere this reaches you you will have heard from Dr. Davis of the sad death of his wife. There is little to say that you have not doubtless heard.

Anticipating danger in this direction--her inclination to self destruction arising from her melancholy, I sent Miss. Talcott on to Shanghai to assist Miss. Richards in bringing her back to Kobe; and knowing that Dr. Davis or Dr. Taylor would hardly be able, with the care of their children, to afford that constant attention which her condition required, I advised that Miss Gulick hurry up her preparation for return and go with them at once. This, as you know, she kindly did. Providentially, Miss. Porter, an old school-mate, took passage on the same steames from Shanghai, and Mrs. D. was thus provided with every possible help.

When she reached Kobe, I went down to see her. I spent an evening with her, and though I talked on a variety of subjects she did not say a word that would show that she was not quite right, though her laugh was somewhat forced and unnatural. She had gained considerably in Shanghai and I never saw her face look fresher or fuller; and but for the unnatural look that sometimes came into her eyes, would have impressed one as well. That night she slept well and next day I saw her again. At this time she

Yours, truly John C. Berry

was rather more disturbed, and reverted to the sorrow it gave to occasion so much trouble, &c. I assured her that Dr. Davis had for some time been in need of a rest, that you had urged it, and this voyage would be of great value to him; that Miss. Gulick was going home anyway, &c. I then consulted with Dr. Taylor, and placed the case in his care. The physical and mental improvement had been so remarkable during her stay in China that I bad them good-bye with the strong hope that in three years we should be permitted to welcome them back to Japan.

The first night on the steamer she slept well, and the next day, in the absence of sea-sickness, was able to do more than most any of the party. (I write from reports received from Dr. Davis, Miss. Porter and Miss Gulick). She cared for the children, undressed the baby, and all day seemed especially well. Toward night she became very tired and at the dinner reverted to her strange feelings. That evening, as you have doubtless heard, at the close of a walk with Miss. Gulick, the latter took her to the door of the social hall when, supposing Mrs. Davis would enter at once and join Miss. Porter who was within, as she had told her to do, stepped along to speak with Mrs. Taylor. Miss. G. then assisted Mrs. Taylor with her children, and fifteen minutes later, when entering the social hall, learned that Mrs. Davis had not entered it. A hasty search followed, resulting only in the finding of her hat at the stern of the ship, in a chair.

~~Thextempxxxxxxxtex~~ The thought of suicide had come

to her before when near the water, and the temptation on this last night was doubtless strengthened by the quiet evening, and absence of any one on deck, by her weariness and discouragement, and by the consciousness that she was taking her husband from his work. The act was not, I imagine, the result of a mature conviction , but rather from the recurrence of a strong temptation coupled with a favorable opportunity for the act.--The event is rendered doubly sad from the fact that her improvement had been so marked as to give strong encouragement to the hope that ~~that~~ ultimate recovery would be realized

The ladies having her in charge just at the time , especially Miss. Gulick, are ~~[illegible]~~ criticised here by some, especially by those outside the mission circle; and looking at the matter only from the published report of the official investigation at Yokohama, there is some ground for such criticism. Of course the fatal mistake was in not conducting Mrs. Davis into the social hall, and, by calling Miss. Porter's attention to her, place her fairly in the former's care. But those of us who know Miss. Gulick as a person of mature years, careful, painstaking and conscientious, fully believe that she did as well , under the circumstances, as any one would have done. We sympathise deeply for her in the sorrow that has come into her life.

Our hearts go out with united sympathy and prayer for Mr. Davis. He has~~xbeen~~ borne it all like a true man, and with noble Christian fortitude. With sincere regard -

Yours, truly John C. Berry

2nd.

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arked as to give strong encouragement to the hope that ultimate recovery would be realized

The ladies having her in charge just at the time, especially Miss. Gulick, are ~~[illegible]~~ criticised here by some, especially by those outside the mission circle; and looking at the matter only from the published report of the official investigation at Yokohama, there is some ground for such criticism. Of course the fatal mistake was in not conducting Mrs. Davis into the social hall and, by calling Miss. Porter's attention to her, place her fairly in the former's care. But those of us who know Miss. Gulick as a person of mature years, careful, painstaking and conscientious, fully believe that she did as well, under the circumstances, as any one would have done. We sympathise deeply for her in the sorrow that has come into her life.

Our hearts go out with united sympathy and prayer for Mr. Davis. He ~~hasxbeen~~ borne it all like a true man, and with nobl Christian fortitude. With [illegible] ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~-

Yours Truly John C. Berry

Kyoto, April 20, 1886.
Rec'd May 17.

Kyoto, Japan, June 7th., 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

This mail takes to you documents relative to the proposed Training School for Nurses in Kyoto. The measure seems popular with the Mission, as you will see by the unanimous vote in its favor, and, after much waiting and labor, is becoming so with the Japanese. It took some time to ~~to~~ induce our Japanese friends, trustees of the Doshisha, to move in the matter, and to assume the responsibility of providing a part of the needed funds; but as soon as they did consent to act the native press in Kyoto, Osaka and Okayama, and the "Hiogo News" in Kobe took up the matter at once and endorsed it so strongly that a strong tide of popular favor was at once created ~~in its favor~~. Committees were at once appointed in different places, but in Mr. Neesima's absence at Sendai, I have not heard how much money has been rasied. He returns home to-morrow, and, if the health of his father permits (he has been at the point of death from inflammation of the lungs for the last week, but is slightly better to day) will probably render help. Mr. Nakamura, the business member of the Doshisha Trustees, has been engaged on a public work for some time, but commences to-day to give his personal attention to soliciting subscriptions. The Governor, some ten days ago, requested a subscription list sent to the Gov't Building, and the heads of four Dep'ts and some five or six

prominent men have promised both their personal contributions and their efforts in its behalf. The sum is placed at such a figure that I think they will raise it, but if they succeed in getting not more than $1,000 the effort will have so widely advertised the proposed school and its work, as to far more than pay for the time of waiting. This , of course, has been the primary reason for the step. Ten dollars raised by subscription in Japan is worth as much to Japanese work as one hundred dollars raised in America. It will doubtless be best, however, to fix a time limit soon, with the understanding that it will be necessary to ~~to~~ report adversly of their efforts if a definite proportion of the sum is not raised by that time. We must have every thing in readiness to begin work by Autumn. In order to this I ~~laxxxxx~~ have lain the matter before the Mission and the Board, requesting that an appropriation be made, that we may be able to begin work as soon as necessary steps on the part of our native friends are completed.

Miss. Richards , as you know, is now in Okayama studying the language, with Miss. Talcott. I am somewhat troubled to know what to do for an Associate for Miss. Richards. Miss. Talcott would evidently be glad to come, but Miss. Dudley persistently declines to release her from the school at Kobe until Miss. Barrows shall return. This will probably not be until next year, and what we shall do in the mean time is quite a problem. Miss. Richards earnestly desires Miss. Talcott, and in view of the great impor-
tance of the new work

tance of the work at Kyoto, and Miss. Talcott's peculiar fitness for, and desire to enter upon, it, it seems a pity that this cannot be arranged for; but as you know, Miss. D. is intensely opposed ~~opposed~~ to the Nurse's School. I am very sorry, for the two schools ought to work together. It will, I trust, all come out right in the end, but it may be best for you to exert a little quiet pressure from that end of the line. You are evidently wise in refraining from larger outlay in that direction at present.

A new Circular Letter (the old one having been voted down) has been started asking for a grant for a new house for the ladies at the Kyoto school--the whole of the present building, including ladies quarters, to be given over to the use of the school. As this is a practical enlargement of the school, and wholly at Mission expense, I did not feel free to vote for it; but, in view of the intense feeling in the matter, concluded to compromise by asking that it be given and its expenditure reserved until after Mission Meeting, and then only made in accordance with the decision of the Mission. Miss. Clarkson's marriage with Mr. Cady, to take place in July, --the latter to live in the school for two years or so, mixes things a little. But for this, I think the Mission would not favor it, and as it is, may favor Mr. Learned's latest plan to simply enlarge the school proper, when necessary, by building out a wing on the west for dormatories, at a small cost of say seven or eight hundred dollars, and

then make the ladies' quarters comfortable with the money already granted for this purpose. This would meet with my approval providing the Japanese friends were helped to take a part in the erection of the dormatory. The family quarters would be comfortable, and, though a little small, could easily be got along with for two years or so, when Mr. Cady and Miss. (Mrs) C. could have a new house provided for them elsewhere.

By the way, some four months ago, when writing to Mr. Ward, I requested him to send to my mother the $150 for this year. As it was arranged before leaving home that this should be granted her yearly I took it for granted that he could send it at once; but to my surprise and pain I learn that my mother had not received it as late as May, when she last wrote. I was especially anxious that she should have this by March to assist her in arranging for her spring planting &c. I beg that you will allow no time to be lost in sending to her relief. This question of my mother is a very serious one and hangs like a heavy weight upon me. I am her only child, there is no property in her family, and I am therefore the only one for her to look to in her old age. When I look at my duty to her and to my family, I sometimes seriously doubt if I did right in returning to Japan again. Certain it is that, had I realised the situation a year ago as forcibly as I do now, instead of $150 a year for my mother, I should have asked for twice that sum [illegible] and

shuld have asked for twice that sum for her immediate and prospective needs. There is no question that disturbs me more than this. But on the other hand, xx my work was never more inviting here than now.

Cholera is prevailing throughout our field, but as yet no Christians have died. I am very glad to be here at this tmme.

Sincerely, Yours,

John C. Berry.

Dr. N. G. Clark.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
No 1 Somerset-St.
Boston,
U. S. A.

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Cholera is prevailing throughout our field, but as yet no Christians have died. I am very glad to be here at this time.

Sincerely, Yours,

Kyoto, June 9, 1886,
Rec'd July 6.

Kyoto, Japan, July 12th., 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I herewith enclose for your perusal a copy of my letter to Mr. J. T. Morton in reply to his letter of inquiry to me of May 10th. This letter was written after conference with the members of the Doshisha, and with the members of the Kytoto Station.

It occurs to me that , should you write to Mr. Morton stating that I had wr sent you a copy of my letter to him, and your sympathy with the proposed work, it is probable he would enter into communication with you. In his letter to me he said that he considered the establishment of a Christian medical School in Japan, to be taught in the English language, one of the most important features of work that the Church could undertake, and that he personxally would have great pleasure in helping it along. It may, therefore, be worth your while to encourage him in this desire.

With sincere regard,

I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

Kyoto, Japan, July, 8th., 1886. 146

J.T.Morton, Esquire,

107, 108 &109, Leadenhall Street,

London, E.C.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of May 10th., was duly received. Please accept my sincere thanks for the enclosures, which I have read with pleasure. The Sabbath question is one requiring constant vigilence at this stage of Christian work in Japan, and we are glad for every help in that direction.

Replying to your questions concerning the medical school:

"1st. What is the best location for such an institution

If there was not a medical department of the government university in Tokyo I should say that the best place for the new school would be there. It is the capital and there are more English speaking students there than elsewhere in the country. The presence there of the medical department of the university with its corps of German professors, however, quite changes the situation. Not only would the new school thus located be in a section of country already provided for, but it would at once enter into unwholesome rivalry with the existing institution which, in its effect upon the students and the friends of the school, would largely defeat the object of its existence, as looked at from a Christian standpoint. On the other hand, in Southern and

Central Japan, with Kyoto and Osaka as a centre, there are no medical schools other than those attached to the government hospitals. At these an attempt is made to teach medical students by translating from German text-books --the student committing to writing what the interpretor-teacher gives him. Such a school with about one hundred and fifty students is now located at Kyoto, but the people have become so dissatisfied with the results that they have decided to withdraw support at the end of this year. This will leave Kyoto without any medical school, and constitutes a special reason favoring its location here over Osaka--a city located about thirty-five miles to the south. Kyoto has a population of about xxxx,xxx 200,000 people, is the centre of a densely populated district, which would afford the school ample clinical material, while the population naturally supplying the school with students would be about twelve million. With all there is in favor of Kyoto, therefore, I should advise its location there.

In case , however, it is made interdenominational , the different missionary societies co-operating in its support, there may be some question raised as to the propriety of locating it here--a city in which missionary work is conducted by the Am. Board. If a large number of societies co-operate, the institution will xxxxx probably have to be located at Tokyo, where all the societies are represented, though The Presbyterian Board of New York and the Baptist Board of Boston would, I think, be glad to co-operate, if necessary, in supporting the school at Kyoto. With a

full knowledge of the circumstances they offered to do this last year. Some of their missionaries in Tokyo, however, objected and, by advising its location there instead, prevented the further progress of the enterprize. Seeing no reason why denominational distinctions should be introduced into a scientific institution, nor why all could not unite in the support of a school which was to do a national work, and which, by educating, as Christian physicians men sent from the different mission fields would help forward the work of all the missions, I could not appreciate the force of the objections raised; but still they were raised and would be raised again by those in Japan. In order to overcome this difficulty and yet have the school under the care of some mission which will see that the institution is brought under a broad but positive Christian influence, I have thought that the co-operation of undenominational societies, as the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, the American Med. Mis. Soc. of Chicago, and perhaps the New York Med. Mis Soc., could unite with the American Board in the support and conduct of the enterprise. I think it altogether probable the Presbyterian Board of New York would co-operate; and as the matter of union here between the Presbyterian and Congregational ~~xxxx~~ Japanese churches has been agitated during the last year, I think it probable that Presbyterian co-operation, with the institution under the moral care and support of the American Board--the details of the work of the school to be in the hands of the professors--would ~~now be~~

now be approved by the Presbyterian missionaries here.

Another important point is the necessity of government recognition , in order to enable the school to issue diplomas that will be recognised by the government. This they will not do unless the institution is legally under Japanese control. In Kyoto there is a company , the Doshisha, in whose name the educational work of the Am. Board is done. This company, through its President, has a national reputation, has the confidence of the local and general government and would be an important factor in the success of the enterprise, as viewed from a Japanese standpoint. Its existance under a Japanese name would rob it of objectionable features growing out of an exclusive foreign control. This company will be glad to do all they can for the work.

"2nd.-The scale upon which you would recommend the work to be established."

The requirements of the Japanese government in order t the right to issue diplomas are, that a school shall be graded a and that at least three regularly educated physicians shall be employed as teachers. viz., a professor of surgery, a professor o medicine and a professor of ophthalmology. In order to meet the demands which will surely be made upon it and enable its graduates to do justice to the great work required of them as physicians, a considerably larger number of teachers should be provided. After careful thought I would, therefore, suggest the

chairs and branches of study, I had hoped that two and possibly three of these might be filled by Japanese professors, the remainder by Englishmen or Americans:

Chair of Anatomy.--Human Anatomy.-Dissection.-Post-Mortem Demonstrations.-Comparative Anatomy.

Chair of Physiology.--Histology.-Microscopy.-Pathological Anatomy.-Physiology.

Chair of Chemistry.--General Chemistry.-Analytical Chemistry.-Medical Chemistry.-Toxicological Chemistry.-Qualitative Analysis.

Chair of Therapeutics.--Materia Medica.-Pharmacy(and Director of Hospital Dispensary)Forensic Medicine.-Electro-Therapeutics.-Clinical Medicine.-Lectures on Dietary, Administering of medicines ,&c., in Training School.

Chair of Medicine.--General Medical Pathology.-Special Medical Pathology.-Physical Diagnosis.-Auscultation and Percussion.-Clinical Medicine(in lecture room and at bed-side)-Hygiene and Public Health.-Lectures on Medical Nursing in Training School.

Chair of Obstetrics.--Embryology.-Obstetrics.-Gynaecology(lectures and bed-side instruction).-Diseases of Children. Clinical Medicine (in out-patient department)Lectures on Obstetric Nursing in Training School.

Chair of Ophthalmology.--Ophthalmology.-Otology.-Laryngology.-Operative Dentistry.-Clinical Diseases of Eye, Throat and Ear.-Lectures on Ophthalmic Nursing in Training School.

Chair of Surgery.--Regional Anatomy.-General Surgical Pathology Special Surgical Pathology.-Clinical and Operative Surgery.-Lectures on Surgical Nursing in Training School.

Special lectures to be given before the medical students on the preparation of food for the sick by the Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses connected with the institution.

Question 3rd, -"The probable cost of buildings"?

Estimate.

For permanent building, with lecture and recitation rooms, laboratory, library hall, and fixed furniture, about $17,000

Dormatories for 100 students (to start with) $ 4,000

For such new wards to Training School Hospital as may in future be required, (large expenditure in hospital construction is unnecessary in Japan) $3,000

For land, $2,000

For School outfit, as follows:

Chair of Anatomy, $ 200

Chair of Xxxxxxpxxxxxx Physiology, $ 100

Chair of Therapeutics,
(Pharmacy, $250; Electro-Therapeutics $200; Forensic Medicine, $ $50; Reference Books, $50; Lecture Room furniture, $50; Text Books $50; Total $ 650.

Chair of Chemistry, $ 500.

Chair of Medicine.
Dermatology, $150, Physical Diagnosis $50; Clinical Medicine, $75; Medical Ward apparatus (in hospital) $200; Reference Books, $75; Text Books, $50; Lecture Room furniture, $50. Total, $ 650.

Chair of Obstetrics.
Gynaecology, $150. Obstetrics, 125. Obstetrical Ward, $200. Total $ 475.

Chair of Ophthalmology.
Ophthalmology, $150; Otology, $50; Laryngology, 75; Dentistry, $125; Histology (microscopes &c.) 500. Text Books, $50; Reference Books, $75. Furniture, $50. Total, $ 1075

Chair of Surgery.
Instruments, $500; Surgical Ward apparratus, (in hospital) $200; Text Books, $50; Reference Books, $50; Furniture, $50. Total, $ 850.

~~Organxxforxxmorningxprayers,~~

An Organ, for use at Morning Prayers, $ 125.

Total, $30,625

Three foreign professors required at first, four in two years and five in three years.

4th Question: "The cost of professors and other annual expenses?"

I would recommend that the salaries of English and American professors be put upon a missionary basis, varying with the size of family, but averaging, with cost of repair of house (1150), about $1800 a year; and with provision for their return to America or England for purposes of health or study once in seven years-- leave of absence to be for eighteen months.

The usual salary at present given graduated physicians by the Japanese government is $115 to $125 (silver) a month (some receive $150) as medical directors of hospitals, and interpreter teachers of medical classes, but in view of the Christian character of the school, and the decrease of the number of hospitals supported by the government, I should hope to secure competent teachers for about $60 per month. The heating, lighting and service of the buildings and grounds I should hope to cover by tuition. (The native schools charge six dollars a year for tuitionfor resident pupils; nine dollars for those out of the Prefecture.) Taxes and repair of buildings would probably not be over $250 a year. The expense of the hospital and out-patient department over and above its income from patients and the sale of medicineswould probably be about $800 a year.

Question 5. "Should help be requested from the Japanese Government?"

I should say Yes, if the school is located in a place where the Government has no interests that will be antagonized by the institution. In Tokyo, Gov't help of course could not be expected; in Kyoto, I think we can safely make its establishment conditional upon Gov't co-operation. Acting upon this thought I recently requested the President of the Doshisha, Mr. Neesima, to lay your questions before the Prefect, with the intimation that, without local co-operation, it would be difficult to promise the location of the institution here. The Prefect was deeply interested, said that such a school as this would be the one medical school in all the southern and western part of the empire, and that, if I would furnish him with a copy of the proposed curriculum of study he would lay the matter before the minister of education at the time of the Prefects approaching visit to Tokyo, and ask authority to make an annual grant-in-aid to the Doshisha in behalf of the school from the local taxes. This grant should I think, be not less than $5,000 a year, though we may not succeed in getting so much. In making any gift for the work, therefore, I should think it safe to impose the condition of native co-operation.

Question 6. -"The probable amount of help to be obtained from each of the different Societies, with their names and the amount you think they each would subscribe".

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, N.G. Clark, D.D., Sec'y, No. I, Somerset Street, Boston, U.S.A., will doubtless co-operate to the extent of supporting one professor, if not two.--The American Presbyterian Board, John Lowrie, D.D., Secy. 23 Centre Street, New York, U.S.A., officially promised copoperation to the extent of one professor. The objections of the Boards, representatives in Japan, unless the work is in Tokyo, may however, prevent this co-operation.--The Baptist Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. Murdock, Secy, Tremont Temple, Boston, U.S.A., officially promised an annual grant in aid of $800 . Dr. Clark, of the American Board could doubtless easily learn if, in view of the national character of the work and aid realised from England, these Societies would still contribute to it. In case they would not, it is possible the Am. Board would be encouraged to undertake it without their help, could it have, instead, the sympathetic co-operation of the Medical Missionary xxxxxxxxxx Societies of Edinburgh and Chicago, with your own expression of interest and the annual grant from the Japanese. The American Boards missionaries here will , in case the school is located in Kyoto, co-operate to the extent of their ability with the professors in bringing the institution under a broad and unsectarian, but positive, Christian influence. Of course morning prayers, with Bible readings and talks on moral and religious questions, would be a feature in the branches of instruction. This would not be regarded as out of place in a medical college by the people here, if it should be established under a Christian

company and recognised as a part of its work.

With high regard, I am,

Yours, in Christian fellowship,

from Mr. Morton of London, written under date of June 30th., in which he says; "I communicated with Dr. Clark but did not receive from him a very encouraging reply. I have however, written to him again.

" I had previously brought the needs of Japan under the notice of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Association, and the formation of a Medical School under Christian auspices in the English language is now under consideration"

He adds a request that I write to Dr. Lowe, Sec'y of that Society, stating the needs of this new work; but this I hesitate to do. As I look the ground over carefully it is plain to my mind that this work, if started at all, should be under the official management of the Am. Board--other Societies interested working through them. (In) my recent suggestion to Mr. Morton, a copy of which letter I sent to you, was that the co-operation of of the Edinburgh and Chicago Med. Mis. Socities might be realized, but I should deplore their taking up independent work, unless our Board absolutely refuses to have anything to do with it, which step I am loth to think they will take. The work, from its location in Kyoto and its intimate relation to the Doshisha will be very closely connected with our own work, and

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With high regard, I am,

Yours, in Christian fellowship,

Kyoto, July 13, '86.
Rec'd Aug. 28.

Kyoto, Japan, August 13th., 1886.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

I have just received a letter from Mr. Morton of London, written under date of June 30th., in which he says; "I communicated with Dr. Clark but did not receive from him a very encouraging reply. I have however, written to him again.

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should be under the same management. I am at this end of the line and can do little to bring about the co-operation of thes Societies with and through the Board, but I have little doubt this could be done if it is the Boards desire, and some one on the ground could devote a little time to it.

Our Kyoto Governor is now in Tokyo and during his sta there will bring the matter of the school to the notice of the Minister of Education. Before leaving he expressed his interest again in the enterprise, and told one of the Doshisha trustees that he should give this school his special support. I will report to you, when learned, the result of his representations to the Government.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

Kyoto Aug. 13 '86
Rec'd Sept. 17

I have just learned that the Governor has not yet left Kyoto.

[Copy]

Kyoto, Japan, August 15th., 1886.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of June 30th., is at hand. Before this reaches you you will doubtless receive my letter of July 8th., in reply to your questions of previous date.

I note your suggestion that I write to Dr. Lowe, but as I have written so fully to yourself, which communication you are of course, at liberty to bring to his notice, it is perhaps unnecessary to write further.

In suggesting, as I did in my last letter, the desirability of the Edinburgh and Chicago Medical Missionary Societies co-operating with the American Board in this work, I would not be understood to imply that such co-operation had better be on a separate and independent basis. I should hesitate to recommend such a course, unless quite necessary; for it would, I should fear, introduce into the work a duality of government and possibly an element of friction which might lead to embarrassment and to the defeat of the leading object of the school, viz., to afford a thorough medical training under positive Christian influences. Such an institution, with such an object, should have all the moral support possible, and all the help that wise counsel and a large experience in the country can bring to it; and that the more in view of the adverse influences sure to be realized by such an institution and its professors in Japan, removed as they would be from the Christian thought and sentiment that prevails

[Copy]

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With sincere regards,

John C. Berry

at home. The school, therefore, would gain much should the co-operating societies allow the men whom they support to have official relations with the American Board's Mission, if the school is located in Kyoto, or with some other old and large Mission like the Presbyterian, if located in Tokyo or Osaka, so that the interests of the school could be brought before the interested and responsible Mission for counsel. Of course regular reports could be made to the interested Societies for their publications and they be kept fully informed of all that goes on, and the work be known as one in which they have a common interest; but if possible, the interested Boards should make such arrangements as will allow the school to have official relation to some one mission. Those financially interested at home would then know, too that estimated expenditures for the school had received the approval of those on the ground not directly connected with the school work, and who would thus be relieved from any personal bias in such matters.

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With high regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

J. T. Morton, Esq're
107, 108, 109, Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C.

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Kyoto, Aug. 15. '86
Rec'd Sept 17.

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With high regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

[signature]

J.T. Morton, Esq're
107, 108, 109, Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C.

Hiyeizan, Japan, August 26th., 1886.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

I am glad to be able to report the success of our Japanese friends in their efforts to raise money by subscription among their own people to purchase land for the Training School for Nurses. Yesterday I met Mr. Nakamura the trustee of the Doshisha having this special work in charge for Kyoto, and he reported that he had himself raised four hundred and seventy-five dollars. About fifty dollars more have been subscribed elsewhere, which gives a total of adout five hundred and twenty-five. Mr. Nakamura belives that as the result of our next public meeting in Kyoto, at least two hundred more will be secured. This takes place the 20th. of next month. The land we now have in mind for the school and its hospital lies to the south and to the east of Dr. Davis' former house-lot. That to the south (three-fourths of an acre) will be used for the hospital, that to the east (bordering on the main road and overlooking the park and palace grounds, and containing half an acre) will be used for Miss. Richards and her associate, while the house and lot formerly used by Mr. Davis will be used as dormatories and as a home for the nurses --one wing being used as a lecture and class room. This arrangement seemed wise to the members of the station, and it has been approved by the members of the mission. It is centrally located, ~~not so far away from~~ is conveniently for the Doshisha

schools, while the use of the building for this purpose will save to the Board more than, in its present shape, it would be worth as a mission residence. Of course the cost of this building will be deducted from the appropriation which the Board may make for the Nurses' School. This amount will be determined by the Building Committee of the Mission Arrangements are now made for the purchase of these adjoining lots by the Japanese friends, and as soon as we hear from you in reply to the mission request for authority to build, we shall commence. This will doubtless reach us by the next mail. Miss. Richards, who has spent most of the time in Okayama, is now with us on the mountain. She has made most excellent progress in the language, and is now ready to begin work. This we shall do in a small way at once on returning to Kyoto two weeks hence, using the Davis house for Ladies Home, dormatories and hospital, combined. This will subject the ladies to some inconvenience, but Miss. Richards desires very much to have her nurse-assistants in training, which she can very well do by having five or six patients under her care. Miss. Gardner will come to Kyoto to be under my professional care for two or three months, and she will take up her home with Miss. R. During her stay in Kyoto she will be of great help to Miss. Richards.

Through newspapers, public meetings and private work a wide spread interest in the enterprise has been awakened, justifying the step to wait for native co-operation, and promising well for the future success of the work. It is true that

other stations than Kyoto have contributed little, but this has arisen from lack of supervision of the local committees than from lack of interest. The work in Sendai, in taking Mr. Neesima away, was unfortunate for us in this respect. However, there will, I think, be no further delay. The land in question will cost about $5oo, for which we have about $516. Any further sums raised will go to lessen the amount of the sum granted by the Board for buildings.

In looking over my note-book, I see some records that may be of interest to you; "June Io-A warm discussion took place to-day at the Government building among the officers concerning the Nurses' School. The Chief of police took strong exceptions to the requirment that all candidates ~~should~~ would be required to be able to read the Scriptures intelligently, as proof that the school was to be founded for sectarian purposes, and therefore should not receive the support of the public. Whereupon Mr. Morimoto, the Shomucho (general business manager) and scarcely second in importance to the Prefect, replied that for his part he was prepared to support the enterprise warmly because it contained such a clause. 'If the work should be started by the Kyoto Fu hospital, or by an un-Christian company, no matter what professions a nd promises they might make, I would not support it for I should know that their promises would only be to get money; but when the Doshisha says a thing, it is to be believed.

I tell you what, we want more of just such work as the Doshisha

is doing, and if Christianity is the source of their strength, the more of the Bible and of Christianity we can have in our institutions the better, and especially so in a school of this kind. For the work of nursing is too dirty and unattractive to be done by anyone unless helped by more than ordinary strength. Besides, aside from this, I begin to think that Christianity is a grand good thing everywhere. Why, up to three months ago I used to be called to act as arbiter in the quarrals of my aunt's family three or four times a month. Last winter, however, a friend suggested that the old lady had better go and hear Mr. Neesima preach, as he had just returned from America. She went, and again and again, and since then I have not heard of a word of trouble in the family." "But" replied the chief of police, "according to this you would have us all abandon the religion of our fathers and support an alien faith". "Fool", was the quick reply, "if it is better and more powerful to control society and mould men's lives, dont we want it?"

June, 11th., -Mr Neesima met Mr Morimoto and having learned of the discussion of yesterday said, "We do not establish this institution in order merely to spread Christianity; rather, we receive courage from Christianity to help us to do work for humanity. Our friends in America, too, do not give us help in order only to spread Christianity in Japan, though this is of course remembered in establishing the work rather they do this for suffering humanity, and because the strength of heart and purpose which Christian truth has devel-

oped in their hearts seeks this and every wise opportunity for helpful activity."

August, 15. Referring to Mr. Ise's speech on the Training School before the members of the Club, Nakamura says: "At its close the Governor, addressing some of the physicans present said "What are you going to do about it?" Whereupon one of them replied "It is certainly to our disgrace that we, natives of the soil, should be so long indifferent to the needs of our own people, so that Dr. Berry, an American, is obliged to come and do for us what we ought to have long ago done for ourselves. It will be little we can do, but of course we will help all we can". Later, another attempted to excuse himself because of the presence of cholera, "which paralyzed all thought but that necessary to control the epidemic". Nakamura reports active sympathy and help from the physicians, and added: "This is the first time we have publically attempted to solicit funds in Kyoto for our Doshisha work, and we have been so successful in this that I shall be glad to try it again. Two months ago people of wealth and high social standing who were bitterly prejudiced against the Doshisha and its schools because of their connection with Christianity, and who would turn to me a cold shoulder because of my official relations to the company, have, during the public aggitation of the proposition to establish a Training School for Nurses, manifested a desire to be friendly. To the houses of a number of such people I have gone expecting to receive the word "sick" or "absent" as an excuse for not seeing

me, but to my surprise I have been shown into their parlors, treated as an honored guest, my explanations of proposed work respectfully received, and finally a cheerful response made to my request for aid--they in turn assuring me of their best wishes for so important a work".

Of course, something of a margin must be allowed for our friends enthusiasm over the change in public sentiment , and the Nurse's school can be regarded as only one of the many influences long operating in Kyoto to effect this, prominent among which is the work of the Doshisha school itself; but his success in raising $475 almost wholly outside of the Christians for an institution known to be founded upon Christianity, and to be under the care of Christians, speaks volumes for the chang in public sentiment in the Buddhist capital toward the teachings of Christ.

J. C. Berry Kyoto Aug. 26. 1886

Please remember me with kindest regards to Mrs. Clark and to Charles; also, to Dr. Strong and to Dr. Alden. I shoul have long ago written to Dr. Strong. I hope he has returned from his European trip quite strong.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly-

John C. Berry

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, Sept. 2nd, 1886.
JAPAN.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

I am deeply pained to learn that Charles is worse. I had hoped that the cavity in his lung might go on healing, so that with improved health and a good left lung he might enjoy years of fairly good health. I was the more encouraged to hope for this because of the way he rallied after the attack at Bryn Mawr, and subsequently after his return to Mass. And yet it is difficult to realize how much of this apparently reserve strength was due to the superior nursing rendered by his mother. But for that I believe Charles would have died two years ago. I remember those days of anxiety for her, and especially that morning when we reached Boston and the distress which my unfortunately worded telegram announcing Mrs. Clark's return, occasioned you. I have frequently chided myself for my thoughtless haste in sending that message.

Please tell Charles, for me, to be strong in the Lord, "looking unto Jesus"; and that I expect to meet him by and by.

Mrs. Berry unites with me in assurances of sympathy and regard to him & to yourself and Mrs. Clark.

I have received word from my mother that the aid to her, concerning which I wrote you in the Spring, had been duly received--much to her joy and relief. Please accept my

sincere thanks.

With high regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. Clark.

No. I Somerset Street,

Boston,

Mass, U.S.A.

Kyoto, Sept. 2, '86.
Rec'd Oct. 6.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, Sept. 3rd, 1886. JAPAN.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

Since writing my last letter fifty dollars have been raised for the Nurse's school, making the amount subscribed in Kyoto alone five hundred and twenty-five dollars. We hope your letter, in response to the Circular Letter of the Mission of last May will be received by this next mail, that no more time may be lost to the work.

As bearing upon the estimated expense of the work, as sent in the requests of the Mission for '87, I would say that the $500 asked for by the Kyoto Station, (appearing as "Native Med. Work" on p. 16 of Estimates) and approved by the Mission, is intended for the purchase of medicines and a few things for the dispensary outfit in addition to what I now have (this will require about $400) A skeleton for the school, some physiological and anatomical charts for the same. I should add that the outlay for medicines will doubtless be the only one required--the sales of medicines from year to year being more than sufficient to supply new medicines in future.

Referring to the estimate for expenses for running the school for next year, I would say that this was made on the following: One servant, $90; one resident ass't (student physician) (will also act as ass't teacher for the nurses) $100; one kanji (sup't) &80; one apothecary, &70; one Infirmary boy $30; aid to nurses (co-operating with churches) $50; housekeeper and matron for nurses home $50; one cook, $80. one kitchen boy, $40; correspondence, $25; travel, $30; (this is for the Christ-

ian work in the different districts of the city by the student nurses and their missionary teacher, and to visit the sick) nurse's ward dresses, $25; charity patients, $100; one cow, for patients in he infirmary, $65.

It is my hope that the item of $100 for charity patients can be met by the sale of medicines and by paying patients, but this being the first year of work of the school and the possibility of expenses not anticipated arising during the first few months of a new work, it was not thought wise to make the total estimate less than $900. I shall be greatly disappointed, however, if we do not bring it within that amount of the total estimate by at least $100.

After some delay, every thing is now ready for the work to begin--a work which I believe will yield results which will be satisfactory alike to the Board and the Mission.

With sincere regard,

Yours, in Christian love,

John C. Berry.

To Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,

No. 1, Somerset Street,

Boston. U.S.A.

Kioto Sept. 3, '86
Rec'd Oct. 6.

Kyoto, Japan, Sept 27th., 1886,

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your last to the Mission, in which you refer to whe Nurse's School was duly read. We were all pleae with the letter on the whole, though all seemed to regret the delay in providing the ladies with a home, which your letter necessitates. I deeply regret this, for it is not only a loss of valuable time, but the reason on whic it is based is, I think, a mistake. It is doubtless true, as you suggest, that Mrs. Buckly will afford valuable aid in the school, but it should be remembered that this will only add to the professional attainments of the institution. and does not furnish what we most need, viz. moral instruction. I have the clear conviction that every institutuion, in order to be succe sful from a Christian standpoint, must have a heart as well as a head--must have an element in the management that will thoroughly train and develop the moral life and character of the student, as well as mere intellectual strength; and if this ois true in schools in general, it is preeminently so in a school for missi nary nurses. A missionary lady, therefore, to givy her time and strength to this work, both in the school at morning prayers and in the stydy of the Scriptures, and in the city work with thexx and leading the nurses

in works of practical charity, is so plainly a necessity that I do not think we should be justified in establishing the institution unless provision for such need can be provided. I had thought that this feeling was fully shared by you, and that Miss Talcott, as soon as she can be releived from Kobe, by Miss. Barrows return, would take up this work in Kyoto. And yet this last official letter prevents all this by refusing a house for the ladies, and giving Miss. Richards only a room in the dormtories with the women. I am sure , on reflection, this ~~will meet~~ will not meet with your approval, and I beg you to relieve us of the embarrassment, as soon as possible. Should you telegraph, please send the word "nurses," which I will interpret as authorizing the erection of a house for the ladies. It was our original plan to do this somewhat as you intimated should be done in the case of Miss. Richards, viz., have the building connected with the dormatories by a covered walk, so near that the ladies would be within reach of the women, and yet so distinct that they coul have a quiet home when they had finished their work. The isolati would, too, be a great protection in case o fire--a very important consideration here in Kyoto, where the means for extinguishing fires are so primitive.

My original estimate for this house was $2ooo, with $2oo for the land. Perhaps it can be put for less. Our Japanese friends have now raised about yen 8oo in the city, with another $15o promised. On the 2oth., we held a large meeting

and it is confidently thought that this will redult in contributions of at leasst $200 more. As I wrote you some time since we are to use Mr. Davis' old house for the dormatories; this land will go in exchange for land for Miss. Richards house, which the Japanese friends have already bought. Land for the hospital will be about yen 500 more (this is the last report) for which the the Japanese friends are now negotiating. All we need, therefore, in order to carry out what the mission, after careful thought have considered wise, are two things; viz, from $800 to $1000 (besides Mr. Davi's house, estimated by Dr. Greene and Mr. Learned to be worth about yen 900) and authority to build the house for the ladies. If we had this latter, now we could manage to get along awhile; for after deducting the value of Dr. Davis' house from the four thousand granted, ~~I should~~ and taking two thousand for the ladies home, we should still have about $1000 for the hospital, and with this, with Japanese help-I could manage to put up a portion at once for immediate needs, and wait for aid to complete the remainder. But this your letter prevents. We are allowed for everything but the ladies' home.

If I had more time I would refer this to the mission, but the main leaves tomorrow night, and in the morning I go to Kobe to see Mr. Atkimson, who, as Mrs. Atkinson informs me, is sick. The matter was considered recently by the station (Kyoto) and the sentiment expressed was in the line of what I now place before you.

Trusting we shall be soon releived of our embarrassmen

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

I should perhaps add ahat the station strongly advise against building the necessary portion of the hospital piece meal. As soon as I have finished with the hospital and dormatory effort, Dr. Greene is proposing to make an appeal to the Kyoto residents for our preparatory department, for which we want $2,000 or $3,000. We shall, therefore, have something fo liberal hands to do after we have been helped to start the other institution; and besides, there are the taxes and the yearly repairs to be met by the Japanese. J.C.B.

Kyoto Sept 27, 86.
Rec'd Oct 27.
House for
$2000

Kyoto October, 8th., 1886.

Dear Dr. Clark,

All the departments of our work are now under full headway. The college begins its year in strength, and the evangelical and medical departments are starting well. Our Nurses' School, however, "hangs fire," our friends thus far being unable to get land. The most of that required for Miss Richards house has been secured, but that adjoining Mr. Davis' house on the south, which I recently informed you could be got for about 500 yen ($400) the owner now refuses to sell unless he can get 1,000 yen. Negotiations are progressing on the part of the Doshisha Trustees for its purchase (we can do nothing direct in such matters) but how they will succeed is a question. It is to be hoped that it will be purchased, for otherwise the Davis' house will not be available for the use of the Nurses' School. The institution promises to be popular--applications for admission from various places having already been received. I trust matters will not much longer be delayed.

As in the purchase of ground for the Nurses' School, so with land for my dwelling house. Our Japanese friends were not quite careful at the first, and allowed it to be known ~~that~~ that the land in question was wanted by the Doshisha. The owner, though supposed by Mr. Neesima to be a friend of the Doshisha was a most unscrupulous pagan, and he immediately put the price up to one yen per tsubo. In native market, owing to its location

away from the business centre of the city, it is probably not w worth more than a quarter of this sum, yet to us, from its near relation to the Station and the Schools, from its healthful location and from its relation to my city work (it is situated between the Station lots and the city) it is of great value to us. The Station, however, hesitate to advise its purchase lest (as Dr. Greene suggests) the moral effect upon the Japanese of giving so much more than it is worth from their standpoint ~~to them~~ may be unfortunate (the market value would be greater than this down in the city, though there it would be worth less to us). Mr. Learned says, and the rest agree to this, that if, after further and full investigation, I choose to take the responsibility of its purchase, no objection will be raised to the step; but this is a responsibility which I hesitate to take--the more so as this, I believe, should never be done --the reasons to be considered in such a case being as vital to the Station as they should be to the individual. Another thought, very properly raised (by Mr. Gaines) is that as the appropriation for the house was made larger than ususà in order to build anhxxxxx rxxxx extra room for treating the sick of other Stations who might wish treatment in Kyoto, would it be right to embarrass the appropriation by paying $400 more for the land than was anticipated.

The matter is therefore now allowed to rest, and I had Mr. Neesima send to the go-between that the Doshisha declies to take the land at the price named. In the mean time we are

making

making inquiries in other directions. We have our mind on one just to the rear of Mr. Caby's lot, owned by three different men, and it is to be hoped that we can get this. But this will give us only one lot, while we need three new lots at once--to say nothing of the possible needs of the Nurses' School.

I hope to manage to reduce the sum of the 1.00 lot to 60 or 70 sen per tsubo, but I do not know how this will be. The piece of land is one which Dr. Davis attempted to buy for Mr. Cady some time since but gave it up, directly after which the speculator, who is a clerk in the city office and knows all about such transactions, and judging that the Doshisha would want it some time, bought it with the view of selling it to us. He now has his chance, and he is determined to profit by it. In anticipation of our being obli to give so much for land as to oblige us to put up a house with one room less than was origanallyplanned for, I write asking your authority in the case. This point should be referred to you.

As bearing upon the case it may be well to state that the lot is admirably located for a residence for Dr. Davis, and large enough for him to have a study and yard on it beside my own house. We have invited him to board and lodge with us (using the extra room originally intended for a sick room, and which we can easily build if some of Dr. Davis' appropriation for his new premises is used ~~fxxxthe~~ to assist in the purchase of this land). The Learneds have also invited him to board with them, and

even i

even in this case, the lot is so near that he could well board with them. In case Dr. Davis lives with us the extra room anticipated for mission use (for the sick) could well be added to Miss. Richards house. In fact, I think this would be preferable, where the sick could be under the nursing care of Miss. Richards and be near the hospital and medical stores.

The rapid growth of the Doshisha has caused the price of land to rise in this neighborhood, but it is rather difficult to forget the fact that we once bought land for ten and twenty sen per tsubo (There are 12oo tsubo in an acre). Fortunately, we are now pretty well provided for land, and after the purchase of these lots, and a piece for a recreation ground for the students will probably not need to purchase again for some years.

Miss Gardner, who was voted home at last Mission Meeting if no better in the Spring, is now improving very satisfactorily, so that she is able to temporarily lend Miss. Hooper a ah hand in the Kyoto Girls School during Mrs Cadys' illness. An associate for Miss Hooper is urgently needed, or she will break down. Please lose no time in finding some one for this position. The demand is a very urgent one; Some one well up in music is especially needed. After Mrs. Greene's departure for Tokyo, this branch of work will be wholly unprovided for, in both our schools here--a loss our work cannot afford to suffer.

Very sincerely,

Yours,

John C. Berry.

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Very sincerely,

Yours,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto Oct. 8, '86.
Rec'd Nov. 15
Ans'd

Kyoto, December, 28th., 1886.

My very dear Dr. Smith,

Your kind letter to me, and your official letter to the Mission, are at hand. We know that it is quite as hard for you to write these letters of retrenchment as, perhaps, for us to receive them. We will certainly do all we can at this end of the line to reduce expenditure. Miss Richards and I have talked the matter over carefully to-day, and we conclude that it will be best to have her home and that of her associate in the same house with the nurses, though for some reasons, especially because of greater danger from fire, it would be better to have them separate. This will lessen the cost of building at least $500, and as you suggest, we can thus plan for an addition afterward. My medical work has developed very rapidly, my clinic now numbering about forty; public appreciation of our work is growing rapidly; wide expectations concerning our nurse's school have been awakened by the native press and through the churches. Dr Buckly brings timely and important aid to the work, and altogether the outlook is one of great promise. Indeed, I believe a work never was begun more auspiciously. We now have all the land we want, purchased, at a cost of about one thousand yen by our Japanese friends, so that all we need now is buildings. We shall go right ahead with these as soon as the weather

moderates so mud walls will dry, but we shall need a little more than we now have in order to provide for Miss Richards and her associtate.Miss Richards is too valuable a person not to provide for with the greatest care. She is wholly self-forgetful however, and would be content , if there was no help for it, in a native hovel. We shall build the nurse's dormatories soon, in which we can provide temporarily for Miss R. until the students increase, so that , if the Board feels seriously embarrassed now you can defer the appropriation for her ~~ha~~ rooms and for her associate until next summer, when you can allow us to build in the early autumn, before the cold weather comes on. I noticed by the last number of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Soc.'s Quarterly, that their committee are to make an appropriation of eighty pounds for this school--money collected through Miss. Bird in behalf of ~~thxxx~~ a training school for nurses for Japan some time since. I presume the ladies have received information of this direct from the Society.

I am a good deal embarrassed by the decision not to grant the request for money asked for with which to purchase a stock of medicines to begin with. I explained to Dr. Clark last summer that the $5oo asked for was to serve as my capital, and that the sales of such medicines would more than supply the hospital with drugs in future. I sent the order to Mr. Ward last summer,

and he at once forwarded it, so he assured me, to England. I am expecting the medicines therefore in a short time now, and as Mr. Jeencks has no allowance to charge it to, the sum will have to stand on my private account, which only means my being so much in debt to the Board. If you cannot grant the whole $500 I trust you will be able to help me out a little, and I shall hope to make enough from the sales of medicines during the year to make good the balance. The surplus of such sales over and above the expenses will go into the Mission treasury, so that the Board will in the end lose nothing by giving me a send off now.

I extremely regret the delay and consequent loss to our work resulting from the failure to appropriate money for the homes of our new friends. They are very anxious to have a home at once, and it is a great loss to our work for them not to have. The value of a Christian home in a heathen land is too great to allow of missionary families herding together. It seems to me a great mistake to send out a man without allowing him to take his appropriation for a home with him--its expenditure of course being subject to the decision of the mission. I trust that the joint letter of the mission, will receive immediate attention, and the serious embarrassment which now threatens our work will be overcome.

Amid all these little discouragements, however, what

what a grand thought it is that the Almighty GOD is with us. In Him is our trust.

Please remember me, with deep sympathy and love, to Dr. Clark; also, to Dr. Strong.

Yours, in Christian love,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto, Dec. 28/1886.
Rec'd Jan 21/1887.
P.C.

Kyoto, Japan, March 4th., 1887.

My very dear Dr. Clark,

I was glad to receive your favor of Jan. I, and to realize that you were once more at your desk. It is our earnest prayer that you may long be spared to remain there. One hour a day there will make years of difference in our work here.

I have been very busy this winter, and having, having a variety of work on hand, have not attended to my correspondence as I otherwise would. In reply to your inquiries concerning the ~~progress made by the~~ Nurse's School, I am glad to report satisfactory progress. Our Japanese friends were not able to fulfill their obligations, and purchase the land for building, sufficiently early to enable us to put up the buildings last Autumn, so that we have been obliged to get along as best we could in Mr. Davis' old house. This has been full of sick people all winter, and what with the a large clinic, n ow averagigg about fifty, the place has indeed been a busy one. I have been sorry for Miss. Richards, but it could not be helped. She preferred, however, to do this, as I wrote you last fall, and be able to have a few nurses under practical training during the winter, and who would be able to render more assistance when we really do begin the school later. Members of the mission sent to us some choice women (five) who, though having had comparatively little didactic instruction (Miss. Richards has given them however a lesson every day) have got

such a start in practical work in the wards, as will make them invaluable to the school when we begin regular work later" With the coming of Spring , enabling the carpenters to put up houses, we have to commence on the school buildings and wards and carpenters are now making estimates on the plans. These bids are to be opened not later than Monday and work will be begun at once thereafter--the buildings to be completed during the month of June. I sned you a copy of the plans and ground. It is a fine lot bordering on the Imperial Park, is well located for the interests of the school, and for the convenience of the station, and is one of the most valuable lots, I think, in the city. As you will notice, it is a long lot, extending from the street on the park across a square to the street in the rear, and, by running east and west, enables us to put our buildings facing the south--just as we want them. Our Japanese friends have done well, and considering the fact that the effort was a first one, took, perhaps, no longer time than we should have expected. It has certainly been a gain in advertising the school, so that now it is popular even before it is fairly begun. I wsa informed a few days ago that probably fifty women were waiting to enter the school from this city alone, as soon as the buildings are completed. Of course, this will enable us to select the best, but the most of these , of course, we will have to decline, and give preference to the Christian women from our churches. This will be the more -

important at first, in order that we may be able to stamp the institution with a positive Christian character. Dr. Buckly is a God-send to us, stepping at once into a place that was ready for her, and to which, I believe, God led her. As you know, I have never been especially in favor, to say the least, of lady doctors, but I must confess that Dr. Buckly rather upsets my ideas. Still, as Miss. Richards sometime since remarked, "She is an exception." As you will see by the plans, we are planning eventually for about forty pupils. Miss Richards would like two patients to a nurse, in order to give them a sufficient variety in practical work, but this will be impracticable at present--in fact we shall probably not be able to provide acommodations for more than twenty-five patients at present. We will do the best we can, however, with the means at our disposal, and grow as fast as we can.

This brings me, by the way, to a practical point in my letter: The plans &c., were recently considered by the Building Committee of the Mission. The committee voted to turn over the old house (Dr. Davis') to the school for 500 yen (500 dollars silver) the same to be taken from the appropriation of $4,000 already voted for the school and wards, but recommended that the Board favor the school, and give this 500 yen (in the form of the old house) in addition to what had already been granted. I was requested to report this to you, and I therefore do so. This 500 yen, by enabling us to put up one more ward, will be of great help to the

institution, and I would, therefore, recommend it to your favorable consideration.

Our hospital work is doing finely, and for the last two months has been a little more than self, supporting. After we get under way, this branch of the work will not, I think, be any expense to the Board.

I have not time to abswer your inquiries concerning what I am doing in the Doshisha school, but I will reply to this later. The mail leaves to-night, and I have had a full daya it is now 9.30 o'clock. I will try and write you by the next mail.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

John C. Berry, No. 5

Kyoto, Mar. 4, '87.

Rec'd Mar. 31.

156

10 P.M. - Mr. Gaines' condition has greatly improved during last three hours -
Mar 15;

Kyoto, March 12th., 1887.

...ark,

Your letter of Jan. 22 was received yesterday. I deeply regret that any misunderstanding growing out of the cost of medicines for mission and dispensary use, and for outfit for nurse's school, and some (Skeleton &c) for the Doshisha school, should occasion you embarrassment. After the appropriations were asked for last year ($500 being asked for for medical supplies and dispensary outfit,) I made out an order and forwarded to Mr. Ward, intimating that these were for next year's work. As explained in a letter to you at the time, this $500 was to constitute a fund for the purchase of a "stock in trade" for the hospital and dispensary, and that the medicines would sell for enough to keep up the stock and allow us to do a little charity work beside. The medicines &c. reached Kobe yesterday, and will be duly forwarded here. The bill is larger (for the hospital) by about $150 than I anticipated it would be, but in view of our ability to get back the money at once from the sales of medicines, it would not seriously embarrass me if we could have the $500 asked for by the mission --with which sum in mind the things were ordered, the order being sent through Mr. Ward that he might retain it if the sum should not be granted by the Committee. As it is, however, it would not take long to pay back this extra sum--our returns from the out-patient department alone last month being nearly one hundred

John C. Berry, No. 25

Kyoto, Mar. 4, '87.

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156

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My dear Dr. Clark,

Your letter of Jan. 22 was received yesterday. I deeply regret that any misunderstanding growing out of the cost of medicines for mission and dispensary use, and for outfit for nurse's school, and some (Skeleton &c) for the Doshisha school, should occasion you embarrassment. After the appropriations were asked for last year ($500 being asked for for medical supplies and dispensary outfit,) I made out an order and forwarded to Mr. Ward, intimating that these were for next year's work. As explained in a letter to you at the time, this $500 was to constitute a fund for the purchase of a "stock in trade" for the hospital and dispensary, and that the medicines would sell for enough to keep up the stock and allow us to do a little charity work beside. The medicines &c. reached Kobe yesterday, and will be duly forwarded here. The bill is larger (for the hospital) by about $150 than I anticipated it would be, but in view of our ability to get back the money at once from the sales of medicines, it would not seriously embarrass me if we could have the $500 asked for by the mission --with which sum in mind the things were ordered, the order being sent through Mr. Ward that he might retain it if the sum should not be granted by the Committee. As it is, however, it would not take long to pay back this extra sum--our returns from the out-patient department alone last month being nearly one hundred

yen. Mr. Jencks, before he left, arranged to have this bill placed apart as a special account, the sum to be met, if possible, by June 3o--at latest by the end of the year. With the $500 I think we shall be able to do this, though our building operations, now going on, may embarrass us ~~for~~ in medical work during the next three months. It is certainly a very fortunate thing that these medcal supplies are here, for without them the commencement of our Nurse's school work would be most seriously interfered with; and we have experienced such delay from the purchase of land and the period of winter fleg already, that it would be most unfortunate to be further embarrassed. If, before this reaches you, the Committee decides to grant a larger sum than the $500 origanally asked for, in order to meet this bill for outfit, it will make no difference, in the end, to the Board; for it will only enable us to turn over to the Mission treasury a larger sum at the end of the year than otherwise. I have the clear conviction that a hospital, once started here, may, if properly managed, have an income that will leave a margin, after meeting direct hospital expenses, and doing some charity work. There is, therefore no real occasion for embarrassment, --unless it be at this end, in case the Board refuse to grant the $500. I am very sorry , however, that you should have been occasioned any trouble ,; certainly nothing irregular was intended here.

Your letter to the Mission, in which you make some inquiries concerning the Nurse's School, &c, I have just read. My

recent letter to you will answer some of the questions made concerning the present state of the School. There has been really little to report during the winter, except steady medical work, and a rapid growth of our work in the favor of the people. The land, as you already know, was not secured until near the end of the year, when it was too late to do any thing in building. We had nothing to do, therefore, but to carry on our work as best we could until Spring opened, when we could build. Of plans, &c., I wrote you last mail. Three days ago I opened the bids of eight carpenters, for the dormatories and wards. They ranged all the way from over yen 5000 to yen 8500.00 The lowest bids on all the buildings were a little too high, I thought, and, while debating what to do, in my own mind, noticed that the carpenter who had bid lowest had got the bid by putting a rider on his bid of ten per-cent discount. This was not according to instructions, which were that the bids were to be honest bids at the lowest figures. I therefore returned the whole, asking if all wished their bids to stand as they were; if not, they had the privilege of revising them. The treachery of the lowest bidder becoming known to the rest, a general cut was in order, and the result was the bids came back one hundred and eighty six yen lower than at first. I think still, however, that they are a little too high and I have therefore sent back the bids to the four lowest bidders with the word that, if they could do no better, I would superintend the work myself, and have it done by the day. This, I think, will reduce the price by another hundred yen or more, and will be

all right. The lowest bids, last received, were as follows: Nurse's dormatories--(yen)1427.50. Northern ward, (yen)1160.97 Obstetric ward, (especially in care of Dr. Buckly) 863.50. (This nothern ward is planned to hold twelve patients: the obstetric ward, six, beside a lying-in room, and a separate room for puerperal fever cases.) At present, therefore, our grant of $4,000 (amounting to yen 5,000) stands as follows:

Grant	5,000.00
Deduct for Mr. Davi's house,	500.00
Paid for buildings in rear, situated on land purchased by Japanese friends (containing a store-house, and house to be used for a Resident and Apothecary at present used by nurses)	530.00
Changes on Dr. Davis' house,	100.00
Hardware	100.00
Repair of drain,	16.00
Grading of grounds, making of paths, &c.,	50.00
Bid for fencing, kitchen and other small buildings	350.00
Bid for dormatories,	1427.50
Bid for northern ward (general)	1160.97
Bid for Obstetric Ward,	863.50
Total	yen, 5,097.47

It will be seen that this arrangement (which leaves out the south ward, and I may remark here that these wards are all one story pavilion structures) leaves a deficit of yen 97.47. This must be avoided, and unless I can reduce the carpenters, I must somehow reduce the buildings. This I shall do by dropping off one room on the end of the general ward if forced to it. I hope, however, we can manage this, without. The building committee and the mission hope the Board will favor the needs of the institution with the amount of the price of Mr. Davis' old house, but we cannot go on this supposition. The yen 500 is now held by the mission treasurer subject to your directions. We shall go ahead rapidly now with

the buildings, and have them completed by June 30. In the mean time the rules of the school and the curriculum of study will be prepared and sent out to the Churches, so that applications for admittance can be made during the summer, and the school be formally opened ~~by~~ at the beginning of the working year . in September. We have thus far purposely refrained from issuing rules &c., because of the fact that we had no where to accommodate those who are waiting to apply for entrance). We have recently been able to secure the services of a recent graduate of medicine, a resident of Kyoto, just returned from his studies at Tokyo, as teacher in the school, of ~~anatomyxxx~~ Cutters Anatomy Physiology, and Hygiene(translation). He is a Christian man, and brings letters from the churches at Tokyo. He is a daily attendant at the clinic, and will be of use to us in many ways. His name is Kawakatsu. Everything therefore, is progressing finely for the early and successful opening of the school--a school that will afford such results, I believe, as will gladden all our hearts.

Last evening our station voted to ask Miss. Talcott to consider the question of coming to Kyoto to reside--in view of Miss. Richards need of an associate, and the great needs of ~~xxx~~ our city work. Miss. Barrows early return to Kobe to be with Miss Dudly, the collapse of the catholic movement at Okayama and the steady increase of efficient workers among the Christian women there, will doubtless lead her to consider this invi-

tation favorably;and it is greatly to be regretted that we have no provision for her accommodation. When I left Boston it was the distinct understanding, both on your part and on the part of Miss Bowker, that, if meeting with the approval of the Mission, Miss.Talcott would be associated with Miss.Richards in this work. This was regarded as quite necessary in order to have one in connection with the institution who would throw over the nurses, both in their work in the hospital and out of the hospital, when engaged in their city-missionary work, a positive Christian influence, and an efficient missionary management. And yet one of the first official letters which came from Boston concerning the school was to the effect that no money would be granted for a home for the ladies, one of the reasons being that Miss.Richards needed no associate other than Mrs. Buckley. One of the arguments presented for having this school in Kyoto was that it might be an efficient arm of our service in bringing the city under Christian influence, but how pray, can it become so without efficient Christian management. Mrs. Buckley can ably assist Miss Richards in her professional work, but it is in a feature of the work not provided for, viz., the Christian element, that she needs help. This, too. may answer your question concerning the sending out of someone from home as her associate; we do not want such. They would be useless for some time to come, and it is now that the city and the school needs Christian help. If Miss.Talcott comes however she will have to go into

a little closet-like room in Mr. Davis' old housewhere with Miss Richards, cooking upstairs over a little brazier, and surrounded by the sick, she would have to live. It is too bad to treat such women in this way, and is a loss to our work, both directly and indirectly, that we cannot ~~xx~~ afford~~xx~~. to bear. I pray you to give this matter your special care, and send if possible, an appropriation to the Station for Miss Richards' house, at the earliest possible day. They will need $2000.00

This leads me to say one word on the question of the sums that should be appropriated for mission houses. in Japan. I am sorry that ~~yxx~~ the Committee were obliged to reduce Mr. ~~Stan-fxxx~~' Cady's house appropriation to quite $2000. You quote as a reason for this that houses have been built for less sums than this in the past, and therefore no more shoud be needed now. It is evidently not known to you that the houses first built by the mission were far beneath what they should have been, and have, I am sure, been a prominent factor in the production of that ill health of which the mission has suffered in the past. The ceilings were low, the floors single above and below, the ground beneath uncovered by cement (an important step to observe in building houses on a plain, and on land that has been occupied for generations, and therefore pregnant with animal and vegetable matter) the underpinning low, the ceilings only of the thinest boards (half inch) and covered with paper, so that every sound above is distinctly heard below, & conversely, the sleeping rooms without fire-places for ventilation,

and the whole finish of the cheapest possible kind. The plainne[ss] of course, is nothing, except so far as it affects the stability of doors, windows, &c. There has been gradual improvement in the class of houses built, until we have got to about the proper point, I think. But $2000 is a little below this, for a family. I have just got bids on my house from eight men. They range all the way from yen 2400 to yen 5000 The ~~latter~~ former is a reliable man, and he gets the job. This is of course exclusive of land, but it does include every thing else except the barn--perhaps yen 150 more. This would amount to about $2100 in gold. To this should be added hard-ware, fireplaces &c and furnace (a small one costing all 60th) amounting to about three hundred more, making $2400 gold. There ought to be a little lee way for incidentals, say one hundred, which makes $ $2500--not including the land, which varies. This house will be built of cheap woods (there is no hard wood in it except Stair railings) but with hygienic requirements carefully looked after. A smaller family can scarcely do as well with less than $2200 or $2300. Of course houses can be put up for less, but it is not economy, in the end.

We are all in usual health. With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

The station had to pay heavily for land for my house, owing to speculators, viz., yen 800 but in so doing we got land adjoining more than half enough for another house, so that another house can be provided for at a very reasonable rate, and in a most healthy location. It was therefore thought best to take it. Even with this, I hope to return a considerable part of my appropriation to the Board. J.C.B.

March 15th., '87.

I have just made contracts with carpenters on buildings for nurse's dormatories and wards. One of the bidders declared that he could go no cheaper, but two others said they would cheapen five percent on the lowest figures. This reduces the sum by yen one hundred and seventy-two more--in all yen three hundred anfd fifty eight, plus I make semi-monthly payments of seven-tenths of the price of lumber actually brought onto the ground, and of labor actually done, so that we shall be well within the limits of safety. I trust there will be no hitch. Every thing within the buildings is to be done by June 20th, all outside by June 30th., --and for every day thereafter, should the work be delayed, one half per-cent the amount of the contractmust be forfeited. This is the rule that obtains in Kyoto in such cases.

The mail goes to-night and I have'nt written you my promised letter concerning my work in connecti n with the Doshisha--concerning which you have previously made inquiries. Well, the next time, if I can.

I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Gaines was taken suddenly ill last evening. He had a heavy fever at nine oclock last evening (104 F.) but is better to-night. He shows some typhoid symptoms, but I trust it will prove to be only a fever from gastric

107

irritation, accompanied by prostration. He is overworked, and is badly eshausted. He is a noble man and a most conscientmious worker.

Doctor Davis gladdened us all by his safe arrival here last Wednesday. He seems tired, but says he is very well.

Very sincerely,

John C. Berry

Dr. J. C. Berry
Kyoto, Mar. 12, '87
Rec'd Apr. 13

5

Kyoto, Japan, March 21st., 1887

My very dear Dr. Clark, (Personal and private)

Replying to your inquiries concerning work in the school: As you anticipated I should do, in coming to Kyoto, I have, besides carrying on my classes in physiology and anatomy in both the English and Japanese classes, given careful attention to the hygiene of the student and of the school. It was of course to be expected, there being no physician here, that some matters of hygiene would require attention, and in these the members of the Faculty gave me cordial support. Matters of a more general character than I could well take up in the class room I made the subject of morning talks once in about two weeks (taking turns with other members). In these talks I have taken interest, -the more so as the students seemed so eager to hear and act upon the suggestions, especially as regards individual hygiene. The result has been a marked change in the health of the school--it being the rare exception now that a student loses a day from study ~~now~~ on account of sickness, while a year ago several were constantly on the sick list. Careful inquiry into the cause for so much sickness showed that among others the rivalry among the boarding houses which had grown up around the school, and the cheap and improperly prepared food given the students in them, was a prominent factor; and it was further found that the hygienic surroundings of such places

were presumably bad--every case off typhoid fever occuring in the school during the previous five years being among students taking their meals off the school grounds. The Faculty were therefore prepared to authorise me to advise the students to come to the school dinning room for board, and this advice was fortunately emphasized lyxexfxrxed shortly after this by a severe outbreak of cholera. in the city . Before the close of the Spring term the Faculty passed a rule that , with the opening of the Fall term boarding on the school grounds should be made compulsory. This , however, was vigorously resisted by the students, they preferring to board in private houses. I then addressed a note to the parents and guardians of the students in the school which was translated, and a copy given to each student, and sent to parents &c. This had the effect of enlisting the co-operation of parents, who were then willing to send money in advance that students might be able to pay the board bill in advance. There were still five who resisted, but these were semi-officially warned, through their fellow students, txxx and the result is, finally, that the whole number are now in the school dining room xxxxxxxxxxxxx. This result pleases us all--the more so as it was brought about without any break with the students. They are all happy now--and well. Last fall xxxxxx recommended a system of physical examination , something like the one at Amherst, which was approved, and entered upon at once. Mr. Kato, one of our Japanese teachers, was familiar with the military drill, so we adopted this as a feature of compulsory exercise, which all the students now attend, unless

excused by me on account of illness. To day the health of the school is admirable, and the students happy in their work. Water closets, air-space, food, &c have received as much attention as our finances would allow, and I will warrant there is not a more healthy school to-day in the East. A leading physician the other day told me that he found worked out in the school some of the very problems over which the Sanitary Association in the city had long puzzled itself.

You may well be proud of this school and of its corps (I can speak freely here, for my professorial duties are small) of professors, both native and foreign. It is exerting a strong influence all over the nation, while locally, the people of Kyoto, or at least the leaders of thought here, regard the Doshisha, and the influences centering about it, as their pattern in all that pertains to that new civilization now revolutionizing and moulding the national life. The school is now a mighty power.

There is constant demand for improvement, of course, in the management of so large and rapidly growing an institution as this, and much has been accomplished within the last few months in this respect, especially in the understanding that the Management of the school is to govern it, and not the students--the duties of the latter being to study. The permanent interests of the school however, require some changes in the organization of the Japanese trustees, in order to guard against the danger liable to grow out of management by a close corporation, with powers of self perpet-

uation. In the appointment of a new member, to fill a vacancy made by death or otherwise, personal considerations are apt to influence the vote of ~~the~~ such a Board so largely, that, unless an independent voice can be introduced at such times, there is danger that, generations hence, the religious character of the Board, and, as a result, of the Institution itself, may be largely changed. ~~frsm~~ As long as Mr. Neesima lives, and relations with our mission are closely maintained, all will, of course, go well. But we are or should be, planning for a work that shall go on after we have passed away, and we should leave nothing at loose ends. The dangers, I think, may be guarded against by having the churches appoint at least two members of the Board of Trustees, and to fill those vacencies when caused by death, or removal. This will introduce into the Board an independent voice, and, by the close relations with the churches, will enable them to exert a strong influence upon the Christian characetr of the school. The necessity for this is further enhanced by the family character of the present Board--Mr. Neesima, his wifes' father and his wifes brother-in-law constituting three of the five members of the Board. I have talked this matter over with Mr. Neesima, and he sees with me the possible danger for the future, and is more than willing that any changes necessary to avoid them be introduced. I trust that, when Dr. Smith comes, he will be prepared to advise us on this point, giving us the benefit of experience ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ in the matter. Mr. Neesima is not well, He has been under treatment more

or less all winter, and recently I was obliged to order him to resign his duties as pastor over the college church. This he has done, but he will not be able to do full work for sometime--indeed, I do not know as he ever will. He is not very much worse than when in the United States, but his mind works slowly, and his brain has evidently lost much of its former grasp and power. Still, I think, by guarding him in every possible way, he may live to an old age, and evercise his strong influence for good both in the school, and nation. His influence is powerful, and he can well afford to do little that will tax him physically.

The relation of the Mission too to the school needs adjusting. The Mission is apt to look upon the school work here, and indeed all the work centering here, somewhat critically, and I am persuaded that much of this arises from a want of accurate knowledge of the needs of the station, and the work of the school This can largely be overcome by appointing a committee from the mission, who shall, with the Japanese trustees, constitute a body with authority to act, in conference with the Faculty, in all that pertains to the urgent wants of the school. I have talked this whole matter over with Greene, and he thinks that something in this line ought to be done. Perhaps Dr. Smith can help us out a little here. It is rather awkward for one of us on the ground to propose anything radical, but if these dangers are apparant to an officer of the Board, a word from him would make it easy to act.

There is o e other matter that should receive early attention: With the erection of the permanent buildings, of brick, during my absence two years ago, the school took on a permanent character that it did not have before (at least outwardly). This leads to the next step--provision for its permanent needs, by endowment. The wisdom of erecting permanent buildings with mission funds, may, if regarded from the standpoint of missionary work, be open to question, but it is too late to discuss that now. There is no doubt that the school would be greatly bennefitted by an endowment, and its work greatly facilitated. When, recently, Mori, the Minister of education was here, he was pressed to give the school the benefit of exemption from draft, when he replied that he had no positive assurance that the school would be maintained at its present standard. Could it have an endowment, he is said to have added, and its future be thus insured, the Gov't might feel at liberty to act, but otherwise, no. There are, however, practical difficulties to an endowment. The Gov't has never adopted any regulations bearing upon private trusts, so that no private company could be made to administer a trust in accordance with the requirements of the gift, unless such company wished to. Previous to the recent visit of Minister President, Count Ito, to Kyoto, Mr. Neesima and I talked this whole matter over, and Mr. Neesima then asked the Count concerning the matter. He replied that it should receive his careful consideration, but when Mr. Neesima recently went to Tokyo we thought it best that he give further attention to the subject. I procured from

from our Consul at Kobe as much as I could bearing upon trust laws, and gave him a ~~leaater~~ letter to our Minister at Tokyo, which he used. He found that the Gov't had recently adopted regulations controlling mercantile corporations, but that the ministers would not listen to any propositions to enact a law for the guidance of trustees of schools, hospitals, asylums and other eleemosinary institutions. Mr. Mori, however, assured Mr. Neesima that, if any of his friends wished to make a gift and would suggest conditions, the Gov't would take them into consideration, and make especial legislation in its favor. This therefore it may be well to bear in mind, so that if there are any who may wish to make a first gift, it be accompanied with such conditions as will essentially be a trust law for its protection. Then our whole school could be brought under the legal protection of its provisions, --a step worth considering for the future. needs. The Massachusetts trust law is, I suppose, the best, or one of the best, we have, and it could therefore be easily furnished. I should be glad, by the way, for a copy of its essential details. None of our books here have it.

As this letter is personal and private, you will please see that none of it finds its way into print. It is written largely in reply to your inquiries. There are several other things that might be said, but I imagine seven pages will be enough for your patience.

Characteristic symptoms of typhoid fever showed themselves in Mr. Gaines last Sunday--He is, however, doing well. with the fever kept fairly low thus far - I wish he was 20 yrs younger - Very truly John C. Be[illegible]

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John C. Berry, M.D., Kyoto, Mar. 21, 1887, Rec'd May 5

Kyoto, Japan, April 21st, 1887.

My dear Doctor Clark,

Doctor Scudder has submitted his house plan to Dr. Greene and myself, as members of the buildi committee (we being the only ones now on the ground) We heartily approve the plan, considering the size of his family, and that the more as it is so arrnaged that in future it could be used for another family in case the doctor should be transfeerred to a another field--a point we always try to bear in mind when planning for mission houses. Dr. Greene, however, thinks that the $2300 which he has (Dr. Scudder) for an appropriation will be quite inadequate to build a suitable house for that climate, and suggests that the appropriation be increased to ~~$3,000.~~ $2.700 * He asks me to write this to you, if I approve, and I accordingly write. ~~Possibly the doctor can get along with a little less (we dont know the exact expense of building there), but you may rest assured that he will not spend any more than he needs, whatever sum you may see fit to place at his disposal.~~ Dr. Greene proposes thatyou cable the word "Dwelling" if you approve of the increase proposed. I trust you will be able to consider favorably the recommendation.

* On more careful thought we reduce this to $2.700. J. C. Berry

Mr Gaines is now improving slowly. He stepped out onto the piazza to-day for the first time ~~for~~ in thirty four days.

Mr. Neesima is now ill--confined to his bed since last Saturday--the 16th. He has a sharp attack of inflammation of the smaller bronchial tubes, with active lung congestion. This is associated with severe nervous prostration. His heart has been behaving very badly. He is improving a little now. Is quite easy to-day. I think he will come out all right.

Mrs. Berry gave birth to a babe last Sunday--the 17th. It is a girl--Almira Field.

Miss Bliss came to Kyoto yesterday for treatment. She is suffering profound nervous prostration. Her danger is brain softening. Had we a good chance to send her home, I think I should advise it. We put her upon treatment to day--Dr. Buckly carrying out the details. She is with Miss Richards. The latter, however, is very tired, and she will come to us when Mrs. Berry is able to receive her. I hope you will move soon in the matter of Miss. Richards home. Our buildings there are now going on rapidly, together with the house for myself and for Mr. Stanford.

Please inform us if Mr. Bartlett is to be a married man that, if necessary, we may get a piece of land for him.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

P.S.--I have just read the foregoing to Dr.Greene, and he would add:"The very recent connection of the Niigata station with the mission, and the need of prompt action, must be our excuse for this irregular sppeal. To refee the matter to the mission would probably cause a delay of six weeks and perhaps two months, which would leave him hardly time to finish the house this season. It should be borne in mind that at the very best Dr.Scudder is bound to be severely pressed by his tork in the fall, and any thing which can be done to hasten the profress of the building wil take just so much from the heavy burden of next fall's wotk and care .We earnestly hope that the Prudential Committee will overlook the irregularity and grant t he request in the way indicated. He is now , with Mr.DeForest's advice, placing his plans in the hands of an architect, and it is hoped that your telegram will arrive by the time the architects plans and estimates are secured."

J.C.B.

Mr Gaines is now [illegible] stepped out onto the piazza for the first time [illegible] days.

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Please inform [illegible] a married man that, if necessary, we may [illegible]

With sincere [illegible]

John C. Berry

John C. Berry, M.D.,
Kyoto, Apr. 21, 1883,
Rec'd May 31.

Private

Madura February 28 1887

To Rev N. G. Clark D D

Dear Brother

Your favor (private) of Jan 17th enclosing copy of Bro Noyes' of Jan 11 have come to hand. As you request "further information" in reference to the matter I wish to remark that in whatever I have written or may write concerning this I do so with no desire whatever to accuse or pursue Bro N. but under the conviction that as a treasurer I should state the facts to you & thus relieve myself of any further responsibility in the matter. My sense of the responsibility of my official position has increased much since the unfortunate debt trouble. Bro N. would seem to try to impress upon you by his letter that he has no property to speak of. I will not speak of property wh he is said to own on his station on the plains simply because I cannot vouch for the truthfulness of the stories concerning them though they are attested by some of the missionaries who have recently been over the ground. In may

former letter I referred, & I now again refer to the two bungalows wh he owns at the Sanitarium. One of these was built with the knowledge of the mission a few years ago for the health of the former Mrs Hoyer. Owing to the circumstances noone would blame him for this in itself. But recently without the knowledge & consent of the mission he built another right at the Sanitarium wh he now rents at Rs 60 and Rs 75 per month. This he values at Rs 6000 at present. He may claim & even believe that these investments with the building & constant care of the same do not involve time & strength on his part but I doubt whether anybody here agrees with him in this. At any rate this property is a fact wh he does not deny, though he seems to belittle, in his letter. The chief trouble is that with his spirit & passion for trade there is no telling into what business he may not enter or what property buy & accumulate in his station.

Bro Hoyer has many of the best qualities

of a good missionary but they are coupled to this serious blemish wh I in common with all the mission have felt & still have occasion to feel.
Bro. H's reference to the occupations of other missionaries is not to the point. All these are entered into for the sake of the mission; & Bro H's reference to them is the first that I have ever heard (save in the case of photography) of the kind. But this business of his has been & is opposed because it is selfish & interferes with his work & our reputation as a mission, & is moreover contrary to instruction from home. You can very easily find out from Mr Capron or from any of the brethren now at home in reference to this matter. I do not wish to pursue it further, feeling as I do that my motives may & certainly will be impugned by bro H. All that I desire to have understood is that I relieve myself of any further responsibility in the matter. I

wish however to repeat the suggestion that before he returns here again you present the matter plainly to him & exact some definite pledge from him in reference to it & communicate that pledge to the Mission.

I don't think it is a matter upon wh you there or we here can afford to be lax; & yet I confess that Bro. S's way of acting in meetings makes it very hard for the Mission to be very firm in the premises.

Yours Very Sincerely

J. P. Jones

Madura, Feb. 28, 1887.
Rec'd Apr. 4.

Kyoto, Japan, May 10th., 1887.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

Your favor of April 1st was duly received. You have certainly greatly over-estimated the value of the Davis house. It was the decision of the station that the house and land of ~~Mr~~ Miss Richards and her associate would be furnished by the Board if our Japanese friends would furnish land for the nurse's school ^hospital wards. As Miss Richarss house will be built on the land bought by them it was thought only fair that the Davis lot should be passed over to the institution--the more so as our Japanese friends, in furnishing land, bought also some buildings on them which they at once turned over to us. Again, Mr. Neesima is aware of the fact that while the land bought by Mr. Davis for his house some years ago cost then but about fifty yen, the land that Miss Richards will now require for her house and yard will cost considerably more than twice that sum to day. Of course that should make no difference, but still it does make a difference with Mr. Neesima, who cannot be made look upon the Board in any sense as a business organization. All the committee (Building) could count on therefore was the house, and it is the general opinion, I think, that the sum named was a fair one. With the repairs and necessary alterations it stands the Nurse's school at yen, 741. I am sure we could have built a

building answering our purpose better than this for that sum. And as for keeping it for a mission residence, it was not fit for a family to occupy. In front was a bean-paste establishment from which flowed the foulest of drains, and a dying establishment on the otherside from which flowed another; and both these drains united in one which ran through Mr. Davis' yard. During all his residence there he made every effort to have that drain changed, but to no avail; and it was only when we bought out the bean-paste establishment, and then brought every influence to bear direct upon the sanitary authorities of the city, that we succeeded at last in this effort. It is now changed, however, and the property is a very desirable one; but this could only be brought about by the more than 900 yen that our native friends put into the property around it. I should perhaps add that the price fixed by the building committee for the old house was proposed by Mr. Greene, who knows better perhaps than anyone else, ~~except perhaps,~~ the worth of the building; the proposition was at once, after consideration, approved by both Messrs Atkinson and Allchin--the other members of the committee. Though present, and a member of the committee, I said nothing, though I think a fair price was allowed.

I beg to forward our annual report for your perusal. On hearing it read the Nurse's school committee of the stations thought that it would be to the interest of the school should it be published, as securing contributions from foreign friends in Japan. The copy I send

you therefore is not a perfect one, as I have not had time to make a third copy. I am sorry for this, (the report, I find, on second examination, is quite legible.) ~~but perhaps you will find legible as much of the report as you will care to use.~~ I always like to turn out clean work. I shall probably be able to send copies of the Kyoto report soon. The buildings are progressing finely, and I think the carpenters will be able to meet the requirements of their contracts as to time.

Mr Gaines has recovered from his severe illness, but he is weak and very poorly prepared to bear the warm damp summer. I have therefore advised that he, with his family, be requested to visit Yezzo, especially the region of Sapporo, which advice the station acted upon favorably. I presume Mr. Cady has reported to you. I sent the family along, for every one of the children have been poorly all winter, and Mrs Gaines has been much dragged by the care and anxiety of the past weeks. It will do them all good, and contribute to Mr. Gaines usefulness next winter.

I deeply regret to report that Mr. Neesima has not recovered from his recent illness as well as I could wish. In his exhausted state the bronchitis from which he first suffered ran rapidly into a lobar pneumonia, and reduced him rapidly. During the last three weeks he has manifested some symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis (character of the respiration, expectoration, night sweats, weakness, and "myoi-dema"; I have failed, however thus far to find any tubercle bacilli in the sputum, or any

fibrous tissue. In view of every thing, however, I have thought it wise to advise him to go to a dryer climate this summer, and have therefore proposed that he too go to Sapporo. The station acted favorably in reference to this advice, adding the recommendaiton that the Board take into favorable consideration the matter of expense connected with this trip. Mr. N's trip will not be without direct missionary results, aside from any influence upon health. At the close of the summer I have given him permission to visit the Christians of Sapporo, among whom he has many friends; while on his way home he will call at Sendai.

By the way, I have neglected my mother in not having requested you to send her the help kindly promised for her by the Prudential Committee before I left home the last time. This amount, $150, she should have received in April to assist in the spring work on the farm, and help her to meet the expenses of living until the crops can grow. Mother's last letter, just received, was to the effect that she was not well. She will be embarrassed in thus tardily receiving what should have gone sooner. In the press of work here I quite forgot it. I must give this matter attention hereafter not later than March. I trust you will kindly allow it now to receive your early attention, sending the draft directly to her (Mrs. Jane M. Campbell, Phipsburg, Sagadahoc County, Maine,) payable to her order.

Miss Bliss is here under treatment. Her nervous system is severely shattered, but she seems to be rallying slowly under electricity, nerve tonics, &c. She is with Miss. Richards who guards her judiciously, and contributes largely to success in treatment. I have hopes of her ultimate recovery; but it has occurred to us that it may be prudent for you to communicate with her family making reference to her illness; of the fact that we have taken her from Kobe to Kyoto where, while being relieved from social duties, she can be under the immediate care of the mission physicians and Miss Richards. You will, of course, put this in a way not to alarm them, but which will prepare them for the possible alternative of her going home later in case treatment fails to restore her. She should not have been sent out. I do not well see how the Board can well protect itself unless it insists upon the examination of the candidate by its own paid physician either at Boston, New-York, Chicago or San Francisco. Could the Board have competent physicians at each of these centers who would examine the candidate in the interests of the Board, I am sure, if the experience of the Japan mission is any index of what has occurred in other fields, the Board would be saved hundreds, yea, thousands, of dollars every year, as well as many bitter disappointments to individuals themselves. I know that Dr. Alden wants to do everything necessary; could he not add this one more step to the precautionary measures taken?

With sincere regard, Yours, as ever, John C. Berry.

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With sincere regard, Yours, as ever,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto, May 10, 1887.
Rec'd June 6.
Dr. Berry
#157

Kyoto, Japan, May 27th., 1887.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I deeply regret to report that our worst fears concerning Miss. Bliss have been realized, and that, in company with Miss Richards, we are obliged to send her to the United States by the steamer that will take this letter. This step is rendered imparative by the state of her health, the mind having been such during the last few weeks, and especially during the last ten days, to threaten its integrity. Indeed she has not been responsible for the last week, and though now a little more sane, is at times quite out of her mind. There is still a hope of her recovery, under favorable climatic and social conditions, and to secure these, we have favored her return at once before the enervating summer is upon us. Fortunately Dr. Boone, a missionary physician from China is to take passage on this out-going steamer from Yokohama, and Miss Richards kindly volunteers to take her as far as San Francisco. She would go farther, but the mission advise her to stop there, and rest as much as she can, returning in time to begin the year's work next fall. Miss Richards hopes to arrange with a friend of hers, who is quite competent, and who is now in California, to go on with her, but as this may not be feasible, you may be obliged to authorize someone going on to meet her from Boston. Miss Richards will

communicate with you at once on her arrival, and if she cannot secure the services of her friend, whom she knows to be a reliab[le] and suitable person for such a duty, she will send on to her friend Miss. Downs, of the Boston City Hospital, to secure some one known to her as reliable. This will of course b[e] b[e]tt[e]r tha[n] to secure any one by an advertisement, or to send any-one not known to be kind and firm with the sick. I think Miss Bliss has a brother in Boston. I will secure his address, and enclose, that you may be able to communicate with him, if you desire. It may be that he would like to go on to meet his sister, and it is barely possible, though ~~hardl~~ not probable, that she may be so much better when she reaches San-Francisco as to require no other travelin[g] companion. If so, of course Miss ~~Exxxx~~ Richards will so report to you.

Doctor Buckley will accompany Miss Richards to Yokoham[a] and, after communicating the details of treatment to Doctor Boone, turn the case over to him.

It will probably be best for Miss Bliss to remain for a time in Boston for treatment before going to her home in Main[e].

The case is a painful one, and excites our deepest sympathy.

I wold beg again to express the hope that the Board will early appoint competent physicians in Boston, New York, Chicago and SanFrancisco who shall, for a consideration, be held responsible to furnish the Board reliable information concernin[g] the health of every missionary applicant. Otherwise, this painful and costly experience may be repeated. Information received from family physicians is too frequently worthless. In this case the examination consisted of "O. I have known you for years & you are always well. You're all right now."

With kind Christian regards. Yours, truly, John C. Berry.

J. C. Berry, M.D. Kyoto, May 27, 1887. Rec'd. June 28.

162

P.S. Mrs. Buckley informs me that you know Miss Bliss' brother — he calling frequently at the Rooms.

Since writing my letter it has been arranged to have Miss O Taji, the Matron of our Mission Girls' School at Kobe, travel with Miss Bliss. It occurs to me that Miss Bliss' condition may be so improved on reaching San Francisco as to require no other lady companion across continent but O Taji — if her brother or father comes on to meet her —

Miss Bliss is suffering from a good deal of ovarian irritation, which considerably aggravates her mental condition. This will doubtless be considerably helped by the continuance of her present treatment during the voyage, but will probably require especial attention on reaching Boston.

I would not have you report Miss Bliss' condition to her relatives as not mentally responsible before hearing from Miss Richards from San Francisco. I think I have good reason to hope that, on returning to her friends and getting relief from the ovarian irritation, she will appear, except, perhaps, at certain periods of the month, as usual.

Drs Berkley, who has had care of the details of treatment, will doubtless write you a full report, also furnishing letters giving a medical history of her case for the guidance of any physician who may be called upon to treat her in Boston.

It would seem a great misfortune that Miss. Bliss ~~felt~~ obliged to assume responsible duties at once on reaching Kobe. I strongly protested against this, advising rather that she go to Okayama where, with Miss Talcott, she study the language and work what she could for two years. This advice the Mission were inclined to sustain, but deferred to Miss Bliss & to Mr. Jencks, who thought she shd take up Mr. Jencks' labors at once. He meant well, but it was a mistake to urge her to a promise to take up his duties at Kobe before she had landed from the steamer — as she says was the case. But it is over now, & the poor girl goes home sadly disappointed, while urgency of work & scarcity of laborers, will force us to repeat the mistake, I suppose. J. C. B.

Kyoto, May 31, 1887,
Rec'd June 27.

Kyoto. Japan—
May 31.

My dear Doctor Clark,

I find I have time to catch the Steamer with another note.

Miss Bliss & party left yesterday morning. She expressed the earnest wish that none of her family should be allowed to come to meet her farther than Chicago, and if it is possible to respect this wish it may be well to do so.

I now write that you may not be over influenced by my previous letter suggesting that her brother go to meet her, but that you act as Miss Richards may indicate when

with sincere regard—

Yours truly

John A. Berry

she reaches San Francisco

With sincere regard–

Yours truly

John A. Berry

Curriculum of Study. July 25, 1887.

First Year.

First Term.

I. Making patients bed and changing linen without disturbing the patient.

2. Preventing and dressing bed-sores., and arranging position.

3. Methods of giving baths, partial and general, with temperature and duration, including moist air, dry air and medical baths.

4. Recitations

5. Practical Demonstrations.

6. Night nursing.

7 Review.

2nd. Term.

I. Applications of bandages.

2. Fomentations, poultices and blisters, their preparation and use.

2x 3. Applications of cups and leeches.

4. Dressing of bruises, sores and wounds.

5. Massage, its manner of application, duration and frequency

6. Recitations.

7. Practical demonstrations.

8. Night Nursing.

9. Review.

3rd Term.

1. Method of ascertaining and noting pulse, temperature and respiration.

2. Ventilation.

3. Administration of enemata.

4. Use of catheter.

5. Medicines--their doses and preparations.

6. Medicines--their modes of administration.

7. Becitations.

8. Practical demonstrations.

9. Night nursing.

Anatomy extends through the three quarters of first year.

Physiology extends through the three quarters of first

Study in the Bible extends through the three quarters of first year.

Second Year.

First Term.

I. Post-mortem demonstrations.

2. Poisons and antidotes.

3. Observations on the general condition of the patient, with especial reference to appetite, skin, secretions, appearance of eruptions, chill fever and effects of medicines and diet.

4. Relation of nurses to physicians.

5. Relation of nurses to patients.

6. Recitations.

7. Practical demonstrations.

8. Review.

Second Term.

I. Preparation of food for the sick.

2. Fever nursing.

3. Attention before, during and after parturition.

4. Care of new-born infant.

5. Nursing in gynaecological cases.

6. Nursing in diseases of children.

7. Tact in the sick room.

8. Recitations.

9. Practical demonstrations.

IO, Review.

Third Term.

I. Electricity, kinds and modes of administration.

2. Method of stopping hemorrhage.

3. What to do in emergencies and accidents.

4. Surgical nursing.

5. Antiseptics--their preparation and use.

6. Disenfectants--their preparation and use.

7. Nursing in diseases of the heart.

8. Nursing in diseases of the lungs.

9. Nursing in diseases of the eye.

IO. Nursing in nervous diseases.

II. Recitations.

I2. Practical demonstrations.

I3. Final examinations.

Study in the Bible extends through the three quarters of the second year.

John C. Berg, M.D.
July 25, 1887.
Prud Committee.

Heizan mountain - Kyoto. Japan.
August - 23. 1887.

My very dear Doctor Clark -

I had intended writing you a long letter this morning concerning various matters, but I have been interrupted almost constantly until now, and I have to leave in a few minutes for Kyoto & Kobe to attend Mrs Rowland in her illness. I want to write just a word, however, concerning Mr. Cary's return to the United States for his well earned and needed rest and recuperation. Cary, as you know, has been on the ground ten years, and has worked hard at Okayama. They are both pretty well tired out, and need a thorough rest before they go to their friends, and to the work among the churches at home. Mrs. Cary has two children and they dread the trip across continent from San Francisco. They feel, and I share in this feeling, that their own welfare and the welfare of their future work will be greatly subserved by the longer route via Suez. And yet Cary, with characteristic modesty, refused to allow this route to be specified in the resolution asking permission for his return. This, however, does not prevent me from writing you about the matter, and

ask that, if possible, you kindly favor this course. The tire of packing and leaving Japan is followed so soon by the excitement of landing at San Francisco and the trans-continental journey, that nervous tire is sure to be aggravated seriously in the case of a man worn by ten years of hard work, as in the case of Cary. He will not, I know, ask to be sent via Suez, but I know that ~~such~~ they will greatly and gratefully appreciate such a word from yourself.

I write this without Cary's knowledge and without conference with him.

With sincere regards,

Yours, truly

John C. Berry

5

Dr. John C. Berry
Kyoto, Aug. 23, 1887
Rec'd Sept. 19

our plans, in detail, were so thoroughly worked out that there was not much to add or chang[illegible]s about forty en more tha . was anticipated; we had to pay about 17 en for plans which was not counted in, and one of the contractors who, in the severe competition realized among the carpenters at the time, failed to complete his work, so this cost us about one hundred en more than at first estimated. Still, even with these extras we should are coming out all right on the building, thanks to the help realised from Mrs. Baker of Dorchester ($100) and en 400 from Senator Davis of SanFrancisco. It was not to complete the buildings only therefore that we asked for help, but to meet the expense of extra necessary to put the buildings in a condition for use--especially in the line of furniture--beds tables, bedding, chairs, apparratus for wards, water tubs, kitchen furniture, crockery, pumps, &c., &c., This money from Scotland however, puts us all right, so that you need have no further care in the matter.

I am much pleased with the buildings. They will answer our present purposes admirably, and, could you see them, would say that we had quite our money's worth, I am sure.

I trust that either yourself or one of our ladies connected with the Woman's Board will write Dr. Lowe.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

[signature]

Kyoto, Japan, October 28th, 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
No. 1 Somerset Street,
Boston, U.S.A.,

My very dear Brother,

The enclosed letter from Doctor Lowe, of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, and my reply in return, will fully explain the matter in hand. I send my reply through you, that you may add a word, if you think best. Of course we shall not require the 400 yen asked for by the Hospital and Training School Committee, and the Committee Ad interim.

Concerning this letter request, I am desirous that no misunderstanding should be the result of the Committee's action. You will perhaps remember that when we got in our estimates for the buildings we had a very small margin--only thirty-five cents. As in the erection of so large a number of buildings as these a margin should always be reserved of at least 1 one hundred yen to meet expenses sure to arise during process of erection, I hesitated to go ahead. Miss Richards however was strong in her desire not to [illegible] lessen the in-patient [illegible] too little practical work for the nurses,--a feeling with which I could not but sympathise; and in view of this [illegible] Committe of the Mission authorized me to proceed [illegible]

Kyoto,Japan,October 19th.,1887.

Rev.N.G.Clark,D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,

No.1 Somerset Street,

Boston,U.S.A.,

My very dear Brother,

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our plans, in detail, were so thoroughly worked out that there was not much to add or change, Our hard-ware -however, cost us about forty en more than was anticipated; we had to pay about 17 en for plans which was not counted in, and one of the contractors who, in the severe competition realised among the carpenters at the time, failed to complete his work, so this cost us about one hundred en more than at first estimated. Still, even with these extras we ~~should~~ are coming out all right on the building, thanks to the help realised from Mrs. Baker of Dorchester ($100) and en 100 from Senator Davis of SanFrancisco. It was not to complete the buildings only therefore that we asked for help, but to meet the expense of extras necessary to put the buildings in a condition for use--especially in the line of furniture--beds tables, bedding, chairs, apparratus for wards, water tubs, kitchen furniture, crockery, pumps, &c., &c., ~~that~~ This money from Scotland however, puts us all right, so that you need have no further care in the matter.

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I trust that either yourself or one of our ladies connected with the Woman's Board will write Dr. Lowe.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

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With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

[illegible] (signature, possibly J. C. Berry)

[illegible] Oct. 19, 1887. Rec'd Nov. 25.

Kyoto, Japan, November 21st., 1887.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I have to forward you herewith the memorial of the mission to the Board concerning the subject of which it treats. I should perhaps add that there is no feeling in he mission other than a desire to help the Board in the settlement of what is thought to be becoming an embarrasing question. I am sure you will consider the action in that light. It is further suggested here that it may be well for the Board to appoint someone as a committee to confer with returned or disabled missionaries and, by a frank and free conference with them, learn the state of feeling, as it exists. Mr. Lawrence, who visited the misson fields last year, and continued his trip around the world, is spoken of as a suitable person for this--he being known, to be both friendly to the Board and to missions. All this however you may have already done.

With kind Christian regards

Yours, sincerely, John C. Berry.

P.S. It has been suggested by members of the Committee that in forwarding this to the Board a copy be sent to some paper for publication: This course I strongly object to - a feeling shared by some of my associates. Dr. Davis, however, makes the suggestion that the Board cannot act until the constituency has been helped to see the matter in its true light: and therefore thinks at least the substance

of the memorial should be printed, and with the authority and approval of the Board. This desire is shared in by the other members of the Committee. The matter will of course depend upon yourself, largely, to decide whether it shall go further or be allowed to rest. On behalf of the Committee I would express the hope that your health and official duties will permit you to give the matter that attention which its merits and your own sympathies would lead you to bestow.

Very sincerely - J. C. B.

Kyoto, Nov. 21, 1887
Recd Dec. 28.

tors, so that their own house cannot be ready for months to come

and recently came the unfortunate news that the house they had

Kyoto, Japan, November 25th., 1887.

rented for temporary use,--the only one available,-cannot be

had until spring. Were the [illegible] of a

[illegible] it,--encouraging her to

[illegible]

but she is greatly [illegible]

[illegible] suitable

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with [illegible] family.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to U.S.

[illegible]

[illegible] here [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

they were delayed in the purchase of land in Tokyo, by specula-

tors, so that their own house cannot be ready for months to com[e]
and recently came the unfortunate news that the house they had
rented for temporary use,--the only one available,-cannot be
had until spring. Were the Gordons not here and in need of a
house I think we might still manage it,--encouraging her to
settle down quietly [illegible] until her house in Tokyo is ready;
but she is greatly disturbed by the consciousness [illegible], remaining
in their present house is depriving [illegible] suitable
[illegible] upon [illegible] determin[e]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of making him [illegible], besides all her other troubles. This
unhappy combination of circumstances has had the effect of mak-
ing her so much [illegible] that she is at times greatly depressed,
and seems [illegible] America as the [illegible]
indeed, it is the Lord [illegible] they ever go there, for their
attempts [illegible] have seemed to have been singularly thwarted.
Dr Greene came to me last Saturday and said that Mrs Greene dread[s]
the speedy separation from the children [illegible] the trip direct
to America [illegible] and asked that he might [illegible]
[illegible] this I was obliged
very [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Kyoto, Japan, November 25th, 1887.

they were delayed in the purchase of land in Tokyo, by specula-

the nothern states, would exert a strong curative effect. This he recognised, but there seemed so much on the other side--more prolonged rest from anything that would suggest missionary work and interests, greater diversity, &c., that he asked me to write Dr. Simmons and the German physicians at Tokyo, and learn their opinion in the matter. This I did, refraining from expressing my own opinion, that I might obtain an independent view from them, and the reply has just come, by telegraph, advising the journey via Europe. I expect a letter from Tokyo to-morrow, or the next day giving particulars, but I presume it is practically settled that they go by that route. It certainly has two sides, and if my apprehensions, arising from climatic influences are not realised, there is much of benefit that the European trip will afford. In view of all the circumstances, therefore, I trust in case they go by this route, the Pru. Committee will sanction the same.

I have intended writing you for some time as to the expense of this route as compared by the direct and usual one taken. Last summer when in Kobe to attend Mrs. Rowland in her sickness, I conferred at length with the agents of the different steamship companies there, stating that I had not infrequently to send home members of the different missions in Japan, and intimating that it was, in many cases, largely a matter of expense whether they go via SanFrancisco or Europe. The agent of the

John C. Berry

whether they go via SanFrancisco or Europe.The agent of the French line(Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes)was able to d[o] the best--reducing the second class fare,(which is said by al[l] to be quite good enough--~~as good as the first class on Pacifi[c] Mail~~)from $332 to $250 to Marseilles.Recokening this on a gol[d] basis, and we have the following:

To Marseilles--------------------gold $200.00
To London------------------------[illegible]
To New York----------------------[illegible]
Hotel in London-------------------------$10.00
[illegible]
Less five weeks board,owing to greater time spent
[illegible]
Actual expense to New York-----------$255.00

Via SanFrancisco.

Kobe to Yokohama,silver,18.00------- $ 13.50
[illegible] in Yokohama-------------- [illegible]
From Yokohama to SanFrancisco200---- 160.00
[illegible] in SanFrancisco---------- [illegible]
SanFrancisco to New York------------- [illegible]0.00
Sleeping birth and way expenses---- 40.00
Total----------- 313.50.

If these figures are correct, it will be seen that the European journey may be made even cheaper than the more direct one,and it seems to me that in view of the very great gain sure to be realised by one in need of rest,such as a missionary after a service of ten years,more or less,is pretty sure to require,it will be well for the Board to authorise this course. I sent Mr.Hail home via Europe last year,and though he was

Japan scarcely able to walk, when he reached New York he was a strong man, and able to meet his friends, make addresses to the churches and be of service generally. It is certainly an easier trip to take that the more hurried one across the Pacific, and, by placing a longer time between that of leaving the mission field and the time of arival in the home-land, with all that follows of excitemnet and fatigue, enables the individual to get needed rest. This is of great gain, for it enables the missionary to go work, more or less, when he gets home among his friends and not be obliged to run off to the mountains and hide as is so frequently the experience of many poor tired out fellows who go home by the direct route.

There is another steamship line in Kobe that will do about as well the "Holt" line of steamers. Their first class passage to London is (silver) $300.00--gold--$225.00

We dedicated our Nurse's School on the 15th. inst. I hope to be able to write you about it before the mail goes. It was a very successful meeting.--the most so, our friends say, yet realised in the history of the Doshisha schools. There is a growing and wide spread interest in our common work

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

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With kind Christian regards,

Yours truly,

John C. Berry

Kyoto, Apl. 25, 1887. Rec'd Dec. 22.

Dear Doctor Clark,

You need not be in the least troubled for having reduced my teacher's allowance by $25. When the estimates were made it seemed probable that I should require the sum asked for to meet the extra expense incident to the preparation of special lectures during the year, but a number of them having been prepared this year, I am sure that the usual allowance for next will be all I shall require. Indeed, I hope not to use all of this, as I shall not all of my allowance for this year.

You took the same view of Mr. Cady's teacher's allowance that I did when the estimates were made, viz., that one who did not study the language, and who worked exclusively among English speaking students, harbly needed a teacher's allowance. --Mrs. Cady is again an invalid. The mistake of again sending her to Japan is felt by all here.

I am sorry you felt obliged to cut down the medical allowance so considerably. This year, owing to increase of families and the large amount of sickness in the mission, we shall come out a little behind in this station. The calculation for next was a little less than for this year, per family, and yet a number of things are needed for the mission. In one case this summer I saved the expense of a trip home by the timely use of an instrument which I had on hand. It pays out here to be provid

for emergencies, especially in so large a mission as ours now is. I trust you will increase the amount by at least 100 dollars, for Kyoto, and restore the allowance for Kobe, where they have to give the English Doctor something for his help of the families.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

Kyoto. Japan
Dec. 16. 1887.

Dr. J. C. Berry
Kyoto, Dec. 16 - 1887
Rec'd Jan. 14 - '88

5

168

Dec 16. 1887, 169

Dear Doctor Clark,

The delay of the mail a day enables me to send two of the three photographs of the Nurse's School, recently taken. The third will have to be taken again, and will be ready for the next mail. I send these on now for the use of friends, if desired.

Miss. Shed has reached us, and is now staying with us temporarily. She will take up work in the Girl's School, as you will doubtless learn, aiding at present in the Preparatory School. She still clings to the idea of work in the Govt. schools, a thought nourished by our Osaka friends. She has a finely cultivated mind and I trust will be induced to remain permanently with us.

With sincere regard,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto. Japan Dec 16. 87

Kyoto, Dec. 16 - 1887
Rec'd Jan. 14 - 1888

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 24th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Dec. 17.

Please accept my thanks for your kind suggestion contained in the P.S. The importance of kindly conference with my associates I have fully realized from the first, and I have faithfully tried to act upon it. As a general principle, however, your suggestion is always in place, for we cannot be too careful in this respect. Should your suggestion however have been prompted by any word from Japan I would beg to forward, in reply thereto, a copy of our rules, and to ask you to notice especially rule 8, page 2. You will there see that the work of the institution is conducted by the staff , as a whole, and not in any sense by myself. --a principle which I have held should govern us from the first. From the beginning I have sought to place Miss. Richards as first in the Training school for nurses,, I acting only as her adviser, and, as far as I have been able, allowing nothing to be done there without her immediate authority, and, on learning that Dr. Buckley wished to give a large part of her time to professional work, I palced her at once on the same plain with myself, sharing with her in the responsibility of the management of our common labor. I am therefore glad to be able to say that

from the first, I have carried out to the letter the provisions of rule 8, and since the time I have been associated with my present associates, my acts have been controlled by a loyality to them which I am sure will be appreciated and reciprocated, when fully understood. I am aware that I have been roundly censured for not having done better, but I am glad to be able to say that I have done what I could. I question if even you could have made everything clear sailing, considering the difficulties in the way: The mistakes of interpreters, used by my associates; partial knowledge of the language, on their part; failure of the assistants to do as they had been instructed to do; unorganized state of our school and hospital, growing out of our lack of building room; my duty in over-seeing the school and hospital buildings and of my own house, with four sets of carpenters at work, and some of them doing very badly; the noise and commotion on our hospital grounds occasioned by these building operations; and all this while of necessity we were conducting a medical work at the old house on the grounds, --and I attending, at the same time, to all my other work, --in the city, at the 4th., church, in Doshisha school, &c., &c., --all ~~have~~ contributed to prevent~~ed~~, at times, in spite of all I could do, ~~from having~~ things going as smoothly as I would have liked. And yet I have been looked upon as the one who should make things straight, and who must be held responsible if anything went wrong. I never worked harder in my life than during the

Not - Talk over Board measures affecting our work

year just closed, and if I have not been able to make it pleasant for every-body, I am sorry. If this has been ~~the case~~, it is certainly not due to the fact that I did not want to make ~~it~~ pleasant.

But I blame no body for any censures received. Indeed, I expected more. Put any-one down in Japan long accustomed to ~~work~~ work in institutions where wealth and experience has done every-thing possible to perfect them, and require such a person to work ~~amidst~~ and wait amidst such commotion and delays as we have experienced during the last year and a half, ~~and~~ they themselves without a quiet home, and in the first year of the language, and we have every right to expect discontent, and criticism of some-body. I expected it, and I can bear it, --the more easily because it is unmerited. But if anyone has intimated that I have assumed to do what I should not have done, or that my actions had been disloyal to my associates, or that I have been willfully inconsiderate, I wish to state plainly and emphatically that any such intimation is absolutely false. Please excuse the warmth of this statement, but we have too much at stake here to allow any such mischievous talk to go uncorrected.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

I should perhaps add that for months we have had, at my suggestion, a meeting for conference every Tuesday evening, while there is scarcely a day passes that we do

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common work - B.

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Kyoto, Jan. 24, 1888,
Recd Feb. 24

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Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

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Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 4th., 1888

My very dear Doctor Clark,

Referring to the question of an associate for Miss Richards: It occurred to me the other day to ask Mr. Learned if his sister, Miss. Anna C. Learned, of New London, would not like to come out to Kyoto, and he replied that he thought she would not be averse to it if she thought there was a work here for her to do. I spoke at once to our hospital committee, and Miss Richards and Dr. Davis both kindly agreed to write to Miss. Learned by this out-going mail. I have already written to her, and, if you think with us, would you mind addressing her a note? She is a splendid girl, --robust, sensible, and stood "A-I" in her class at the New Haven Nurses School, where she graduated. Her objection to coming before was that she had'nt sufficient experience, but this could no longer be presented, with Miss Richards with her. Indeed, it seems to me that the absence of a long hospital experience, with resulting fixed habits and positive views, is a recommendation in her case, she having Miss Richards to work with. Two, with positive ideas, might not be so ~~many~~ helpful to each other as though one was willing to be taught. Miss Learned too is young, and would have no difficulty with the language, and I think Miss Richards would be pleased to have her.

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Sincerely,Yours, John C. Berry

Kyoto, Feb. 4, '88
Rec'd. Mar. 28
Miss Learned

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 4th., 1888.

My dear Doctor Clark,

Will you kindly bring to the notice of the Prudential Committee my mothers needs and, if the same is authorised, request Mr. Ward to send her a check for the the amount heretofore given, viz., one hundred and fifty dollars?

When this reaches her it will be the time in the year when she will be most helped by it (March) and I shall be greatly obliged therefore if you will kindly allow it to receive early attention. I wish my dear mother could be with me.--but that is impracticable. May God comfort her in her heroic loniliness.

We are all well here, and all the departments of the work are going on well.

With sincere regard,

Yours, in Christian love,

John C. Berry.

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With sincere regard,

Yours, in Christian love,

Kyoto, Feb. 4, '88.
Rec'd Mar. 3.
Ans.

Feb 24, 1888.

This financial statement will appear later in our report, but perhaps you and the ladies may like to see it before then, and I therefore send on now.

As Miss Richards will write you, we have utterly failed to secure a Missionary Associate for the Nurses School, and she very thoughtfully proposes that if you can get her a good nurse to take a part of her duties, she herself will do what she can in that line. I shall be sorry to lose her helpful presence in professional work, but I see no other way than to do as she proposes, --unless Miss. Gardiner can be secured--Miss Talcott and Miss Julia Gulick having declined to come. You will be careful of course in selecting the person to come--getting someone who will be thoroughly loyal to Miss. Richards, and will be willing to take a second place for some time. It will be better to have some one of her friends, if possible to secure such, but if this is impossible, do the next best. I would suggest the importance of sending out a young lady--someone who can be relied upon to thoroughly learn the language, and who, after years of experience will be able to take full charge in case Miss. Richards should

want to withdraw for a time. Inexperience will not work harm at first, for she can learn from Miss. Richards, and learn a rich experien e from day to day.

In haste, but with kindest regards,

Yours, truly,

John N Berry

The Committee ad Interim will doubtless act on this recommendation for a nurse associate in a few days. Dr. Davis and I submitted a resolution for their consideration only a few days ago.

B.

Recd Feb. 24/88

Kyoto, Japan, March 20th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

In view of your remark that the ladies at the Rooms were pleased with the photographs of our nurse's school, I take the liberty of sending a few extra copies to Miss Child. It may be that they would like to give a copy to some especially interested friend.

The ladies doubtless hear from Miss Richards from time to time as to the progress of the work. The school is regarded with growing favor among the people, and the hospital work is exerting a wide influence for good. There are usually one or more Christians, from one of the schools or from the churches, among the patients; the nurses are all Christians; the Resident and Externes are all Christians; and a strong Christian atmosphere pervades the institution. It seems a natural place in which to study the Truth, and one entering the wards at almost any time of day will see someone reading the Bible.

A young man came in recently ill of purulent ophthalmia. He made a rapid and good recovery, and on going hope told his friends and neighbors how very kindly he had been treated by the nurses and physicians. "Why" said he "my own mother and sisters could not have been more kind than were those nurses" Not satis-

fied with this testimony to his neighbors he sent a note to the city paper praising the work of the institution, and advising the young women of Kyoto to become trained nurses.

A few days ago two prominent physicians came to study the work of the institution with the view of establishing a school in Osaka. After learning about rules, curriculum of study, ward work &c., and expressing their delight with all they saw, they asked the privilege of coming again when they had advanced their plans a little further. The Japanese women make admirable nurses when trained--kind, sympathetic, reliable.

We have been aided somewhat during the last term, by Dr. Shirafugi, a a young physician recently come here from America. In return we shall help him somewhat in his hospital work which he is about commencing down in the lower part of the city. I hope much from his influence as a Christian man in that part of the field, and among the physicians.

Our medical work has grown rapidly, so that it is now quite all we want. The income from sales of medicines is so considerable as to enable us to largely meet our expenses. Dr. Buckley continues to render devoted and efficient service.

The Sabbath work of the institution is rapidly growing in interest. The average attendence at Sabbath-School now reaches one hundred, and the regular preaching service in the hospital about eighty. In the Sabbath-School there are thirteen classes,

with Miss Richards, Dr. Buckley, two theological students from the Doshisha, one of the hospital Externes and wife, and myself. The remaining ~~urses~~ classes are taught by nurses. The Sabbath-School was begun with the thought ~~xxx xixixgxxhx~~ both of teaching the nurses and giving them an opportunity for practical Christian work while pursuing their studies, so that, when they shall return to their homes and to the churches whence they came, they can be ready to engage in Christian work. Owing to judicious management on the part of Miss. Richards in sending out the nurses into the homes of the people to bring in the children, seconded by the able and enthusiastic work of Dr. Hori, the Externe referred to, and aided further, doubtless, by the Christian influence exerted in the neighborhood years ago by Dr. Davis and his family, the school at once took a prominent place among our evangelistic agencies. It is now doing a double work--training the nurses in Christian usefulness, and teaching the people the Way of Life. The interest in the neghborhood has increased so much that it was thought advisable to start another service, for evening preaching, so this was commenced last Sabbath evening in a house rented for this purpose. The attendance was encouragingly large, --about one hundred, and the interest sustained. There being no church in the neighborhood of the hospital the service becomes at once an important agency on developing an interest in the Truth among the people of this district, and will, I have no doubt, in time, grow

into a church. Starting as it does from the hospital, however, it will always be closely identified with us, and will doubtless remain a field of Christian labor for the physicians and nurses connected with the institution.

My class in hospital Sabbath School is composed chiefly of physicians. With two of the hospital residents and the druggists as a nucleus some of the city physicians have been brought in. One is, I think, a Christian; another is an intelligent and earnest student of the Truth. The class attendance however is apt to be irregular, for the professional atmosphere of the city is strongly away from Christ. In Kobe, Sanda, Akashi, Okayama and Takahashi where I have formerly labored the physicians take a prominent part in church work; but in Kyoto, among the nearly six hundred physicians here, there are but three outside of our hospital who are Christians: One, just referred to as a member of my class; one, a former student at Kobe, and now in charge of the Insane Asylum here, and Dr. Shirafugi. Many of them have manly qualities, however, and I hope for their growing interest in the truth. We maintain social and professional relations, and they are, I think, interested in our work.

The Doshisha examinations for the term have just closed. They went off well, I judge. I do not know the exact standing of other classes, but I was much pleased with my own in Anatomy,

Physiology and Hygiene. It was a fine class of twenty-four bright young men and the average term -mark for the class, out of a possible mark of 10, was 9.32. Mrs. Berry and I enjoyed a very pleasant social hour with them last evening. It is a privilege to work for such young men.

The members of the station are all very busy, both men and women, and heavy, ~~and~~ telling work ~~work~~ has been given during the last winter. The health of the station however, remains fairly good.

With much love and kind Christian regards to all at the Rooms, especially to Dr Strong, Dr. Alden and to Mr. Chapin,

I am, Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

No. I Somerset St.

Boston.

U.S.A.

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To Rev. N.G. Clark, D.D.

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

No. 1 Somerset St.

Boston.

U.S.A.

Kyoto. Mch. 30, 1888.
Rec'd May 5.

Musashino Inn, Nara, Japan.
April 6. 1888.

Dear Doctor Clark,

This old city, for seven reigns the capital of Japan, and now boasting of its ancient temples & bells, its "Great Buddha", pagoda and history of a prosperous past, is slowly but surely coming under the influence of the Gospel of our Saviour. Mr. Neesima's younger brother has for sometime been faithfully laboring here winning the confidence and respect of all classes, and now has ~~ing~~ a ~~following~~ company of sixteen baptized Christians, and a regular congregation of about sixty souls. The American Episcopalian Mission have sent here one of their number who has now a private English school in the city, while he makes judicious efforts to present the Truth to his pupils. Cordial and helpful relations exist between these brethren and our own. Miss. Colby of our

Ōsaka station, - actively earnest ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~, and striving, in Miss. Gardner's absence, to do the work of two, is now here on a missionary tour to Ise. She stops over here and at Koriyama, a city ~~to~~ of 15,000 people about three miles away ~~from here~~, and where work has long been done from Ōsaka, to keep forward the work & cheer the workers. The social influence in the work is at once seen by the calling of the daughter of one of the judges of the local court, with some of her young lady friends, ~~calling~~ on Miss. Colby, which call of course she returns and extends her visits to others of like rank. To-day a ladies' sociable ~~has~~ is being held to which Miss. Colby and Mrs. Berry have gone, and last evening a meeting of those connected with the court & their immediate friends was held, addressed by Mr. Neesima & Miss. Colby. The new life that - in

striving the nation is influencing the
leaders of the city, and ~~to~~ in spite
of its broad hatted pilgrims, its shrines
and its conservatism, are [those leaders] ~~following the~~
in sympathy with the new life of the
land. ~~Its~~ The relation of the place to Ōsaka &
to Kyōto make it possible for workers
to come from either city. Two of our
Doshisha students speak here to-night."

With sincere regard.

Yours -
John C. Berry.

Nara, April 6-1888

Rec'd July 2

✓

Kyoto. Japan.
April. 9. 1888.

My dear Doctor Clark.

I want to call your attention to the case of Reverend Mr. Wyckoff. one of the Y.M.C.A. men whom the Committee sent on to help us for a time in the school here. He felt that he ought to accept some position in Govt. work, but when he got to the work he decided that he can be of much more service to the cause of Christ in Japan by returning to us, than by remaining in Osaka. He has fitted himself as a preacher, and is a splendid singer, and is eminently fitted to do first class work in connection with us here. He is a splendid fellow. has good health, and is, in a word, a prize. Of course it remains for you there to say whether or not he shall be employed to help us here; but I am sure that question would be decided in the affirmative at once if you knew the man. Our needs, too, in the school call for

just such a worker

I have not talked with Dr. Gordon about this matter — I only learned of this decision through Miss Cozby a day or two ago — but I presume the doctor will write you fully of the matter. Mr. Wyckoff has been boarding with the doctor's family before he went to Osaka.

With kind Christian regards

Yours sincerely

John C. Berry.

Kyoto, April 9. 1888
Rec'd July 2

Kyoto, Japan, April 19th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I notice in your letter to Dr. Learned that you call attention to the loss of our young men from the theological classes. The problem is a difficult one. The nation as a whole--no section of it more so than our church and their pastors--demands higher education for the young men; and yet it sometimes seems to me that the necessary attention to this higher education which our school curriculum requires, so absorbes their attention as to wean them, as it were, from the sympathy with spiritual things so necessary to best Christian work. As one of our number has well said when referring to the loss of these young men from the class "Men not spiritual cannot be expected to love and study spiritual things." You should not for a moment hold our teachers personally responsible for this loss. They are working hard and conscientiously. The methods may be open to criticism--none are perfect, but the men are doing all they can.

I judge Miss. Learned will be the one to come to join Miss. Richards, as the latter tells me that her friend of whom you speak is now engaged in a permanent work. I shall be rather glad for this for the sake of the Learned's, and Miss Richards I think

would not care. I believe too in encouraging, to a certain extent, the family relation on the mission field. I believe less difficulty would be experienced could individuals be earlier associated with each other and know more of each others early history.

In reply to your inquiry What will this new nurse do when she goes out? Wont she wish to abandon her nursing and devote herself to direct work for women? I would say, No, I think not. Miss. Richards has not wished this for herself. It is only because we can get no one to become associated with her from among the elder ladies of the mission, releiving her of the more distinctly Christian work among the nurses and connected with the the families of patients, that she feels called upon to do it herself. It is not that she is not satisfied tith the many rare opportunities for doing good which her position and work as a Christian nurse affords her; it is rather that she feels that as she has something of the language and can therefore do Christian work better than a new comer, the new one had better take up the work of nursing. She would much prefer that Miss. Talcott or Miss. Gulick, or someone with the language take up this work and leave her to continue as a Christian nurse. I write this to correct any mistake in your mind, that the work of a Christian nurse on the mission field is not sufficiently productive of good as to satisfy the most devout and spiritual worker. In fact, her opportunities for direct work far surpasses

those of her lay sister.

I would like to ask a word from you concerning the matter of our house appropriation. To save you the necessity of looking over your files, I copy your letter of June 20, 1885, in which you inform me of the apppropriation fot the same;

Boston, June 20th', 1885.

J.C.Berry M.D.,
Auburndale, Mass.
Dear Doctor Berry,

In the hurry of this week I have not had opportunity to write you of the action of the Prudential Committee last Tuesday in voting you the sum of $3000 for house at Kioto, and a sum not exceeding five hundred more for such additional rooms as you may desire. I think you said to me $300, but in view of the appreciation of yen and of any unexpected demands, I preferred to ask the Committee for a sum not exceeding $500. If you can get along with less we shall be glad, and I should be very glad to report such saving to the Prudential Committee.

I have this morning word from Kioto expressing very lively interest and satisfaction with the thought of your going coming to carry out the plan of work you have proposed.

Very sincerely,
Yours,
(Signed) N.G.Clark.

These extra rooms, you will, perhaps, remember, were partly on account of my professional work--waiting room and surgery,--and partly in accordance with my suggestion that it might be well could I have one extra guest room in order that any from a distant station who might desire treatment and medical advice for a time might be accommodated in case the health and circumstances of my family should favor such an arrangement--in fact that I might have such means at my disposal as to enable me to most

most help my brethren. When the time came for building I drew my plan, including the rooms originally mentioned to you, and found that the house would cost about $2500. As this amount had been settled upon by the mission for a family the size of mine (Mr. Deforest had this amount for Sendai) and as I was to get the waiting room, surgery, together with some things dictated by hygienic considerations (fire-grates in bed-rooms, double floors, cemented ground under lower floor, and ventilating chimnies) I thought I was doing pretty well; and could we have got a lot of land as cheaply as formerly I should have been able to return to the treasury of the Board a considerable sum. As I explained to you however, at the time, the only available house-lot was in the hand of one who demanded more for it than we had been paying for land, and which at the time we thought was high. By careful negotiation, however, we managed to arrange through the owner of that lot that if we bought this lot, we could secure the lot on the south of this at such a rate as would enable us to get two lots for mission use at a rate that would aggregate such sum as would average a fair rate--65 sen per tsubo after grading. As our Japanese friends had already given a yen a tsubo for some of the land purchased for the Nurse's school, and a Japanese gentleman had given two yen for land in the neighborhood not nearly so desirable from a health standpoint as ours in question, and further as we needed two lots for mission use (Mr. Buckley' house is now going up on this extra lot) the station voted that I give the sum demanded. I did so

without a thought that I ought to refer the matter again to Boston. Some however think I should have done this, on the ground that $500 was given for extra rooms. My thought was this: If I put up all the rooms originally intended and provided for, the requirements of my understanding with you would be met, and it would remain for the brethren here on the ground to devote as little or as much of what was left to the purchase of land as the circumstances and their own judgment might lead them to think best. Perhaps I was led to this view the more because of my statement to you that I could not tell how much would be required for land. It seemed to me too very fortunate that the station had this money on hand with which to purchase land, otherwise we should have lost two valuable lots, and had to have taken up with some far less desirable from a health standpoint. Look at it as I may-therefore, I cannot see as I have done wrong; but the adverse opinion has disturbed me somewhat, and I should be very glad, therefore, if you would kindly give me your view of the matter. I am sorry to trouble you at such length with a matter so largely personal.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry

without a thought that I ought to refer the matter again, to Boston. Some however think I should have done this, on the ground that $500 was given for extra rooms. My thought was this: If I put up all the rooms originally intended and provided for, the requirements of my understanding with you would be met, and it would remain for the brethren here on the ground to devote as little or as much of what was left to the purchase of land as the circumstances and their own judgment might lead them to think best. Perhaps I was led to this view the more because of my statement to you that I could not tell how much would be required for land. It seemed to me too very fortunate that the station had this money on hand with which to purchase land, otherwise we should have lost two valuable lots, and had to have taken up with some far less desirable from a health standpoint.

Look at it as I may-therefore, I cannot see as I have done wrong; but the adverse opinion has disturbed me somewhat, and I should be very glad, therefore, if you would kindly give me your view of the matter. I am sorry to trouble you at such length with a matter so largely personal.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, sincerely,

[illegible signature]

Kyoto, April 19, 1888,
Rec'd May 16

May 5, 1888.

178

My very dear Dr. Clark,

I regret to add a post-script to my letter enclosed, concerning Mrs. Berry's health. Since last June she has suffered severely from dysentery, the only diet she could take during this time being scraped meat, bread and milk. She has heroically kept up on this, and accomplished a large amount of missionary work--indeed, done full work--with a weekly class of women in the city, a weekly class at Otsu ten miles away, Sabbath school work, teaching the children, &c., &c., I greatly dread the summer, however, with its heat and damp, and am obliged to contemplate the necessity of going farther north during this time--to some point in Yezzo--possibly Sapporo. I write now to get authority for this step, in case the state of her health is such when summer comes as to render it necessary. If, in sending your reply, you will kindly direct it to me, I will present it to the station when the time comes, in case our going is necessary; otherwise, allow it to remain unused. Mrs. Berry does not care to have her health talked of unless it is quite necessary. This feeling I am sure you will understand.

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

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With kind regards to Mrs.Clark,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

Rec'd May 5/1888

May 16. 1888,

179

My very dear Doctor Clark,

Please accept my sincere than
for your kind and prompt attention to my mother's case. She will receeve the help in March--a time when it will render her the greatest service.

Mrs. Berry's health I am sorry to say is not very good. She is now suffering from an attack of rheumatism. Still, she keep up and manages to do much of her Christian work.

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark,

Yours, truly

John C. Berry,

Kyoto,
Rec'd May 16/88.

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With kind regards to Mrs. Clark,

Yours, truly

Kyoto, Ja-an, May 30th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I find this letter concerning Mr. Wyckoff, which I supposed to have reached you ere this, still in my draw, by mistake. It is not worth much now, it is so old, bt I send it on, together with a letter concerning Nara, written from there, and which seems to have got mislaid with the one abot Mr. Wyckoff.

Please accept my thanks for your kind note about Miss. White and Miss. , as possibly requiring vaccination, and your cautionary words for all concerning this important matter. I am glad to be strengthened in my advise on this point by a word from you. I make it a plan to send for fresh virus once a year, and vaccinate all who will have it--advising that those who have not been vaccinated for some time, be vaccinated once in two years, until it takes again. I had just vaccinated our station when your letter came, but I took the liberty to send it around the mission, and I have already had fresh applications for vaccination. I have accordingly sent for a fresh supply of virus. This, I am glad to say, is especially good. The Bovine Farm in Tokyo is one of the best conducted affairs of its kind in the world, and the lymph is perhaps the best anywhere produced. I am

told that our American Government now order large quantities of this lymph for its use in the navy. I have taken menas to unform our Chinese missionaries of this fact, and I think the fine quality of the Japanese virus is generally known by them; but if you have occasion to advise with them on this point, you can bear this in mind. It is cheaper, fresher and more reliable than the lymph we can get from home.

I am expecting a word from you before long in reply to my inquiry concerning the trip to the north. Mrs. Berry is a ~~litte~~ considerably worse with the approach of warmer weather, so that the trip will evidently be a necessity. We shall leave some of our family behind, in care of Mrs. Rowland who has kindly offered to take them for us, and thus lessen the expense of the trip as much as possible.

With sincere regard,

Yours, in Christian love,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto - May 30 - 1888
Rec'd July 2

Kyoto, Japan, June 6th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I beg you to accept my apology for delaying to acknowledging the receipt of the very elaborate Report of the Select Committee on the question of the support of disabled missionaries, missionary children, &c, My silence however was not intentional, and occurred in this way: When receiving the communication, together with that addressed to the mission secretary, I read them and at once passed them over to the other members of the committee in Kyoto, viz., Drs. Davis and Learned, with the suggestion that they read them at once when we would have a meeting and, as the majority of the committee, prepare such action for the other members as might seem required. Dr. Learned assented to this and took the papers, and I presume read them and passed them over to Dr. Davis, but neither said anything to me about their readiness for a meeting, and, in the rush of work, the matter quite slipped from my mind. It is now so late that the papers can hardly be sent around the mission before mission meeting, if indeed this would be advisable, so it is probable that the papers will remain in Kyoto until the mission meets at its Annual Meeting on the mountain, when it will take such action as seems wise. I presume the mission will appoint a special committee to reply to the communication

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of your committee.The members of the mission committee here feel very grateful for the very elaborate statement ~~made.~~ received.

I note your reference to Miss Richards and to her dissatisfaction with the present state of our work, especially the lack of hearty co-operation on the part of Japanese Christians. I would beg to suggest that not too much stress be laid upon such a statement. Indeed, I do not think Miss. Richards would have you do so. Miss. Richards is not in the best of health, and at times, is unduly influenced by a passing discouragement. She takes note of the eddy, and forgets the strong current in our favor. I have just now returned from our regular meeting of the hospital and Training School General Committee, at which four busy men(Japanese) have sat for two hours with us (Miss Richards. Dr. Beckley. Dr. Davis & myself., discussing matters of vital interest to the school, consenting to labor on special committees for special features of work for the institution, &c. And this is what they have been doing all winter. It is true, our school has not yet attained to the point of success that the Boston City Hospital Training School enjoys, but ~~ixxaixxadxx~~ the institution has, during the first two years of its life, realized a success such as has not attended any mission institution heretofore started in Japan. Our report for the year just closed is now in the hand of the printer, and when received I will send you some copies. On reading this, which is a moderate

presentation of the actual work done, I think you will be pleased and will recognise that we have , as a missionary enterprise, a right to exist. I lose no opportunity , however, to further encourage native co-operation. A few days ago I had a full statement made by Pastor Matsuyama, a member of our Gen'l Committee, before the General Meeting of Church delagates at Osaka, when copies of rules, and various other papers bearing upon the school and its work were given to the members there present. I have been trying to enlist native co-operation in the support of the nurses in the school, and to this end have proposed and urged upon our Governor here the establishment of a branch of the Red Cross Society, of which there is one in Tokyo, --two thirds of the contributions to be expended , under a native committee, in the purchase of hospital stores, bandages, &c., &c., needed in time of epidemic disease, or war, and the remaining one third to be passed over to our committee for the support of nurses during their education. It now looks, however, as though this would not go, -- the Japanese demanding the complete control of the remaining one third, and consequently more control in our school than it would be wise to surrender. I have also urged upon philanthropists the importance of contributing a sum for the support of nurses during their education, they paying back what they could in future to a committee having this in care. Our Japanese members of our Gen'l Committee are in hearty sympathy with these propositions,

and it may be that we shall get some of them to work. It is on this point espeicially that Miss. Richards feels discouraged--the fact that we have no money for the support of nurses during their time of study. I hoped this would not be brought up and pressed, preferring that our nurse's school be on the same footing, as far as the support of the students, as our other girl's schools; but the fact that the Boston school and others connected with large hospitals in America pay their nurses good wages while studying, together with the fact that the school started in Tokyo, where there is given the support of royalty and men and women high in rank and wealth, give generously to their nurses while studying, has nourished the desire here to do the same thing. Of course I cannot advise that these girls be supported at the expense of mission funds, and as there is no special fund yet provided, some impatience has been experienced. If the Tokyo school had not been started on the English basis, or could we be patient a little longer, I think, with our thorough organization and superior facilities, both in teachers, hospital work, hygienic surroundings, &c., we should have no occasion for discouragement as regards numbers in a few years. We have'nt yet ~~turned out~~ graduated a nurse, the people know nothing of the practical benefits of nursing, and how can they be expected to co-operate heartily with us in the matter. Looked at from a missionary side our present success is a marvel. Compare it with the Kobe Girl's school, or the Osaka school, or the Doshisha school, in their early

struggles, and there is certainly no reason for discouragement. It has been my privilege to engage in many successful features of work during the last fifteen years in Japan, but in none have I been afforded more encouragement and satisfaction, when looked at from the spiritual side, than in this work we now have in hand. Of course there is not that hearty ~~and~~ appreciation of the work and value of nurses here that there is in America, but I did not expect there would be at this early time. Indeed, if there was, there would be no occasion for us to start and conduct a nurse's school. But that we have the greatest reason for encouragement, all must acknowledge.

Whenever you have time to write please keep Miss. Richards to see this side of it. Helps her to compare her present work with small beginings, rather than with the ideal work in America, left at home. S. the

With kind Christian regards, I am.

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

Dr. J. C. Berry / Japan
June 6. 1888

(Copy).

Sapporo, July 25th., 1888.

Rev. Arther Stanford,

Mission Secretary,

Kyoto.

My dear Brother,

When last in the United States Doctor Clark spoke to me concerning the health of the mission, the frequent vacations on account of health &c., and inquired if nothing could be done to help this. In the conversation that followed this suggestion was offered, viz.: that the members of the mission have, from time to time, a more decided change of climate than can be realized among the mountains near Kobe or Kyoto, and, to this end, that an occasional trip to the north (Hakodate or Sapporo) be encouraged,--the members of the mission to go in the order of the length of service on the field since the time of a home vacation, and in such numbers each year as to include the entire mission within a limited period, say ten years. Doctor Clark regarded the suggestion favorably, as possibly tending to lessen the frequency of home vacations, and as helping to increase the efficiency of service on the field.

I have incidentally referred to this conversation with members of the mission concerning health resorts and summer vacations, but not having definite data, have refrained ~~the matter~~ from bringing the matter before you for consideration. Having

now made the trip to Sapporo, and learning in general what pertains thereto, I take early opportunity to bring the matter to your notice.

I am agreeably surprised with Sapporo. The voyage hither is a pleasant one, with helpful interruptions at Yokohama, Oginohama (near Sendai) and at Hakodate. The climate, as indicated by the meteorological records, and by our brief experience, is not so hot ~~as hot~~ as I had been led to infer from the reports of others; its soil is sandy with good drainage; its water is excellent; and its sources of recreation are better than I had thought. There is a river near at hand, in several pools of which bathing is possible; small fish can be caught in it, while a three hour's horse-back ride over a good road (eighteen miles) up to a tea-house in the mountains, brings one into the region of an abundance of trout. Saddle horses are plenty, and can be had for from fifteen to twenty sen an hour, or for from four to six yen a month, plus the keeping. There are pleasant walks in the region of the city. The Poranai coal mines, Ishikari on the sea, and the region of the Ainos are within accessible distances; while a good hotel, pleasantly and healthfully located, and with a fine large garden and a few shade trees, relieves one the necessity of caring for house-keeping, or the expense of bringing servants, food, cooking-utensils, &c. The prices for table board at this hotel are

For breakfast,	-------------25	sen.
For dinner (tiffin)	--------40	"
For supper (dinner)	-------.40	"

This makes the price of board at yen 1.05 per day, but in case of a family 1.00 per day, and .75 for children under twelve years old. This with beaf at .25 per pound and eggs at .02 a piece, is certainly reasonable, and if rent is provided for, may fairly be met by the individuals amounting to little more than if at home.

The question of house accommodation being important I spoke to Mr. Brooks here concerning lots, in order to learn the price of any that could be got in the neighborhood of the hotel; but in speaking with the land-lord later I learn that he is intending to build before next summer a house, about a block away, for his guests, in which room can be had. He professes to be unable now, however, to fix the rate of rent. We can probably learn more of this before leaving. If the matter of house accommodation can be thus arranged for, it simplifies matters very much, relieves the Board the expense of a lot for tents, and gives us a house in stormy weather. I have drawn the land-lord a plan for a house containing four suites of rooms above and below, each containing two rooms-the rear one for bed-room and the front one for sitting room, each 15x18 and connected by sliding doors (fusuma) with 11' ceilings--the lower floor being four and one half feet from the ground and with a six-foot piazza on the south--the house to face the south and with two halls and solid walls and closets between the rooms. He seems to like the plan, and if he thus builds, it will afford comfortable

accommodations .(Note--the man decided to build at least a part of this house before we left, and said he would probably put up the remainder later) J.C.B.

The necessary expenses of the trip, over and above the price of board, are as follows:

Adult fare from Kobe to Hakodate, and return------yen	50.00
" Hakodate to Otaru "---------- "	14.40
" Otaru to Sapporo, by rail, (40) "	80
Hotel in Yokohama and Hakodate, jinrikishas, and fare from Kyoto, Osaka or Okayama to Kobe (about)------------ "	10.00
Rent for rooms during summer---------- ------say)-- "	10.00 ?
Total---------- "	85.20
Equal in gold at 30 per cent. exchange--------$	66.00
From this subtract the usual health allowance of --	$25.00
And it leaves the total expense to be provided for---$	41.00
Children under twelve years of age, (one half fare)--$	33.00
Less children's health allowance-----------------	5.00
Total for one child-------------	28.00

The expense of the journey for an adult , therefore, over and above the yearly health allowance is forty-one dollars, and for children under twelve years twenty-three dollars. Counting the number of mission families as ninteen (thirty-eight adults, including the four families now absent) and the unmarried adults as twenty-two, and thirty-four children in the five southern stations, and estimating one of the children as being ~~under~~ over twelve years of age, and therefore going as an adult, and the calculation would be about as follows: For health trip to Sapporo once in ten years,

Two married couple (four adults)
Two unmarried people (two adults)
One child over twelve (one adult)
Total, seven adults.

Two children under twelve (two children)

This calculation would require extra appropriations

as follows:

Seven adults, at $41	-------------------------	$ 287.00
Two children, at $ 28	-------------------------	$ 56.00
	Total----------	$ 343.00

This would probably approach the average expenditure for a year, and if the appropriation could hold over, would doubtless be sufficient; but as our appropriations lapse it will be necessary to ask each year for the maximum sum required, and it will therefore be well to increase this estimate by, at least, and amount for one adult and two children--$92. which will make the sum $425.00. As already intimated, this calculation is for the central stations, in the neighborhood of Kobe. Not knowing the expense of the round trip from Niigata and Sendai to Sapporo I have omitted these stations from the calculation. I presume a little would be required above the usual health allowance. The single adult fare from Oginohama to Hakodate is ten yen--to Sapporo 18 yen. I presume it is more from Niigata. Kumamoto I have included in the number of missionaries but the extra expense of the journey from there to Kobe should be added those years when the memberr of that station are to be included.

In case the plan is favored I would suggest that a committee be appointed to take the matter in hand, consisting of the mission secretary and mission treasurer, and that those longest in the field since the time of their last home-vacation be placed at the head of the list; and further, in case the plan is approved by the Board, that those whose turn it may be to go,

be informed of this fact by the secretary as early as Jan. 31 of each year, thus allowing time to correspond with Sapporo about rooms, and to arrange for an exchange with some other member of the mission in case it should be inconvenient for the person to go the year his or her turn may fall due. (Or it may be best for the secretary to conduct all the correspondence with Sapporo, thus keeping the matter largely in one hand, and preventing rise of prices.)

In case one would like to spend a part of the time at the sea, as at Hakodate, it will, I think, usually be possible to arrange for entertainment with the mission families there. They have kindly offered to take us in case we wish to spend two weeks there in August. Should any one desire this, chose August rather than July. Hakodate is damp and foggy during the latter month.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, Sincerely,

John C. Berry.

(Copy).

Sapporo, July 25th., 1888.

Dear Mr. Stanford,

I can most heartily agree with Dr. Berry in what he says of the healthfulness and resources of Sapporo. It seems even pleasenter this year than it did the last The doctor has not yet seen or learned of all the resorts for picnics and excursions, longer and shorter, hereabouts. There is no other spot in Japan so much like an American town.

My impression, without having gone into the computation carefully, is that the estimated expense for two families with two unmarried adults, is put too low. Prices for everything, food and labor, are considerably higher than in Kyoto.

At any rate I should think it would be well to ask for at least $500.00 a year if it is expected that the number contemplated in Dr. Berry's estimate will come here or to Hakodate.

Very truly, Yours,

M. R. Gaines."

(Copy).

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Rev. M. R. Gaines to Rev. C. W. Stanford,
Sapporo, July 25, 1888.
Rec'd Feb. 20/89.

Kyoto, Japan, October 10th., 1888.

Reverend N.G.Clark, D.D ,

Secretary American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission,

No.1 Somerset Street,

Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Clark,

It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you and to Drs.Alden, Strong , Smith, Mr.Ward and others of the Mission Rooms, the bearer, Mr.Yeskei Nakamura. He is a member of our Doshisha Trustees, a member of the Fourth Church here a member of the general committee for our Nurses school and hospital, is a member of the representative assembly of Kyoto fu, a regular attendant and teacher in his church Sabbath school an active Christian and a successful business man. I feel in losing him from Kyoto a great loss, but trust for his return in February prepared to lend even stronger assistance than in the past. He is in active sympathy with all our plans and workand is one of the best and most helpful Christian laymen in thdis part

Rev. M. L. Gordon to Rev. A. Standford. 1888 Oct.

of Japan. He now goes to New York at the request of a large mercantile company here, who want an honest statement as to the condition of their interests there. He will return to Japan probably in February. Should he visit Boston (and he doubtless will) it would be time well spent could Mr. Farnsworth, or Mr. Torrey, or Mr. Allison give him some idea of the mercantile interests of Boston, with such other information as a Christian business man could afford in such a case. I need not ask that you will show him, or see that he is showed, such attention at the Rooms as will deepen his respect and gratitude for the old Board which has done so much for him and for his people.

With kind Christian regards,

I am,

Yours, truly,

John C Berry

Kioto Dec. 13, 1888

Yokohama bay, on board the Wakanoura Maru, en route for Yezzo, July 4th 1888.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I cannot well get to my pen and ink, and therefor write this note with a pencil. We reached here late last night, and (D.V.) will start again to morrow for Hakodate. The Jaynes are with us. They went on shore this morning for the night, but Mrs Berry not feeling able to go we have remained on board. We have especially enjoyed the harbor scene to-day - the larger number of ships in port being fully "dressed" in honor of the "Fourth".

I write now more

especially to suggest to you, privately, a matter affecting our Dr. Davis. You know of his expected marriage with Miss Hooper, and, possibly, of their intended tour to Nikko. Both Dr. Davis and Miss Hooper have worked very hard during the past year, and are now very tired. They are certainly entitled to a vacation, and in view of the expense to which Dr. Davis will be subject in getting into his new house, and in his marriage, have thought it probable that the Board would be glad to help him in the expense of his summer's tour. This, however, it would, under the circumstances, be indelicate to ask for through the

At Sea, July 4. 1888.

Rec'd Aug. 2

2

Ad-interim Committee, or the Mission and I therefore write to you privately. I would, therefore, recommend a special appropriation of $50 in his behalf, and that, if possible, the matter be reported to him & to the Mission Treasurer privately — in deference to Miss Hooper's feelings.

With kind Christian regards, I am —

Yours, sincerely —

John C. Berry,

186

Kyoto, Japan, October 11th., 1888.

My dear Doctor Clark,

The accompanying letter I have received, and send it on to you. If you think it worth while to make further inquiries about the lady, please do so. She does not seem to me a very promising candidate. We are much in need of some one, but it must be a competent person, so that Miss. Richards, who is not very well, could leave her work with her in case of necessity.

Most sincerely, Yours,

John C. Berry.

J. C. Berry, Kyoto, Oct 11, 1888, Rec'd Nov. 8.

President Clark when at the head of the Agricultural College at Sapporo has steadily grown until now we find there an independent, self-sustaining and self-propagating church of one hundred and eighty members, and embracing those of the very best families in the city. Its contributions last year amounted to yen [illegible], for the first half of this year. Its pastor, Rev. Mr. Oshima, now instructor in the preparatory department of the college, cheerfully devotes his time and strength to the welfare of the church and its work. Under his leadership the young men have organised a temperance society which now embraces a membership of over four hundred, some of whom even reside on the main land. The society publishes a monthly journal, and some of the most hardened and abandoned men among the criminal miners of the island have reformed. This

Kyoto, Octr 11, 1888,
Rec'd Nov. 8.

N. Y.

Sep 6th/88

Mr Berry

Dear Sir

During my vacation at the above place, I have met a Mr DeWitt C. Jencks; who had newly came from your place, he kindly gave me your address. And I hope I shall need no apology for taking the liberty of writing you, although, perhaps, I ought to offer one for presuming to ask a favour.

I am a trained nurse, graduated in St Luke's training school Chicago. Ill. 1886.

I have a strong desire to visit your country, for the purpose of nursing. It seems to me there is so many nurses where I

have an Soled that you and there have not anaugh; For a few years past I have laboured unceasingly, that I might obtain means for the accomplishment of my desire, Owing to the wants of my self and my Studies, my expenses have been equal to my income; And I brought reluctantly to the conclusion that my purpose must be abandoned unless I have other means of accomplishing it than those I now posses.

Your former favours and kindnesses to other people have incourage me, to ask if you will assist me, in telling me how I might get to my desiring destination: I will not dwell on the greatness of the favour you would confer by granting my request, but hope, if it be an improper one, you will find an excuse for me in my earnest desire for improvement in my work.

And Oblige,
Yours, very Respectfully,
Hilda Hellgren

Address) St. Luke's Hospital
Chicago
Ill.

(To Supt of training-school)

Kyoto, Japan, October 11th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I am glad to write you of our safe return home after our vacation in the north.

Among the pleasures ~~of~~ and benefits of a trip to Yez~~z~~o must be mentioned association with the Christian communities there. One of the first and most prominent of these is in Sapporo, the capital of the island. The history of this work ~~is well known to you,~~ and well illustrates what a Christian teacher may do in a government school in Japan. The early influence of President Clark, when at the head of the Agricultural College at Sapporo, has steadily grown, until now we find there an independent, self-sustaining and self propagating church of one hundred and thirty members, and embracing those of the very best families in the city. Its contributions last year amounted to yen 355, & for the first half of this year to yen 230. Its pastor, Rev. Mr. Oshima, now instructor in the preparatory department of the college, cheerfully devotes his time and strength to the welfare of the church and its work. Under his leadership, the young men have organised a temperance society which now embraces a membership of over four hundred, some of whom even reside on the main land. The society publishes a monthly journal, and some of the most hardened and abandoned men among the criminal miners of the island have reformed. This

latter work is largely due to the labors of the earnest and efficient ~~exxxxxxxxx~~ missionary of the Sapporo church, Mr. Baba, formerly of Okayama, who assists Mr. Oshima in his pastoral duties and acts as the church missionary, devoting much of his time to extended tours over a large portion of the island. ~~These tours he makes chiefly on horse back, and this exercise, together with the fine climate, of Yezo, has developed him~~ physically into a stout strong ~~man.~~ The church is a widely recognised power for good. It was a privilege to become one for a time with these brethren in their plans and work.

"Scarcely less notable is the Christian work going on at Mombetsu, a thriving community of some five thousand souls, at the head ov Volcano Bay. Here a Japanese brother from Sendai, Mr. Oshikawa, made a missionary tour some years ago, and planted the seed for good ~~of a harvest~~, the fruit of which is now seen in a new church building, recently dedicated, and a church membership of about one hundred. Some of these are from among the first families in the place, The church supports its pastor, and is a ~~strong~~ power for good.

"At Hokadate, too, it was pleasant to be welcomed by young men--strong, influential, educated,--men who will be a power in moulding public opinion, and in shaping the future of the Island.

Unfortunately, the members of these churches have been so occupied with work for their own ~~peoplexxx~~ countrymen, the

new and unorganised state of society there especially demanding this, that no attention whatever has been given to the Ainus save what Mr. Bachelder, of the Church Missionary Society, has been able to afford. Some of the Christians were deeply interested in learning what the early church in the United States did for the American Indians and will, I think, unite to do what they can for the ~~aborigines of Japan~~ Ainu. It has certainly not been from any lack of desire that they have not done this in the past.

"The Aino is a promising man to work for, though much labor must be bestowed upon him. He is without a written language, and, of course, without education. They speak a little Japanese, however, and understand more., and even now many of them could be reached through that language. I fancy the best plan for reaching them will be to get hold of some Ainu youths, convert them to the Truth, instruct them in the principles of Christianity, and then have them labor for their people under the general direction of these Christian pastors.

The Aino would seem to have grown up, morally, as he was born. He will, it is true, lie to make a story effective, but placed upon his honor, he will tell the truth, and act honestly. When invoking the blessing of the gods upon the hunt and when returning thanks for success in the same, he is a religious enthusiast. Reports to the contrary, he is holding his own in point of numbers, and will constitute an important factor in the future of

Hokkaido.

Yezo Great mortality exist among the Ainu children, but those who pass this period live to a ripe old age. The Japanese government are hereafter to tax their property, and, in return, will allow it to be held in their own name--a point greatly desired by the Ainu.

It is pleasant to see to what extent the American teachers have given the people American ideas and ways of doing things in Yezo, and of the high esteem in which they are held among the people; and they are worthy of it. With that adaptability peculiar to Americans they are one with the people--if a fire breaks out in town they are on hand helping the firemen and directing them in their efforts to control it. If a horse race comes off (and horse racing is conducted here without betting--a Japanese does not know what it is to bet) they are the first to encourage it by their presence, and to discuss, intelligently, the good points of a horse. As agricultural teachers, too, they are thoroughly competent,--so much so that Amherst even cannot longer afford to be without one of them,--greatly to Japan's loss.

Though having had the best of teachers, two things, it seems to me, are necessary to the best development of the country: First, A nobler and more lofty purpose; second, practical demonstration of success, and the means to that end. The first, of course can only be given by Christianity. At present the people lack those high aims which influence Christian men at home, who see in the accumulation of wealth a means for the national welfare, through schools, hospitals, asylums, libraries, missions &c. Outside ~~of the few Christians here the actuating motive of business men~~

through schools, libraries, hospitals, asylums, missions, &c. Outside of the few Christians here the motive of business men is personal gratification, physical pleasure, family independence. Means to these ends are, in a new country, soon realized, and there they stop. The second point would be gained by allowing good men to take up land in Yezo, start factories, and demonstrate success. But this cannot be done under the ~~existing~~ provisions and restrictions of ~~the~~ existing treaties.

As a health resort, this region is unsurpassed in the east. With a latitude as far north as Portland, Maine, and with inland elevations as high as from one thousand to three thousand feet, it is easy to place one's self under climatic conditions where the night air is as ~~sharp~~ keen and the camp fire needed as much as in the Adirondacks. Saddle horses abound, roads are fairly good, mounted guides are cheap, provisions, supplemented by ~~a little~~ canned meats, are ample, and under such conditions, a man may take an outing here with results scarcely inferior to a trip through the woods of Maine, or among the mountains of northern New York.

With the improved facilities for travel the Hokkaido (Yezo) will more and more be brought into intimate relations with the main land, and this will greatly strengthen the influences operating there for good.

Through the previous visits of our Mr. Gulick, Mr. Cary and Mr. Neesima, and the frequent emigration of Christians thither

the Christian work and workers in the region of Sapporo have close and cordial relations with our churches of this region."

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto, Oct. 11, 1888,

Rec'd Nov. 8.

i

Re Hokkaido —

Kyoto, Japan, October 13th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

Thinking you may like to know something of things in the Hokkaido I have written you of some things there.--We had on the whole a very helpful summer, though owing to an unusual amount of south-easterly winds, the moisture from the sea reached across the land, affecting somewhat the climate of Sapporo. After this subsided Mrs. Berry improved rapidly, and when we reached Hakodate on our return, she was better than she had been for more than a year. Here she had a temporary pull back, from which she gradually pulled up, and on reaching Kyoto took a slight "cold" which again pulled her down. She is rallying again now however, and from this time her progress will, I trust, be without further accident.

Mr. Gaines was much helped by his trip to the north, and comes back with a horse, the use of which will, I trust, keep him in good trim. The Hokkaido horses are very good and very cheap.

I note your letter concerning Mr. Davis, and the extra expenses of his journey. I cannot quite understand how any one here could take exception to such a brother having a little extra to meet ~~ther~~ especial expense, but you know best. I will do as you suggest, and try and learn how he comes out in the winter- at the end of the year.

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Referring to the amount given for land for our house, concerning which I wrote you some months ago, I find, on the final adjustment of the accounts, that the amount for land was not as much as I had thought, while that for the house was a little more There was no occasion therefore for criticism, or for me to write you about it at all. "All's well that ends well"

The hospital work begins promisingly for the year, though the entering class for nurses is not as large as we expected it would be. Still, we have some good women, and best of all, Miss. Richards is cheery and hopeful. Miss. Denton has just come, and will, I am sure, make a pleasant companion for her; and on the other hand, Miss. Richards will make for her a pleasant home.

I never approached a year's work more hopefully and joyously than I do this work for this winter. My right hand man in the city, Mr. Nakamura, has just decided to go to New York for a three months stay which defers the realizing of one plan for an especial work in the city, but this will keep until he returns, and in the mean time I will attend to something else. Special features of work seem to increase. I wonder if ever I shall finish my work, as good Dr. Hepburn has. He told me the other day in Yokohama that he really had nothing left to do, all the work that he had planned for having been completed. He expressed the thoight of returning home to die, but I could only encourage his stay here. His presence is a help to us.

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All the members of the station are well, and the health of the mission is very good, excepting Mrs. Curtis of Sendai. I learn rather discouraging reports from her, but they may be aggravated.

With kind Christian regards to Mrs. Clark, Dr. Alden Dr. Strong and Dr. Smith,

I am-

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry

Yesterday, at Mr. Learned's request, I gave him my account for traveling expenses to the Hokkaido. These expenses were for travel only, & do not include extra expense for board & rent. This was met, all but about twenty dollars, by the usual health allowance.

J.C.B.

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Yours, sincerely,

J. C. Berry

Yesterday, at the Annual Meeting, I gave in my account for traveling expenses to the Hokkaido. These expenses were for travel only, & do not include extra expense for board & rent. This was met all but about twenty dollars by the mission health allowance.

J. C. B.

Kyoto, Oct. 13, 1888,
Rec'd Nov. 8.
[illegible]

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 14th., 1888.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

Your letter of Nov, 8th., is received. I hoped to have an oportunity to reply in full to your request for more complete information concerning the Hokkaido as a health resort, but have been prevented by a very busy day. As the mail leaves to-morrow morning (letters must be mailed to-night) I shall be obliged to defer writing until the next mail.

I am glad you have succeeded in getting another lady for us at the nurse's school, and hope we may expect her soon. I am rather surprised, however, that you have got the idea that Miss. Richards is so poorly. She went down to the sea-shore below Kobe in the summer where it was very hot, and got somewhat run down as the result, but with cooler weather she soon rallied, and is now among the most healthy of our mission ladies. Instead of losing her, as you apprehend, she promises well for a long term of efficient service.

Mr. Neesima returned from near Tokyo, Ikao, where he spent most of the summer, not much improved in many respects, - somewhat improved in others. I kept him here a month, and have recently sent him to Kobe for the winter. The decided changes of temperature at night was proving too much for his weak lungs and his frequent asthmatic attacks, so concluded to send him

to the warmer and more equable climate of Kobe. I have just received a note from him informing me that he is sleeping nicely and doing well. He will probably remain there until after the cold weather of March. He is very much broken. Electricity, horse-back riding and rest seems to do the most for him, though I have got good results from the new heart tonic, strophanthus, used occasionally. You know that his nervous prostration affects the heart very painfully, greatly interfering with the rythm. I hope the $200 asked for by the mission for him will be at hand soon, for he needs financial relief. His expenses during the summer, for health, amount to nearly two hundred yen and his extra expenses at Kobe for house-rent and so forth, will doubtless be fifty or sixty more. The two Hundred dollars asked for will just about meet his needs.

Last evening the physicians of the city at a meeting (medical) received with assent the statement from one of our friends that Christianity was bound to spread in this city and throughout the country, and they had better be studying it. With the beginning of the new year I hope my Bible class of physicians will increase in numbers. I still keep this up at the Hospital on Sunday, with another Bible class at Shijo church in the morning. The latter church is just now sadly feeling the loss of their pastor. I trust that, with Dr. Gordon's help and the guidance of the Spirit, things will be soon made straight.

With kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

Dr. J. C. Berry.
Kyoto, Dec. 14, 1888.
Rec'd Jan. 14, 1889.

5

190

Kyoto, Jan. 18th, 1889.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your letter of Nov. 28th to Dr. Taylor concerning Mrs. Cutter, and an excerpt from her letter to you, are at hand. I could wish that more specific information be given concerning her ailments than her letter gives. "Uterine displacement" is very vague, for I am afforded no means of knowing whether it is prolapsus or retro-version or retro-flexion (either of which, without adhesions, are amenable to treatment:) or whether it is ante-flexion or ante version, or a lateral displacement, not so amenable to treatment. What effect, too, this "displacement" may have had upon the general health is important to know, and especially if it is associated with local inflamation, and if it occasions suffering during the menstrual week.

It is fair to presume that the lady is near, possibly has passed the menopause but her letter does not give any information on this point, neither does it refer to her age. 2). On this slender information I may venture an opinion, I should say, that; if it is a simple displacement of long standing, and especially if it is a prolapse, or a retro-flexion, or retroversion, and not associated with severe intra- or peri-uterine inflamation, nor with any malignant disease, it need not debar her from coming; and that the more, if she has passed the menopause. A uterine displacement in a young lady, whose whole nervous machinery may be thrown out of gear thereby, and the same in a person near or past the menopause, and whose system may have already become tolerant of the abnormality, have a very different significance as regards future health and usefulness.

Now concerning this "spinal trouble": How am I to imagine what

it means? Is it spinal congestion, or is it spinal anaemia, associated with general debility? Is it inflamation with gradual absorption of the cartilages between the bones of the spinal column leading on to curvature, or is it simply a little irritation of the spine due to the sense of dragging produced by the uterine displacement?

I must leave these questions to be answered by a competent physician, who may give Mrs. Cutler a careful examination. I can only add, that while the climate of Japan is not quite so rich in atmospheric electricity, terrestrial magnetism, or in ozone as in the United States and Canada, (there is no country in the world that is, excepting, possibly southern Australia) and that therefore, persons suffering from nervous prostration are not so well supported in work here as at home, yet for other nervous diseases there is nothing in the climate of Japan more prejudicial than elsewhere. Indeed, for that general feeling of nervous unrest, bordering, at times on hysteria,

and known in American women as "nervousness," the less stimulating climate of Japan helps to afford relief, if the patient can give himself up to laziness & rest.

There is one thought, however, to which I may refer as bearing upon Mrs. Cutler's case and her coming to Japan. Does she want to come? Or would she, personally, really prefer not to come? I am inclined to infer that the latter is the case from reading her note, though this feeling may be unconsciously entertained on her part. "I can be useful here as you see from my public work; but what can I do in Japan, aside from making a home for my husband and daughter"? is the substance of one or two sentences in her note. To take a lady somewhat past middle life away from scenes of activity that afford her satisfaction and support, both mental and moral, and place her at once in a field of more quiet, and perhaps monotonous, (though not, I think in this instance less useful) work, might

produce a feeling of disappointment and ennui depressing to a delicate nervous organization. This should be remembered, and Mrs. Cutter's own personal wishes allowed to influence the question. If Mrs. Cutter has a taste for quiet home work, what she will be able to do here, however, must, I think, afford her satisfaction.

To mention a few lines of usefulness: Even without a knowledge of the language she can have about three hundred of our advanced (English speaking) young men in the school from whom to select guests for an occasional evening's entertainment. This she could repeat as often as desired, several times a week if she felt disposed, for the young men like to receive social attention and their parents like to have them thus noticed; and we know that the far reaching effect of such upon the moral character and life work of our students constitutes it a valuable feature of work. Then, too, among the Japanese Christian ladies and their friends in the city, extending on into the families

of officials, is another field for social missionary work that can be made to bear good results. Our ladies give some attention to this line of work; but with their hands full of other work, as in the care of Japanese meetings, the care of home, education of children, teaching in schools, &c. &c., they are prevented from giving that degree of attention to social entertainment which its worth, as a missionary agency among the Japanese, would lead them to bestow. One of our Japanese speaking ladies, or one of the English speaking Japanese ladies here, would I dare say, be glad to assist Mrs. Cutler at such times.

Mrs. Cutler, too, might devote some time to teaching the missionary children in the station, thus releasing the mothers for more direct missionary work; while the periodicals & weekly papers will be only too glad to publish anything she may contribute to their columns.

Then there is the whole field of Christian literature, tracts, Sunday school books, biographies, &c., in which she

can devote just as much time as her strength will ~~xx~~ allow: while local "Temperance associations" & associations "for the Improvement of women", here, and at Osaka and Kobe, (all connected by rail) will always welcome her to address them through an interpreter.

When it is remembered that efforts in these lines have such salutary and far reaching effects in Japan today, I think Mrs. Cutler may well see that a quiet life here may be one of great usefulness. I mention these things as having, possibly, a medical bearing upon her coming.

Taking a favorable view then of Mrs. Cutler's present condition (which I hope the facts will warrant) it will be seen that I favor her coming to Kyoto.

Hoping it may be possible for them all to join our number here in the good work we have in hand.

I am,

With kind Christian regards

Very sincerely,

Yours,

John C. Berry.

P.S. A spirited and frightened horse, and a rotten stirrup leather combined to give Dr. Berry an ugly fall and a broken rib a few days ago which obliged him to write this in pencil. I have copied it for him. He is doing as well as one could expect, and before long will be out.

Yours—

Sincerely,

Maria G. Berry.

Kyoto, Jan. 18, 1889.
Rec'd Feb. 20.
Dr Cutler

Kyoto. Japan. Jan. 22. 1889.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

As you will learn from Mrs. Berry's P.S. to my letter to you concerning Mrs. Cutler, I suffered an accident on the 7th inst. which has confined me to my room for a few days. I have recovered thus far, however, without any accident, and before this reaches you I shall doubtless be at work as usual. Indeed, during my confinement I have been able to do a number of things long laid aside for a convenient time, so that really my work as a whole will not suffer much after all. It was a narrow escape, however, when my stirrup leather broke, from the extra strain put upon it to hold my horse in, then running, I was thrown, and in falling the raised half-sole of my shoe caught in the stirrup iron, thus holding me to the horse.

Please do not allow this to appear in print.

The stirrup iron should have opened at once and released my foot, but for some reason it did not, and in this condition the frightened animal dragged me several yards, frantically kicking in the mean time. It was doubtless one of these kicks that broke my rib. Just then the stirrup spring must have opened and released my foot, thus allowing the horse to go, or rather, me to remain behind. It was fortunately on a travelled road (between the hospital and my house) and Dr. Buckley came up a moment later in her *jinrikisha*, when another was called and I taken home at once and made comfortable (as possible). Surely a four-year-old colt, though this one is naturally one of the gentlest of animals, is, with a weak stirrup leather, "a vain thing for safety."

My deliverance is brought vividly before me by the recent sudden death of a native friend of mine.

Dr. Ito, well known to Dr. Greene. I met him on New Year's day for the last time. About the time of my accident he was taken ill of pneumonia, and died on the 16th, my birth-day. He was not a Christian, though I had urged him to accept Christ, and reform his habits. He was morally weak, and was his own worst enemy, - the dissipations incident to the New Years' festivities preparing his system to succumb at once to the disease of which he died. May God bless these lessons to me in ~~three~~ ways: first, in heightening my estimate of the value of God's watchful care; of the worth of a human soul; and of the strong and far reaching influence for good of every word and act spoken or done for Christ.

I am deeply pained to learn by letter from Dr. Greene to Mr. Learned, that Charles is worse. Is it too late for him to try a drier climate west of the alleganies, and in a newer part of the country

than Massachusetts? Please remember me to him with my warmest love. "I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee".

Some weeks ago you directed that I forward you some report of the Hokkaido as a Sanitarium. In accordance therewith I enclose a copy of a report sent to the Mission Secretary when in Sapporo. There is, perhaps, little to add to this as regards the Hokkaido, except, perhaps, my increased estimate of the value of the climate and country there on more extended travel. On the opening up of the railroad between Hakodate & Sapporo, the large plateau just inland from Volcano bay in the region of Usu lake and extending on up to the Usu mountain, will, I think, be the sanitarium for the Island. The railroad will run

through this region, which is now only opened to a colony of farmers from Shikoku. It is a magnificent lake, a splendid plateau, a fine climate, and a lofty mountain a day's ride away, on the slopes of which autumnal cold can be realized, even in summer.

As regards the expense of the trip thither, perhaps it would be safer and fairer for the Board to pay just the expense to & from there, allowing all incidentals and extra expenses to be met by the individual from his usual health travel allowance of $25. This was ~~done~~ recommended by the Mission this year as regards Mr. Gaines & myself. There are more extras to be met (house rent there, health travel &c) than I at first realized.

On returning from Sapporo, acting on the instructions of the ~~Committee~~ Mission to the Sanitarium Com-

I visited ~~the~~ some of the health resorts about Tokyo. & made careful inquiries as to the rest. Karuizawa, seven ~~nine~~ hours travel by rail & tram-way from Tokyo is the best of any place yet discovered on the main land for a sanitarium, It is an elevated plateau on a mountain, 5 ri from the volcano Asamayama, is well elevated (over 3,000 feet) but dry, & in easy communication with Tokyo. It is proposed to make it a general health resort for the missionaries and others of Tokyo; but unfortunately the Government have decided to make it a health station ~~of~~ for the troops at Tokyo. Last year there were from 600 to 800 troops there during July & August, and target-practice in the plain near by made it rather noisy & unpleasant. Perhaps this could be removed to greater distance on application, but even with the rail-

cars running through from Kyoto to Tokyo, the journey will be so expensive and tedious that it cannot be thought of as a general sanitarium for the Mission where, as is desired, we can spend a month or six weeks of summer and have the mission meeting at the same time. The Tōkaido road runs along the slope of Fuji yama, and there is there a place highly spoken of by some of the Tokyo missionaries, called Koyama, which is rather favored by Mr. De Forest as being central for Sendai, Tokyo, Niigata, Kyoto + the West. I will take a run over there before the time of mission meeting, that the Committee may report of this place also to the Mission. My present impression is, however, ~~that~~ from what I can learn of it, that it does not afford sufficient advantages over the Kyoto Mountain to justify us in advising the Mission to change

Besides, if Kumamoto station is ~~taken~~ considered, with its greater difficulties of travel, and the larger number of the mission in the West; Hiyesan is a fairer centre for the mission than Fuji san. On the opening up of the Naka sendo line of Railroad, I shall expect to find some place where perhaps we can have a centre — (the terminus is to strike the Niigata road at Karuizawa) but I don't have much hope of finding anything that is practicable, and better than Hiyesan, before that time.

Comparing Karuizawa, Kiridzumi, Takao & all the Joshin region, with the Hokkaido, and the difference is decidedly in favor of the latter. If therefore the Board favor an occasional trip to the north, I should recommend the Hokkaido still. ~~to~~

As this whole matter will be brought before the Mission at its next Annual Meeting in much the form that it is now presented,

to you, it occurs to me to suggest the advisability of the matter of the Hokkaido vacations, as already recommended, be taken into consideration in Boston, and some official expression from yourself be placed in the hands of the Committee before that time. You fortunately have Dr. Greene and Mr. Cary ~~there~~ with whom you can further confer. Tell Mr. Cary, however, that he mustn't think of the Hokkaido with his experience of Sapporo heat too much in the foreground. From what he told me, and from my own experience, I think the weather clerk must have temporarily done Sapporo injustice during his stay there, though for a time in July it is pretty warm (but dry) in the middle of the day.

I notice your criticism of the undue prominence given to the Nurses School & Hospital work in

the general report of the mission. I am not surprised at this, though the work being a new one a somewhat longer report than otherwise was perhaps called for. The explanation is this: my report was written for separate publication, it being supposed that the committee on the preparation of the mission Annual Report would prepare a condensed report from the longer one. The other reports came in so late, however (one not getting in at all) that the committee had no time to prepare a condensed report, and as I was obliged to early leave for the North, I could not do it for the hospital report myself. To my mind our Mission reports are very unsatisfactory. Instead of publishing by Stations, I think we should publish by different divisions of work, — the Evangelistic work of all the stations coming under one head, the Educational work under another, and so on. At present it seems more like the work of several missions

draw of one. Mr. Stanford & I, as the Committee on publication of the last report talked this matter over at length last June. He spoke of it to the Mission on the mountain, and I think something will be done for the future.

Everything at the Nurses Sch. & Hospital is going on in a very satisfactory manner. Last year was a very successful one for the hospital, in having made many needed additions to building and furniture etc, and yet closed the year with a small balance in hand. Everything is now well organized and in smooth working order. Miss. Smith has joined us - a healthy, pleasant, promising lady, and is warmly welcomed by all. Miss. Denton makes a home with Miss. Richards, making a very happy cheery household. It is a great help to Miss. Richards. We are just now adding a sleeping room to the Home

for which, with the ~~consent of~~ advice of the Station, the Building Committee have asked the Ad Interim Committee for $100. The amount was so small and the need so apparent + urgent that we thought the Board would justify us in going ahead without waiting for formal permission from Boston. We shall be relieved, however, to receive it.

You will be glad to learn that Mrs. Berry has not been as well for two years as at present; and (D. V.) I shall be all right soon.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

John C. Berry.

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With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

John C. Berry

Kyoto, Jan. 26, 1889,
Rec'd Feb. 20.

193

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 11th., 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

Mr. Cady has spoken with me at length concerning the health of Mrs. Cady, and of her especial needs ~~concerning~~ during the next eight months. He is of the opinion that she should be placed under more helpful social and climatic conditions during this period of special need than she can have in Japan, and to this end thinks she should go to America this spring--say in May or June. He informs me that he has also spoken with Dr. Tawlor in like manner, and that the doctor agrees with him ~~that~~ in the thought. I told him that, in view of Mrs. Cady's aversion to the mountain, it was clear that she should not go there this summer, and suggested, instead, a trip to the Hokkaido, returning in the autumn at a safe time before her expected illness. This he was at first inclined to favor, but on talking the matter obver with his wife concluded that it would not do, and he therefore asks me to write concerning the matter.

Mrs. Cady has evidently been rather tired for two years. During this time the changes in her work and life, the birth of her babe, the cares of motherhood &c. have contributed to aggravate this, and though physically fairly well, yet nervously she needs help. I had a quiet talk with her yesterday, suggesting that

if she could not regard the Hokkaido trip with favor, she would perhaps like to go to Kobe where, during the summer she could occupy one of the mission houses and where, with her foreign friends, sea-bathing &c. she could have somewhat of a change. She seemed to regard the suggestion with favor, but thought that she would feel easier could permission be received from Boston, so that, in case of urgent necessity in May or June, she could go at once. I sympathize with her in this desire, and would therefore recommend that such permission be given.--to be used or not, when the time comes, as may seem best. I think the consciousness of such a permission being here would be a help to her, My own individual opinion is that it will not be wise to act upon it, and I think Mrs. Cady will herself feel have this feeling when the time comes. To sacrifice the conveniences of home and the society of her husband at such time of special need, and to under take the hardships and (to her ~~inx~~ at that time) dangers of so long a journey, will, I think, be more than she will care to think of; and I certainly should hesitate to recommend it. In view, however, of the present condition of ~~th~~ her nervous system, a condition that will be rendered more critical with approaching second motherhood, and therefore more deeply influenced by disappointment or anxiety, I think it will be wise to send the authority desired, privately, to Dr. Taylor or to myself, on which authority we may request the action of the Ad Interim Committee

later, if such shall then seem wise. to all.

Thank you for sending us help to the nurse's school. Miss. Smith ~~She~~ promises well physically, and will, I think, be happy when well settled in her work. At first she was a little home-sick, and somewhat disappoineted, I think, that Miss. Richards could not give up to her a large share of the work, but this ~~[illegible]~~ would neither be best for her nor for the schhool. Her first work of course is in the language, and while breaking through the surface of this, she will take up English with the nurses, massage and a class in invalid cooking, --this latter she has just begun In about six months everything will, I think, be all right. Miss Richards will work out a little into direct Christian work, and Miss Smith will work in a little, and the work will thus be divided and adjusted.

My sickness has embarrassed the hospital somewhat in its finances, but I trust that now that I am about again the clinics will soon increase in numbers. Our appropriation this year is small, and the enlarged work, from Miss. Smith's coming, will cost more. The cooking class alone will increase the expens ~~zzzzzzzzzzz~~ somewhat. Still, I shall hope to come out all right. If necessary , I can keep up the income a good deal by coming down from the mountain once a week during the summer, thus keep-ing up the clinics.

I noticed your remark in a recent letter to the effect that the Prudential Committee will be slow to approve any members going via Europe in the future, in view of the greatly increased expense. incident to ~~their~~ Dr. Greenes journey. It seems to me that this is hardly wise. It should be remembered that Dr. Greene went via the P. & O line first class, while all the arrangements I had made was by the French line, 2nd., class. It is true, that by having Mr. Cary go along with them they (the Cary's) went as cheaply as by 2nd. class, but this did not lessen the expense of Dr. Greene's family. He had, I think, made some inquiries of the agent of the P. & O. line, and in a sense committed himself, before I received replies from the agent of the French line. Dr. Greene's expenses therefore should not be taken as an index of the necessary expense to America via Europe The competition arising from the Canadian Pacific may now make a greater difference than formerly, but when the arrangement was made, the journey could be made cheaper via the French line, 2nd class, than by the Pacific Mail, Ist class; and the accommodations of the French 2nd class almost equal the P.M. Ist. class.

You will doubtless have full reports from the brethren concerning Mr. Wishard's and Mr. Swift's labors in the school and city. His visit here was timely, and the effects are, and will remain, far reaching for good.

With kind Christian regards, I am, Yours, sincerely

John C. Berry.

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Kyoto Feb. 17. 1889
Rec'd Mar. 12

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With kind Christian regards, I am, Yours, sincerely

John C. Berry

194

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 25th., 1789

My very dear Doctor Clark,

I notice in your last letter some reference to the question of the future occupation of Tokyo. by our mission. I was absent from the last Annual Meeting of our mission, when it was proposed to take this step, taking two men for this purpose; and though I could not approve, yet I have not felt at liberty to take exception to the mission action. Now that the question is again opened, however, I may state what I have long felt, viz., that if the proposed union of the Presbyterian and our own churches really takes place, as now seems probable, it ought to lead to economy of men in our work. That was one of the early arguments used in favor of such a step and I really do not see why it is not practicable. If our interests in Tokyo become the interests of the Presbyterian church, why cannot our Presbyterian brethren look after them, they having already a strong force there. On the other hand, if their interests in Osaka become our interests, then it would seem fitting for us, if our force is adequate, to release their men in Osaka for other fields more distinctly their own. One of the first effects of union should be economy of foreign workers, and in view of the great needs of Kyoto, both in the school and especially in the city, it strikes me that the step advised for

Tokyo is hardly wise. If, on further consideration, it is sti thought wise to send a man there, is it best to send two? It is true, the policy of the mission has always been to send two families together, but this has been due to a variety of causes, --social support, mutual help in council, &c. These conditions however can hardly be said to obtain in Tokyo, where social conditions are favorable, and where, if union ~~xxaxx~~ is effected, our Presbyterian friends will be glad to afford help in counci I have no doubt a lady would be of great use there with a fami, working among the women, but it would seem that the second family could be of more service to the mission in Kyoto than in Tokyo.

If one or both of the families designed for Tokyo com to Kyoto, we should be glad. We should especially welcome the Greenes, for whom I have never lost my first love.

Mrs. Berry continues in excellent health. The health of the station is fairly good.

With kind regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

Kyoto, Feb 25, 1889,
Rec'd Mar 26.

Kyoto, Japan, March 19th., 1889.

Dear Doctor Clark,

In a letter just written to Dr. (Miss) Holbrook, at Mount Hadley, I have, in referring to the proposed new school, expressed myself as follows: "As to the question of the new school and the place of its location, you have doubtless received various opinions from the mission, and some authoritative statement from the Board. My own mind is not quite clear that it will be advisable to establish a new school in our field of such a character as this now proposed. The mission has sustained the Kobe school at a considerable expense for some years with the definite aim that this school should be kept at such a grade as to enable us to meet the demand for higher education among women, our other schools (those supported by Japanese, our mission furnishing teachers,) being rather feeders to it. This school has been blessed with able teachers , and now stands high in the estimation of the people and of the mission. It is essentially on the Mount Holyoke plan, or as nearly so as it is thought wise to have it in Japan, and an able teacher could, it seems to me, hardly do better than put her strength into this school, helping it to take a still higher stand. It would seem that the work of one or two able teachers would count for more thus associated, than if devoted to the establishment of a new

work, having to do unaided, as they would in a new work, much of the drudgery of school routine."

My opinion has been asked as to the wisdom of having a homaeopathic physician sent out to our mission station at Kumamoto. I expressed my-self at some length on this point some years ago, calling your attention then to the fact, still existi here, that such a physician, if sent to Japan, could only do a per sonal work, there being no such school of medicine in Japan, and none such being countenanced by the government. In the co-ope tion of the native physicians the missionary physician fin an important field of Christian work and influence, deprived of which, and his work becomes only a personal one. I very much question if a homaeopathic physician could obtain permission to live as a physician in the interior; and if he obtained per mission only as a teacher, he could not practice medicine. This was shown in Dr. Taylor's experience at Kyoto. Personally, I shoul welcome such a physician, for in matters of diagnosis and in sur gical work, we could be mutually helpful; but is seems to me the facts should be known both to the Board, and to the individual possibly concerned.

Wiwh kind Christian regards,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

Mch. 17, 188[illegible]
Rec'd Apr. 23.

196

Kyoto, Japan-May 25th., 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

I may be too late to catch the out going steamer from Yokohama, but I write this note in that hope.

Matters concerning Miss. Smith have taken on a new turn during the day, Dr. Doremus Scudder and wife are to-day our guests and it is from him that the new arrangement proceeds: Yesterday in Kobe he received a telegram from Niigata to the effect that the Misses Cozads had gone to Tokyo for medical treatment, &c. and asking that someone be secured to help out in the school work of the station. In his conversation with Miss. Barrows which followed, she thought of Miss. Smith as a suitable person, and on consulting with Miss. Talcott, her name was proposed. Miss. Smith was delighted and Dr. Scudder pleased, so she (Miss. S.) accompanied him at once to Kyoto to confer with me in the matter. After carefully considering the matter and talking it over with Miss. Richards, I decided to advise her to go, -- it being understood that the loan is only for the month, and that she will not have so many hours of teaching as to prevent study of the language.

I make this last condition because of Miss. Richards repeated desire to become associated with Miss. Gardner on her return from America--partly that she may help Miss. Gardner in her poor health, partly that she may become more conversant

in the language, and partly that she may work only among women in direct Christian work. When having completed this term's work she will request ~~the~~ permission to withdraw from the hospital and be located with Miss. Gardner, and have Miss. Smith come in and take up the work in the hospital. If therefore Miss. Smith is to be required to do this work in the fall she should have good opportunities in the language before that time.

I have twice advised Miss. Richards strongly to relinquish the thought of leaving the hospital, but in spite of this she still entertains the thought, and evidently will not be happy until this is realized. She gets very nervous over the many little cares and annoyances ~~of~~ incident to her position (keeping the nurses straight, caring for the wards, &c.) and grows tired under it. She therefore looks longingly toward the quiet life which she could have with such a person as Miss. Gardner, and if such report comes from ~~Mxxxxx~~ Dr. Scudder as shows that Miss. Smith is really competent for such work, Miss. Richards would really be she says to ask the Mission to release her. With this full explanation from her I certainly cannot feel free to oppose her, and that the more as I notice that she gets very tired toward the end of the school year.

I write this as ~~thax~~ giving you the last step in reference to her. In case it turns out that she comes in in the fall I dare say some one of our ladies may be got as her associate. I trust the matter will be happily arranged.

Very Sincerely
Yours J. C. B.

5

Dr. J. C. Berry
Kyoto, May 25, 1889
Rec'd June 19

Kyoto, Japan, May 28th., 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

Dr. Scudder left us yesterday for Niigata. He had with him a proposition to which he had secured some of the names of the mission, asking that the Board send out three new teachers for Niigata, and if the Board should decline to do this, proposing that some Andover men be requested to come, the matter to be arranged through Dr. Tucker, approached through Dr. Greene. I declined to sign this (1) because I did not think the Board should enlarge its responsibilities in the line of higher education. (2) Because the document seemed to point fairly in the direction of men whom the Board had once decided should not come. I however told Dr. Scudder that I would approve the following: That the appeal be sent to the Board, with the request that it be sent to Dr. Tucker, as affecting the "Andover" men in question, or to the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.--I judge the doctor would prefer Andover men to those from the Y.M.C.A., partly perhaps because the Y.M.C.A. men must be supported by the school in which they work, and the Niigata school is not able he says, to do this. This may be so, but it is unfortunate, it seems to me, not to make an effort to do something in this line. As I consider the case, it would seem that if so, men are necessary to demonstrate the success of education in Niigata, it may be questioned if other schools

Kyoto this question has not yet been raised. However, I think we ought to have one Girls College where young ladies can be educated for teachers

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will be encouraged to follow the example at their own expense. If success could be demonstrated at an expense within their means, other schools would be more likely to follow suit. Perhaps however, our difference originates in this: The doctor is planning for a larger school in Niigata than I should encourage, in view of what we are doing for education in the Doshisha.

My thought on this point of education in the stations is this: That each station have two teachers, -perhaps in some cases more, -whose whole time shall be given to teaching, in co-operation with our Japanese friends.--one teacher for boys and one for girls--these in exceptional cases to be increased ~~to two~~. We would thus be able to do our duty to the young people of the local churches, in the line of education under Christian auspices, and at the same time prepare those who may wish for higher education to go up to the Doshisha or to Kobe, as the case may be a boy or a girl. My thought is that we ought not to encourage, at mission expense, the growth of colleges other than the Doshisha, and our Sch at Kobe. But I may be wrong.

With kind Christian regards,

I am,

Yours, sincerely, John C. Berry.

Unless it shall be decided, in view of helps the Doshisha college can afford, to transfer the higher dept for girls from Kobe to Kyoto. This question has not yet been raised, however, I think we ought to have one ~~Girls~~ Woman's College where young ladies can be educated for teachers without obliging them to go to America -

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John C. Berry
May 21 - 1889
Recd June 2 - 1889

Kyoto, June 1st. 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

Your favor of the 23rd of April was duly received. Thank you for attention to my mother's needs.

Referring to the question of a physician for Kumamoto; It seems to me that we really have all the physicians on the field that are really required. It may be that Kumamoto's need is peculiar, but to meet this, why not have Dr. Taylor transfer his residence to that city? I have spoken of this to one member of the mission, and by him the suggestion is warmly approved. It is an open secret here that the doctor's work in Osaka is unfortunately distinct from the religious work of the station, and it strikes me that this arrangement, --the station there (Kumamoto) taking an active interest in the doctor's work from the first, and laboring to bring it directly under Christian influence, and in turn, aiding it to help on the Christian work of the station, -would be most happy. The Board has no vested interests in Osaka that would be sacrificed by the doctor's absence, and, in the presence of Dr. Lanning, of the Episcopal mission, our Osaka station would have the services, for a small consideration (between our mission and the Am. Episcopal mission) of a reliable physician. Dr. Taylor is well known throughout Kyushiu, so that it would not be a year before he would have all he could do; and if our brethren there took an interest in his work, and tried to arrange for its conduct

under Christian auspices, it would be directly helpful to the interests of the Christian work of ~~the~~ all the region.

Would it not be well for you to decline to take steps toward sending out a new physician, and suggest Dr. Taylor's name to the brethren of Kumamoto? The brother I spoke to here, while heartily approving the suggestion, thought it would hardly help forward the matter if Dr. T. knew that the suggestion came from me, so I think I will say nothing about it again,--committing the suggestion to you, for what it is worth. My clear conviction is that it (the transfer) would be a splendid thing for Dr. Taylor's work.

With sincere regard,

I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

June 1 - 1889.

Taylor Dr.
Kumamoto

Rec'd June 26. 1889.

Kyoto, Japan, June 1st., 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

I have received a letter from Dr. ~~Taylor~~ Holbrook in which, among other things, she states that there is some uncertainty of her coming to Japan, because of your apprehensions lest the ~~xxxxx~~ climate should aggravate her former troubles. As she spoke of doctor Lambuth having been her former physician, I at once wrote to him for his professional opinion. He replied at once, and I am therefore able to enclose it in this letter. I may add that the doctor is a well read and reliable physician, and a man who would give a perfectly honest judgment.--Unfortunately I have never met Dr. Holbrook, and of course know nothing of her physical condition. I can only say that people affected as she ~~has~~ seems to have been in China get well in Japan. A case two years ago, a lady of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, came under my care. She made a rapid recovery, and was ~~then~~ transferred from China to Japan, and now remains in good health. She is stationed at Nagoya, a city in a plain between here and Yokohama.

With sincere regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

I have heard nothing of late about Dr. Greene's coming back to Kyoto. There are nearly one hundred and fifty missionaries

in Tokyo, and, without doubt, the Union will be affected. Can't we do better with Dr. Greene than put him in Tokyo? Even if he is there we shall need a man in Maebashi, to work in the Joshi district, and this is but about three hours ride from Tokyo, so that any one at Maebashi could easily run down to Tokyo occasionally to meet the brethren of the Presbyterian Mission in conference, if required. Besides this it is not improbable that our mission may decide to spend the summers at a lake near the mountain of "Fugi", in which case our Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed friends will doubtless come and camp near us. Our committee will report favorably on this place at the approaching Annual Meeting, when a large committee will doubtless be appointed to go and examine the place, with reference to future use. I have before written you of my hope that Dr. Greene may again come back to us at Kyoto, and this I can only repeat.

J.C.B.

5
J. C. Berry
June 1, 1889.
Recd June 26 — 1889

Kyoto, Japan July 6th., 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

Our Mr. Gaines has just told me incidentally that he had written of his return to America, and that he had asked for an expression of the Board as to matters connected with his return. He said he had quoted a conversation I had had with Mrs. Gaines a few days ago to the effect that I regarded his health such that it would not be ~~safe~~ prudent for him to go at once into the cold of a New England winter, and that therefore it would be either necessary for him to remain for a time in California or take the longer route through India and Europe. I suppose therefore it would be largely a matter of calculation, --the greater cost of board in California perhaps offsetting the extra expense of the longer route. Mr. Gaines has done faithful work for the school, and the Board will, I have no doubt, deal generously with him.

Wiwh sincere regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry.

Kyoto,Japan July 6th.,1889.

Kyoto July 6. 1889

Recd July 29

My dear Doctor Clark,

Our Mr.Gaines has just told me incidentally that he had written of his return to America,and that he had asked for an expression of the Board as to matters connected with his return.He said he had quoted a conversation I had had with Mrs.Gaines a few days ago to the effect that I regarded his health such that it would not be safe prudent for him to go at once into the cold of a New England winter,and that therefore it would be either necessary for him to remain for a time in California or take the longer route through India and Europe.I suppose therefore it would be largely a matter of calculation,--the greater cost of board in California perhaps offsetting the extra expense of the longer route.Mr.Gaines has done faithful work for the school,and the Board will,I have no doubt,deal generously with him.

With sincere regard,I am,

Yours,truly,

John C. Berry

// Private //

Hiyeisan, Aug. 15. 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Somerset St. Boston,

My dear Doctor Clark,

Your favor of June 24th concerning Miss Smith was duly received. The case did trouble me a good deal at the time — not so much because of Miss Smith, for I am reasonably sure that a little Christian counsel and forbearance on the part of her associates, aided by responsibilities of work and the lessons of life, will develop her into a fine worker. I was troubled rather because of Miss Richards attitude to her, which was peremptory and unjust, criticising her and condemning her for little things which the counsel and forbearance of a senior associate might have helped her to overcome. The opening at Niigata

afforded her an opportunity to show herself, and she was so appreciated that the members of the Station, together with the Japanese Drs, asked for her return. The matter was accordingly brought before our (Kyoto) Station, when, to my surprise, Miss Smith's going away from the Nurses' School was violently objected to by three of the Station — they preferring that Miss Richards should go out, and leave Miss Smith to head the nurses in their work. One was ready to vote either way, while three others favored the plan for Miss Smith to go out & for Miss Richards to remain. It became at once evident that the matter would be decided as I should indicate, and I therefore decided that, as Miss Richards had borne the labor of the first years of work and was the Senior, it was but just that she have the choice in

As Miss R. has expressed her wish to remain

the matter. It was ~~therefore~~ decided to leave the matter of the Niigata invitation to Miss Smith herself, for her acceptance if she so desired. Miss Smith has accepted, ~~an~~ but has expressed herself strongly to the effect that, if an opening occurs in the Nurses' School, she would like to return and take up the work for which she has especially prepared herself. I do not know what the future relations of these ladies will be to the School. ~~I know, during the last two years,~~ I shall not propose any change unless it becomes plainly evident that existing conditions jeopardize the interests of the institution. It is argued by ~~some~~ one of the Station who speaks as though ~~they~~ he knew that concealed opposition and misrepresentation are employed to injure my reputation and lessen my influence, and that, therefore, the interests of the institution require

the presence of a matron and superintendent of nurses more loyal to me than the present incumbent. I think, however, this is an exageration, and, personally, believe there is nothing which Christian love and forbearance will not set straight. At any rate, I propose to continue to make faithful effort on this line, and hope for the best. I am very sorry, however, for Miss Smith, I did my "level" best to reconcile Miss R. to her but without avail. I should perhaps add that Miss Richards once said she intended to go out to some interior station this fall & engage in woman's work, leaving the Nurses Sch. to Miss Smith, but Miss Denton, who does not like Miss Smith but who wishes to remain at the Nurses school, persuaded Miss R. to remain. This, I think, gives you a correct knowledge of the whole situation. As I judge it will be written of vari by others I have thus written at length myself

Very sincerely, Yours. J. C. Berry.

Okayama, Aug. 10, 1889
Rec'd Sept 21

Hiyeisan Aug 17. 1889.

My dear Doctor Clark,

You will notice in the list of estimates an item of $2.000 for land for a mission sanatorium, its expenditure being contingent upon a three fourths' vote of the large Committee appointed by the ~~mission~~ to consider the matter. As the matter is now under consideration here, meteorological observations being taken during month of Aug. and negotiations made for a low price of land, I could only make a partial report now if I wrote. I therefore ~~defer~~ reference to the matter until full data are at hand when I will place the matter, as chairman of the Com, before the members of the Com. and then report at length to you. Pending the receipt of this report, which will probably be ready to send about the last of Sept. (possibly a few days sooner) this item in the estimates had, perhaps,

better be laid aside.

Your suggestion that Dr Taylor join the Kumamoto station has been received by the mission. Had it come a few days sooner ~~I think it~~ during mission meeting, it would, I think, have altered the votes of many on the request of Kumamoto "for two ladies, one of whom is a physician". To have the doctor go to Kumamoto where his medical work could come directly under the Christian care of the station, his presence there releasing perhaps Sidney Gulick or Mr. Clark to join Rowland at Tottori or someone else at Tsu, would, it seems to me, be a very happy arrangement. The doctor's work would thus be made to tell much more for the results than at present. Indeed, I have the gravest doubts if it is wise economy to continue

~~the~~ simple medical work in stations so old as Osaka and Kobe, and where there are so many well educated native physicians, as in these places. For the sake of the mission too, it is not necessary, for in Kobe there are foreign physicians and in Ōsaka we have Dr. Laning: Dr. Taylor does not, however, I hear, favor the suggestion that he leave Ōsaka.

We have had an excellent mission meeting - one of the best I ever remember of attending. The spirit was excellent, the tone of the meeting high. I somehow feel we are to be richly blessed in our work during the coming year.

With sincere regard. I am,

Yours, truly.

John C. Berry.

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We have had an excellent mission meeting — one of the best I ever remember of attending. The spirit was excellent, the tone of the meeting high. I trust we have felt we are to be richly blessed in our work during the coming year.

With kindest regard I am,

Yours truly

John C. Berry

Rec'd Sept. 21

Hiyeisan, Aug 29. 1889,

My dear Doctor Clark,

I have time before the closing of this mail to write but a word. and it is concerning our calamity at Niigata. Miss Scudder has incipient consumption - there is not the shadow of a doubt about this, and the only course open that promises any relief is for her to leave Japan at once. The strong hereditary tendency to the disease, on the mothers side, aggravates the danger. I had hoped that this would not take from us, even temporarily, Dr. Doremus Scudder, but unfortunately the old gentleman has long been dependent upon his daughter so that his presence with her is rather a tax upon her strength than a help. Beside, the father has twice suffered slight apoplectic seizures during the last two years. This led the doctor to decide, and us to approve, that, for the sake of both sister and father, he (Dr. Doremus) should accompany them.

Hiyeisan. Aug. 1, 1889

We trust to have back again, but he has given up Niigata

In haste, but sincerely

Yours.

John C. Berry.

I send a communication to the Christian Mirror of Portland, and I take the liberty of requesting the Editor to send you a copy.

J.C.B.

We shall not need the \$2,000 asked for for a summer resort at present. Will report more at length by next mail

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Kiyeisan, Aug. 29. 1889.

Rec'd Sep. 25.

Kyoto, Japan, October 17th., 1889.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

Your favor of Sept. 4th., touching Miss Richards was duly received. It was good to see your hand writing again. We feel somehow out of touch when we do not receive your letters, and that the more when we know the cause to be illness. I sincerely trust you are strong again. You have one of the best of nurses possible in the person of Mrs. Clark. Please remember me to her with kindest regards.

I am sorry Miss Richards' case gave you such anxiety as to lead you to write to me of her among your first letters on returning to the rooms. Still, I am glad you have finally taken the view you have. You would have heard nothing of the case from me origanally if you had not demanded it, in justice to the good name of the Station, and the matter now being understood, let it pass altogether. Miss Richards has been poorly again this summer. The summer's heat seems to take hold of her severely. I advised her to go north last summer, but she wanted to be with a friend from Shanghai, Miss Andrews, so preferred to remain here.

The circulars sent out last winter (I think I sent Mrs. Clark one) met with a hearty response from different quarters, and we have a fine class of nurses this fall. -an entering class of fifteen. Our school was begun not a day too soon. I want to write you a full letter of the medical work, but

I cannot get to it this morning before the mail goes. I have never had such a full work in Japan before as now, nor one affording me such satisfaction. Our station too, in the main, seems happily constituted. Mr and Mrs. Albrecht bring to us great help, both intellectually and spiritually. He is a strong man every way--both of them right noble people. Lieut. Foulk too, is a decided addition. We are fortunate in getting him. His wife seems an earnest Christian lady.--a Japanese. They have great difficulty in getting a house, and are now obliged to go into a little house down in the city. The native houses in Kyoto are very poor, nearly all built with one story only, and so arranged as to keep out the sunshine. The floors are low, and every way they are objectionable from a heatlth standpoint. Personally, I should favor using a part of the appropriation recently recieved from the Board of $2500 for Mr. Albrecht, to build a house for him. (Mr. A. takes Mr. Gaines' house) He is a valuable man for the school, and unless he is healthfully housed I fear we shall lose him--a great loss to Christian work in Japan. As it is, the Board are paying his house rent.

We have recently been advised that our Presbyterian brethren have decided to come into Kyoto. I had thought there was an understanding between the Boards at home that Kyoto would be left, as far as the Presbyterian Board was concerned, to our Mission, but perhaps I am mistaken, for the matter was decided on by a mission meeting at which Dr. Mitchell, one of their

[Now in Japan] Secretaries, was present. Of course we can say nothing, for not only has the demands of ~~the~~ [our] great school obliged us to leave the evangelist work of the city largely to the native pastors, some of us helping what we can in Sabbath-Schools, but last summer some of their mission was approached on the question of Dr. Greene's location in Tokyo. Of course they have n't the reason for coming to Kyoto that we have for going to Tokyo,--they having no church here, while we have a considerable work centering in Tokyo which has grown up there naturally.

Personally, I objected to the occupation of Tokyo [by our Mission] up to last summer, both on the ground of past understandings with our Presbyterian friends, and of possible relations from union, as well as of the great demands of the work in our own fields for which we alone are naturally responsible; but at the large Committee meeting on the mountain last summer, to consider this matter of new stations and new missionaries, both Dr. Scudder, from Niigata, and Dr. DeForest from Sendai pled so strongly for its occupation, answering my objections with the statement that the occupation of Tokyo was an absolute necessity to the proper and successful prosecution of the work in their respective stations, that I withdrew my objections and supported the recommendation.

Referring to Dr. Greene and his return: I have received word that insanity has appeared in Mrs. Greene's family before,

and that her friends who have known of the family history having been apprehensive lest the rapid bearing of children would lead to some mental trouble at the climacteric period. I pass this report on, in Mrs. Greene's interest, in the hope that she will be wisely advised by Dr. Denny or some other competent physician as to her ability to return at once, or if it will be better for her to remain a little longer until the climacteric period has been passed, wholly. It will of course be sufficient to give Dr. Denny the hint of the family history, and let him conduct his inquiries independently, and decide in the light of Mrs. G's present condition.

Dr. J. C. Berry. 5
Kyoto Oct. 17. 1889.
Rec'd. Nov. 13. 1889.

Dr. Davis is confined to his room and bed just now--pleurisy and rheumatism. With this exception the members of the station are in health--unless I except Mrs. Cady, safely delivered of a son over two weeks ago. She is doing well. Dr. Davis is better this morning.

Mrs. Berry, so long an invalid, is now quite her old self again. The trip to Hokkaido a year ago last summer was the turning point.

With kind Christian regards to Drs. Strong, Alden and Smith,

I am, as ever,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

I trust someone will soon be found to take Mr. Jencks' place at Kobe. Dr. Learned is over worked, and will, I fear, break. Mr. Atkinson, too, needs relief. J. C. B.
Mr. Neesima is better than he was a year ago.

(Copy).

Kyoto, Dec. 17th 1889.

Dear Brother,

I have just read your interesting letter to Dr. Parker. It had gone to all the other stations I think before coming to us. Please excuse my frankness, but I think you do our work great injustice in this letter. It was the spontaneous testimony of Mr. Neesima and of Mr. Nakamura two years ago that the sudden interest of the people in the work of the Doshisha was largely and directly due to ~~the~~ medical work in Kyoto and to the means taken to acquaint the people with its aims. Mr. Nakamura told me that men who had turned their backs upon him and socially ~~turned~~ shut their doors against him because of his connection with the Doshisha and with Christianity changed their attitude at once when he began to solicit funds for the hospital and nurse's school, so that he was not only able to secure their contributions for the medical work but later, in many cases, for the Doshisha itself. In this instance, then, according to the statements of these brethren, a wide spread and popular prejudice in Kyoto was helped to be overcome by the influence of what you describe in your letter to Dr. Parker as of 'comparative small value as a missionary force'.

Or if you will look at the result of our ~~workx~~ daily work among the sick and others in the neighborhood of the hospital you will see that this statement does our work an injustice. In gathering up the statistics of our ~~wrkx~~ Christian work done in connection with our medical work last year alone, I found that, besides a considerable number who, at the hospital or dispensary had heard of Christ for the first time, and returned to distant parts of the country carrying with them tracts or scripture portions, twenty-eight were brought to Christ, and united with the church nearest to the hospital; and now I am taking the first steps toward securing a hospital chapel for the better accommodation of our religious work which was never more prosperous than at present, --our out-patient waiting-room being over-crowded every sabbath to hear the sermon, and our Sunday-school numbering over one hundred. You bear testimony to the value of medical work as a missionary force in Japan in the past but it is my clear conviction that what little I have been permitted to do in Japan never told more strongly and directly for Christ than at present; and had my associates been here ten years earlier this would, I think, be true of them. It is true that conditions have changed, so that simple methods of medical work which were acceptable fifteen years ago would effect lit

(Copy).

Kyoto, Dec. 17th 1889.

Dear Brother:

I have just read your interesting letter to Dr. Parker [illegible] all the other statements I think before coming to America exceedingly frankness, but I think you do our work great injustice in this letter. It was the spontaneous testimony of Mr. Neesima and of Mr. Nakamura two years ago that the sudden interest of the people in the work of the Board was largely and directly due to the medical work in Kyoto during the period taken to acquaint the people with its aims. Mr. Nakamura told me that men who had turned their backs upon him and [illegible] turned about their [illegible] against him because of his connection with the Doshisha and with Christianity changed their attitude at once when he began to solicit funds for the hospital and nurse's school, so that he was not only able to secure their contributions for the medical work but later, in many cases, for the Doshisha itself. In this instance, then, according to the statements of these brethren, a wide spread and popular prejudice in Kyoto was helped to be overcome by the influence of what you describe in your letter to Dr. Parker as of comparative small value as a missionary force".

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I conceive the work of the true physician to be to lessen that physical suffering which sin has brought into the world; and with this leading motive, many a humane effort, whether it be a nurse's school or an organized association for the relief of the sick poor; efforts in the wide channels of sanitary reform or against the great social evil of the nation, still receiving the recognition of the government; the writing of health tracts or making known the physical evils of intemperance, -- all may be so used as to fall naturally and helpfully into line with his leading work. The Japanese take kindly to work of a humane and utilitarian character, and it is the province of the missionary physician, whose work, by its very nature, stands at the head of all such efforts, to occupy such relations to them, as to center in his own work, the sympathy and interest of the people.

It is with hesitation that I thus refer to your letter and to this subject, but justice to those associated with me, no less than to the work itself, demands it.

With Christian regards, I am,

Yours, sincerely,

John C. Berry.

To Reverend Sydney L. Gulick,
Kumamoto.

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Yours sincerely,

John C. Berry.

To Reverend Sydney L. Gulick,
Kumamoto.

Kyoto, Japan, December 18th 1889.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

During the last few years I have occasionally met with references to mission medical work and to the effect (following tx a sentiment expressed in Dr. Palm's paper before the Osaka Missionary Conference) that it can no longer be regarded as a potent missionary factor in this country. The last of these utterances which have come under my eye is from Mr. Sidney Gulick who, in a letter to Dr. Parker, makes the following regerence to the present medical missionary work of the mission: "The comparative small value, as a missionary force, of our present medical work in the north". As such an utterance, as applied to the work in Kyoto at least, is unjust I at once wrote to Sidney, and as a copy of his letter has been doubtless sent to the rooms, I take the liberty of forwarding a copy of my letter to him. I ask for it your perusal.

With sincere regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

John C. Berry

Kyoto, Japan, December 13th, 1889.

My very dear Doctor Clark,

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Yours truly,

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Dr. J. C. Berry
Recd. Dec. 27, 1889

(A copy of a letter from Dr.J.C.Berry to Sidney L.Gulick.)

Kyoto Dec.17, 1889.

Dear Brother:-

I have just read your interesting letter to Dr. Parker It had gone to all the other stations I think before coming to us. Please excuse my frankness, but I think you do our work great injustice in this letter. It was the spontaneous testimony of Mr. Neesima and Mr. Nakamura two years ago that the sudden interest of the people in the work of the Doshisha was largely and directly due to the medical work in Kyoto and to the means taken to acquaint the people with its aims. Mr. Nakamura told me that people who had turned their backs on him because of his connection with the Doshisha and Christianity changed their attitude when he began to solicit funds for the hospital and nurses' school, so that he was not only able to secure their contributions for the medical work, but later for the Doshisha itself. In this instance then according to the statements of these brethren, a wide-spread and popular prejudice was helped to be overcome through the influence of what you describe as of comparatively small value as a missionary force."

Or if you will look at the results of our daily work among the sick and others you will see that this statement does our work injustice. In gathering up the statistics of the Christian work done last year alone, I found that beside a considerable number who at

307

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You bear testimony to the value of medical work as a missionary force in the past; but it is my clear conviction that what little I have been permitted to do in Japannever told more strongly and directly for Christ that at present; And had my associates been here ten years earleir this would I think be true of them. It is true that conditions have changed, so that simple methods of missionary work which were acceptable and helpful fifteen years ago would not effect much for the gospel now: but it is always possible nay at present in Japan natural, for a Christian physician to embrace in his work some one or more of those practical charities of which the art of healing is the legitimate head, and in the support of which the co-operation and sympathy of the people can usually be realized. I conceive the work of the true missionary

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With Christian regards, I am,

(Signed) John C. Berry.

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With Christian regards, I am,

(Signed) John C. Berry.

Rev. S. L. Gulick,

Kyoto, Dec. 17, 1889.

Rec'd March 1

✓

Bliss, Miss Marcia F.

Rec Oct. 26 '86

San Francisco - Oct. 19 -

Rev. N. G. Clark

Boston -

My dear Dr. Clark -

We reached here safely Sunday morning - and sail today - I am much better - and trust the voyage will entirely cure my cough -

I thank you sincerely for all your kindness to me -

Very truly yours,

Marcia F. Bliss

208

Yokohama, Nov. 1886,

Rec'd Dec. 7.

✓

Yokohama - Nov - 1886 -

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Boston Mass -

My dear Dr. Clark -

We arrived here Sat. Nov. 6th having had a very comfortable and enjoyable trip - All perfectly well - Mr. DeForest met us - Mr & Mrs. Curtis - Mr & Mrs. White and Mr. DeForest left for Sendai yesterday - The rest of us leave for Kobe today - We all feel very happy - I assure you -

Very cordially yours
Marcia F. Bliss

269

210

Kobe - Jan. 17 - 1887 -

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston
Mass -

My dear Dr. Clark -
I am comfortably located here in Kobe - boarding with the Jencks family - How long I shall remain here - I cannot now say - Both Mr. and Mrs. Jencks are thoroughly tired - and need to return to America as soon as possible - If the Board decide to send Mr. Smith to relieve Mr. Jencks - both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Jencks think it would be advisable for me to stay here until summer any way - to assist Mr. Smith - I enjoy the work very much - but feel anxious to acquire the language and engage in the work for which I was accepted - i.e. Evangelistic work among the women I have been invited to Kyoto - Osaka - Okayama - Niigata and Kobe - They certainly need help in each place - I take a lesson on the language every day - also study several hours - Once a week I have promised to assist in the woman's English school with-

I have received no Herald or Life & Light since I have been here - Octo - my last number of each - Will you kindly have them sent at once -

~~& oblige~~

Yours very truly

M. F. Bliss

on the piano - and have promised organ lessons to several others - Every Sunday evening I play the organ at a Japanese church about one mile from here - Do not understand one word of the service - but I enjoy associating with the people and rendering any assistance that I can. I also assist Mr. Jencks in the Office every day - The people are particularly interesting to me - and I enjoy them exceedingly - Am happy and contented - (following your advice) - living only one day at a time retiring early - and I am confident that the same kind Hand which has guided me thus far - will guide me all the way - to the right place and the right work - [My dear Dr. Clark I was extremely pained to learn of your severe illness - and sincerely hope you are rapidly convalescing ere this -] Please remember me affectionately to the many kind friends at the Rooms - I have had a severe cold and tonsilitis which has left me with neuralgia - something I never had before - Am quite well again - and have gained twenty pounds since my arrival -

Very cordially yours

Kobe, Jan. 17, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 12.

Dr. Webber

Adams Nervine Asylum.
Jamaica Plain.
Mass.

June 30. 1887

Dear Dr Clark.

Yours of 28th inst with enclosures was received this afternoon. There was a delay of one day in the post office longer than should have been.

The information in regard to Miss Bliss is not sufficient for me to form an opinion. I should like to see Miss Richards and talk with her; and it may be better for me to see Miss Bliss also.

112

could decide that after seeing Miss Richards.

I knew Miss Richards at the Mass Hospital and later more intimately at the City Hospital

I return the letters. I am sorry one stuck to the envelope and was slightly torn.

Yours truly

S. G. Webber

to engage in school or evan-
gelistic work - The latter
I loved and longed to engage
in - book-keeping was not my
preference - though I was
perfectly willing to assist
and relieve Mr. Jencks -
and I am glad I did -
Now what can I say - and
what can I do more than to
"wait patiently on the Lord" -
He knows I cheerfully and
willingly consecrated my
all to Him and His service.
I started from Boston under
unusually favorable cir-
cumstances - My pathway
was filled with sunshine -
I was happy and hoped
to be useful - I was happy

Bangor Maine
July 20 - 1887

Rev. N. G. Clark - Boston -

My dear Dr. Clark -

I was very sorry that I missed seeing you in Boston - when we called at the Rooms -
It will be quite impossible for me to convey to you through the medium of letter writing - any adequate idea of my own sorrow and disappointment that I was compelled to leave Japan and give up the work I had hoped to do among that people. But our loving Heavenly Father knows

212

what is best for His children -
and as His children - we
must accept our trials
and disappointments as His
appointments for us. I loved
the Japanese people - and I
loved the missionaries with
almost idolatrous affection
But Dr. Clark - I was so
selfish and unreasonable -
after they all thought best I
should come home - I cried
and begged so hard for them
to keep me - which of course
made it much harder for
them. yet it was quite
impossible to realize that I
was sick enough to be sent
home. I must have made
them all much trouble -
I looked and felt so well -

- was utterly unconscious of the fact that others were in the least anxious about me - and watching me - until too late - Just as soon as I knew what they feared - I cheerfully did everything they wanted me to - but it was too late - It comes so easy to say "if and if" - I shall always think I did right in assisting Mr. Jencks with the book-keeping though many of the mission opposed it - I did it with the full approval of my steamer companions - and the earnest solicitation of Mr. and Mrs. Jencks - I was earnestly and cordially invited to Niigata - Osaka

ti [illegible] has been filled -
now I would like to ask
if there is any possibility
of my getting anything to
do in the Congregational Home
this winter? I ask now
fearing that if I waited -
I might lose an opportunity.
Do not trouble yourself in
the least on my account -
only should you hear of
any place I could fill -
would be glad to know -
I am gaining all the time -
and all tell me I look
better and more fleshy than
when I left home - only
my short hair which has
grown very dark - changes
my looks a little - I hope

during all my stay in Japan -
and can ~~truthfully~~ say
I was never homesick for
one moment. God has brought
me home again - safe and
quite well - I give thanks
for that. yet with each
awakening comes to me a
feeling of keen disappoint-
ment that my life plan
is baffled - that I am
not permitted to do the
work I so earnestly pur-
posed to do for my Master.
Yet surely "all things
work ~~together~~ for good" - and
all things are of God -
He has brought me home
for some wise purpose.
If all looks dark to us
now - so different from

our expectations — yet in the clearer light of His presence all will become plain. What an expense I have been to the Board! I feel it keenly I can assure you. I shall not know just how we stand until my things are sold. I left behind me _all_ I could — some things which were not bought with "outfit money" blankets etc. The large order filled and sent to me in the last shipment — was largely due to the fact that I had outgrown _all_ the clothing I carried with me!

A part of the order was for Miss Dudley and part

for Mrs. [illegible] that
I ordered will be salable -
many of the things have
already been spoken for.
Have you a list of my
things in this last shipment
at the Rooms? Mrs. Buckley
and Miss Dudley will
have charge of them - and
I want to know what there
is - in order to tell them
what disposition to make -
In my home box - they
failed to keep any list
of what was sent. Of
course I know what I
ordered. In time I hope
to settle with the Board -
though regret that I am
unable to do so at once.
Of course my place here

you are much rested from your recent trip to Clifton Springs - and I sincerely hope you are feeling well and strong - May God bless and prosper you always abundantly - I thank you sincerely for all your kindness to me - your interest in my welfare - your comfort and sympathy during all my sickness - and your kindness to my mother -

Very sincerely yours

Marcia F. Bliss

Bangor, Aug. 12, 1887,

Rec'd Aug. 13.

Bangor Maine -
Aug. 12, 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark -
Boston -

Dear Dr. Clark -

Your kind letter written in your own hand-writing - was duly received and very welcome. I still gain strength every day - Eat and sleep well - Without opiates for which I am very thankful - I have no desire to go to work earlier than fall - possibly sometime in October 213
or November - I only thought it might be well to apply

for a situation in advance -
fearing I might lose an
opportunity. In regard
to my goods in Japan -
I left prices of things there -
and some things - such as
table linen - towels and tin
ware - were sold before I left -
I ordered nothing sold - but
was asked the prices of different
articles - and have since
learned that some things had
been sold - My ash chamber
set - with spring - forty pound
hair mattress - bolster and
pillows was $80.00 Bedding $7.50
Blankets $7.50 and white
spread $4.00 I doubt if

[torn] ...ld
be sold - yet of course I do
not know - However - I do
know that some things not
named here - were spoken
for - and some sold before
I left - and some since -
Hoping your own health
is much improved - and
with cordial Christian
sympathy -
Very sincerely yours
Marcia L. F. Bliss

nearer to her heart now than
the cause of Missions - and
her disappointment that I
was obliged to come home -
is fully equal to mine -
Hoping you are enjoying
good health - and with
best wishes -
Very cordially yours
Marcia F. Bliss -

Miss Marcia F. Bliss,
Bangor Maine.
Aug. 15. 1887.

Rec'd Aug. 16.

Rev. F. E. Clark
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:
I certainly owe you an apology for my seeming negligence. I am sorry you were obliged to repeat your request for prices of the articles which I left in Japan. but trust you received my letter of Aug. 12th giving you — so far as possible — the desired information —

214

I am enjoying my rest at
home very much - and gain
strength each day. Yes - I can
assure you it was a great
disappointment to give up
the work in Japan which I
enjoyed so much. and where
I had hoped to be useful.
yet I am not in the least
unhappy or discontented -
What can we ask more or
better than to be put just
where our loving Master wants
us - and given our allotted
work to do. God helps us
all to trust our lives utterly
in His hands and to take
joyfully all His will con-

cerning us. Of course you
must omit my name from
your list of working mission-
aries. I expect you to do so
and while I make no plans
whatever for the future. I
certainly can *hope*. and
do hope that if I am well
and strong some day I may
again be permitted to enter
the foreign field. If not
Japan — though I should
like to — possibly some
other field. I would
willingly go without any
appropriation from the
Board for outfit. Mother
says nothing comes any

Martin Bliss
Mar. 1889

128 ~~[illegible]~~ St.

Bangor Maine - March 28-[illegible]

Rec'd Mch 29

Rev. Judson Smith:

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Will you kindly send me any letters you can spare from East Central Africa?

Will you also refer me to any book or paper for facts concerning on liquor traffic with Africa? I have a paper to write on that subject. I have read several articles on the subject, but do not remember where - and do not remember enough to speak feelingly. I will carefully keep

2/[illegible]

and return all papers or letters -

I hope all your family are well - Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Smith - whose kindness to me while en route to Japan I can never forget -

Very cordially yours
Marcia F. Bliss

ever consider it a particularly bright
spot in my life. Your parting
prayer and benediction when I was
ill in Des Moines - is still as fresh
in my mind as though but yesterday
and again I thank you. and say
with the other members of your
family "God bless dear Father
Clark". It was with deep regret,
and bitter disappointment that
I turned my face homeward
from Japan - but God's ways
are not our ways. I should be
so glad to talk with you sometime.
I wish you might be with us
June 20th.

With cordial Christian sympathy.

Very truly yours

Num. 6-24:26. Marion F. Bliss

Bangor Maine. Mrs. Miss Abbot

March 28 - 1889

Rev. N. G. Clark.

Boston

Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I thank you most heartily for your kind letter of congratulation upon my approaching happiness. I was deeply touched that you should have remembered me so kindly - and appreciate all the good will you so cordially expressed. The question as to the time - was not settled when

216

I saw you in Boston - had it been
I would have told you.

Mr. Ufford is a noble young
man with no bad habits - and a
very earnest Christian - I hope
you will know him sometime - and
I assure you, you will always
be a welcome guest in our home.
I presume we shall live at
Mr. Ufford's home for awhile - then
we hope to build for ourselves -

Mr. Ufford is an only child,
two years older than I - and in
business with his father at
43 West St. All the family
are members of the Second Parish

church in Dorchester, where we shall live. I consider myself very fortunate to find a young man so thoroughly in sympathy with all my hopes and plans of life. but dear Mrs. Sewall says: "the Lord sent him to you, Marcia". I sincerely hope to be useful wherever I am. And thank God every day for His goodness and mercy towards me.

I hardly do presume to count myself a member of your missionary family now. Nevertheless I can claim the privilege of having been a member. And shall

Algeria Blue
Apr. 1889

Bangor Maine - April 2. 1[illegible]

128 Adm St.

Rec'd Apr. 3.

Rev. Judson Smith,

Boston

Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I thank you very much for the reports and papers so promptly sent me. And enclose postage for the same.

I have found the articles referred to - and with the Congregationalist for Feby 28 - have some stirring facts.

Presume I may keep the papers sent me - but am in doubt about the "Annual

217

Report. Your paper on China was a very interesting one.

I always watch and read with genuine interest, all the doings of the Board, at home and abroad. And consider my Japan experience — in many ways — a particularly bright spot in my life. barring the keen disappointment in being obliged to return home.

In cordial Christian sympathy.

Gratefully yours

Marcia L. Bless.

Bradshaw Miss Annie H.

M. C. Bradshaw

37 Ridge St.
March. 27/88

Dear Dr Clark.

Thank you very much for your letter, & for your taking the trouble to deliver my questions, to the ones to answer them. I have heard from both Miss May & Mr Sweett. I shall write to the latter soon. Thank you also for delivering the mottos. Please thank Drs Alden & Strong for their notes. I was sorry your ribbon was not wider, but the person to whom I sent to get me the ribbon got some of them wider than others, & I remembered you spoke of liking that color.

I rec'd on Saturday a letter from Miss Graves from

Niigata. I wrote to [illegible] at New-Year-time, saying I was expecting to go as a Missionary, but was undecided whether to ~~decide on~~ choose China or Japan, & said if I remember right, "would it not be pleasant if I could be at Niigata." She writes me a long, urgent letter in reply, enclosing this from Miss Scudder, which latter note I will send on to you. I met Miss Graves in New Haven at the annual meeting & we have since written each other several letters. She sent me at Xmas a large photo. of the native Christians & the mission-aries there, so I feel a little more acquainted there. I write now to ask, since I have heard nothing farther from you concerning Kobe or Okayama — what you think about it.

my family & strongly in-
cline to the Mrigata idea
my Brother says he feels
sure I should be very
much healthier there, as
a warm climate does not
suit my constitution. they
like Miss Graves picture
& having seen those of
the others, feel a little less
as if I were going among
total strangers. Then it
seems as if there was a
call for somebody more
to do the sort of work I
am going for, up there
than in the South, & I do
want to go where most
needed. Miss Graves I
know but little, but she
writes as if she knew me
very well & did want me
so much to be with her
in "that house". What say
you, could I plan for it

do you think. Is it too late?
I know it is an important
thing to decide & I would
hate to make a mistake -
but the more I think it
over, the more I think
I had better choose it -
if I have a choice about
it -
Miss G. writes of the needs
of that province etc - etc -
& also adds: "if you knew
the warm loving heart
which awaits your accept-
ance at my hands, perhaps
it would influence you
family to be comforted a
little." Later she writes "before
answering yours & the letter
from Cleveland, wh came today
telling of the appointment of
the Misses Cozad for Japan,
I fell on my knees that my
pen might indite a good
matter." "We should like
the sisters for Nagaoka &
you home to be with me."
I think my friends & relations

would feel much less badly
about my going if I went
there to Northern Japan, &
especially to Niigata. You
see knowing Mrs Scudder
of Jersey City makes the
others seem less of strangers.

Please write me if I can
go there, for I think I
feel quite sure from all
reports, I should be stronger
there & last longer & so
be of more service. Please
write what you think as
soon as convenient, for I
judge I should prepare
clothes a little differently
for Niigata or Kobe, & I would
so like to know my destina-
tion.

Yours very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

please return Miss S's note; if convenient.

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw

Recd Feb. 6.

37. Ridge St.
3 February '88

My dear Dr. Clark -

I have found it such hard work to decide, the calls from both countries - the more I study into them - or write - or talk to others - about them, seem to grow so urgent. I feel as if turning my back on something I ought not to, whenever I think of one, more than the other. I do feel a great drawing to China - But my family & friends so much want me to go to Japan. & this week went & had a long talk with my & our old-friend Dr Ellinwood. He said finally, knowing me so well as he did & knowing Japan (he has visited them

218

you know) he thought I could do the best work in Japan & he would strongly advise my going there. His opinion has weight with me, especially coming when I had about made up my mind. So I now write to tell you I have decided on going to Japan (D.V). I do not know if I can choose, but I think you spoke as if I had some voice in the matter. I would rather not go to Sendai; & I would like to go to Niigata as most of my friends seem to think I should be healthier there than in the South or West in that kind of climate. But I think what you said about Kobe & the benefit of being in the Training School for Bible women, & under the training also of someone who had been in the work so long as Miss Dudley, would

be of the greatest benefit in preparing me for the kind of work I am to do, & also in facilitating my learning the language of the common people. Then if after a time there, I could be allowed to be located in the hill country somewhere or in Nigata, (I know I could do, at least I always can here be at my best, among the Intry) You also spoke of Miss Talcott as doing that work for women (not school-teaching, for which I do not think I am so well suited, for the Evangelistic work) & that there I could help her. But some-way, I feel, after my talk with you, as tho' it would be better for me, & as tho' I should prefer to begin in Kobe, as you said under Miss Dudley, & let Japanese Bible women, & when I know enough, perhaps could go out with her & perhaps later on be left at some of the out-

stations to work, or farther up into the hill country.
Will you please write me about this, if I shall plan to do this, & also when I ought to prepare my things, to be sent off. Do they go by sailing vessel, if so, so many seem to think (of friends who have been there) that I ought to get off much earlier than July? Will you kindly write me when I ought to so prepare, & any other points I ought to know about outfit, furniture etc:
Did the motto arrive in time for Miss Jones?
Tell Dr Smith I am going to pray, & labor, to get one girl to send to China in my place, & only so can I be reconciled not to go there.
Yours sincerely Annie H. Bradshaw.

Mrs Nudd[illegible]

37 Ridge St.
7 April '88

Dear Dr Clark-

I have wanted all the week to find a chance to write & thank you for so soon, & so kindly, answering my note asking your opinion about Niigata- I agreed with what you said in favor of my going there, should the Mission in Japan agree; & also I shared the feeling of uncertainty about whether it would be the best thing for me to be in the new house as Miss Graves' companion, altho' she certainly talked most welcomely of the way she would greet me, as she

219

painted the future home
in most attractive colors. —
I wrote her, soon after writing
you, that I had done so,
asking ^you^ if I could be "allowed
to change, & go to Ungala."
Today comes another letter
from her & one for you, which
I enclose, & take this oppor-
tunity to write to you again.
(I will also enclose the note
from Miss Judson.) I was
rather troubled by both
that & the one I rec'd from
Miss Graves, as they all
there seem under a mis-
apprehension of what I
go out to do. Miss Graves
seems to think that the rea-
son I do not choose school-
teaching is because I doubt
my ability to do it, & goes on
to tell how she had never
taught before, but "the demands
for instruction do not require
an accomplished teacher of science

literature etc", & speaks of the "spelling-reading dictation, conversation & music teaching", & of its not being hard.

I do not need, I think, to remind you people at the rooms, that when I offered myself as a missionary, that I tried to say very distinctly that I did not offer for school-teaching, but for the evangelistic work among the women. I said this not because I was afraid to undertake teaching, for I have taught both as a governess in my cousin's family, & in my little school & I think if I gave my mind to it I could do it properly. But just because I do know what it is, I do not think it is the way in which I can make my life tell to

the most advantage. I should probably have decided to have gone among the blacks at the South, or the Indians or the New West Commun— if it had not been that teaching in those places was the thing required. It was for this other work, for wh I have been led to feel the need, that I have decided to give up my Art & its teaching, which I love, (but not so much as this work for souls,) & to leave my dear little home & all my friends. I want it understood that I want to go where there is call for that work, & there certainly are plenty of such places from what I hear. In fact Miss Scudders earnest cry for help in that very line, together with the climate, was what made me want to go to Madura. Of

3

course my having met Miss Graves made it seem a little less strange there, but did not influence me (any to speak of) in deciding to go there, if allowed to do so.

Of course I understand that while studying the language one is willing to teach the English language a little, or drawing, or make oneself useful in any way available - but with the understanding that it is transient & not to interfere with the greatest strength being given to the language & preparation for the life-work - I do not wish to be stiff & obstinate but I think one knows what they can & can not do best. I know Dr Ellinwood agreed with me that teaching was not what I had better offer for. (I remember hear-

ing (Mrs Graves offer for that, saying what she was "most interested in was the Educational work in Japan," wh I doubt not but that she does beautifully. Many whom I know say they shd prefer that. I still incline to Niigata, for I am interested in that work there, for certainly there is so much of the work among the women to be done in that province, & I much prefer the climate; But I do not wish to go there, with them expecting one to take Mrs Kendalls place in the school. They evidently need a permanent teacher there, & if I were helping, I know how I shd be likely to be led to undertake more & more, & even the two hours per day regularly on ones mind in all weathers

4

would take quite a good deal away from the strength & time needed to grapple with the language, & be ready for any beginnings of my own work that might turn up. I do not feel prepared to insist on my preference for Niigata, unless it is to do my own proposed line of work there. If I am not wanted there for that I prefer to go where I am so wanted, say Kobe or Okayama with Miss Talcott. How would it do for me to stay a few months after arrival, in Kobe in the training school there so as to get used to the women & their language, en route to Niigata; But as you say it can not be decided fully here. I know I

can do [illegible] work when it is cooler, & I do want to be of the most service.

Do you judge Miss Graves expected me to do the housekeeping if we should be together. I fear I am tiring you with this long letter, but you were so good & kind to me, I have felt courage to write to you thus frankly, & I know you will know what portions of it to make use of in writing out to Japan. I had not understood before about this June meeting, which seems to have so much power.

Hoping that a place will be found for me where I "belong" & that I shall be guided aright

Yours sincerely

Annie H. Bradshaw.

& will advise you as soon as I do. I dined last night with some friends (my sister met in Switzerland once) who were previously six years in ~~Kioto~~ Tokio. He was in the University there. I tried to get all the information I could. This Prof. Houghton said if he were going there to live now he should get most of his furniture there. Is there anything in that? It is never the custom for the missionaries to do that, is it? Also he said (which remembering the card on the wall, in the room near Mr Lovell's, of the times of shipment-seemed reasonable) that if to go by sailing vessel, he thot my goods ought to go

...adshaw.

37 Ridge St
Orange N. J.

Dear Dr Clark -

Will you be so kind as to give this motto ribbon which I send to your care to Miss Jones, the young colored girl, going out to Africa. I do not know her address, but I know she was going out under the "Am. Board." I hope it is not too late, but I did not have time to send it off before. I have sometimes made these mottos (to put up over doors) for those going out as missionaries, as I think often

the words bring help, as
the eye unconsciously rests
upon them, when busy
about various things, or
when one comes in troubled
or anxious. (I am sorry to
trouble you to get it to her.)
I would like to make one
for each of you Secretaries
sometime, before I go, but
I would hardly feel like
choosing the verses myself,
so if you will each put on
a bit of paper a favorite
Bible verse, or portion of a
verse, about the right length
I will take pleasure in doing
it, as I get time. If you have
any choice as to color, of the
ribbon please mention. Some
times I have made them
to match people's rooms.

Dark red, dark green, or dark
blue, are the colors which look
the best with the gold paint.
I thank you very much
for all the time you gave
me, *to* answer my many
questions. I can not give
you *my* answer yet, for
I am waiting for answers
to letters to various people
whom I have written to
(under *advice*) asking questions
about the two countries
in question. My *friends*
are strongly in favor
of my going to Japan, &
it looks just now as if
it would probably re-
sult in my deciding on
that. But I am not *quite*
ready to decide positively

5

in May, as he thought, if they went in July, they might not be in my hands before Jan. 1st. Would it not therefore be best for me to try & get them off by the middle of May shipment if I shd decide on ~~Japan~~ Japan? Nobody here wants me to go to China, but it seems to appeal to me so, that fewer want to go there & it is so large. Prof Houghton & his wife seemed to think I would be of more use in Japan as well as finding it healthier. To be of the most use, is certainly what I want. Will you not pray that I may not make a

mistake, but may be led
+ guided aright as to my
choice? I think, to go to Kobe
to the training school, you
spoke of, at least for the first
winter or so, would be what
I should decide upon, if I
go to Japan, that there I
may learn people + language
+ perhaps later they will
send me up to Niigata or
near there, among the hills.
I will write as soon as we
decide.

Very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

Apr 18. 1888.

At Dr Bradford's
Wed. P. M

Dear Dr Clark -

I was so disappointed not to be able to find you after the meeting tonight, when I went to look for you & ask when you tomorrow could spare me a few minutes for a talk, & lo they said you had gone, & not likely to be here tomorrow. I never thot but what you would be here all day. It was one of the things I most anticipated in the conference the meeting & talking with you. I would have put off my this a.m.'s lesson if I had known, as I did do for this afternoon & to-morrow - As it was, today, I spent two hours in a depot on the way here, missing the Montclair 1 o'clock train by the length of the depot only, & so arriving not till three - I looked for you after the afternoon session & some one had carried you off to dine - I would have been tempted to talk to you during

the .. .. sing. If I had known it
was my only chance. It made me
so glad only to look across &
see you there, & I thot of the
comfort it would be to talk
in place of writing. I did so en-
joy the address from you to-
night. Do you know I have al-
most never heard any one
speak on Japan. The whole
thing was grand.
Is there to be no chance to
see you in N.Y.? Shall you be at
"39" anytime Friday or Sat
when I could come in, without
using too much of your time?
It is so tantalizing to think of
your being so near & yet now
gone out of reach. I wd gladly
change about pupils, if you are
to be in N.Y. anytime when I can
come in, for I think, a face to
face talk, would be so much
more satisfactory, if you have the
time. If I only could have
been here this noon! But I had an
idea you would not come till
towards evening. Please excuse

these scraps of paper, just just in my bag in case I wanted to take notes, & this is written in room—

Yours sincerely

Annie H. Bradshaw.

Miss Dimmie W. T. Bradshaw

April 18 - 1888

Rec'd April 20 - 1888

✓

Miss Annie L. Bradshaw.

37. Ridge St. Orange
21. April '88

Recd April 24.

My dear Dr Clark.

Your letter from Boston has this morning arrived, so I see that you are no longer in N. Y. neighborhood. I do not wonder that I did not look as well as usual on Wednesday, for I had been unusually busy thro' the week, trying to double up things so I could afford time for part of the meetings. I was temporarily not quite as well as usual, besides having the day before caught a severe cold in my head. I had also taught that morning, & hurried off with but little lunch, to catch a car to connect with the Montclair train at Roseville, which train I missed by a few rods only, & had to stay in the little station two hours wishing I was in Montclair or at home. I did not arrive at the church till some time past three, so was both weary & faint

222

but nothing to cause one to answer more than the usual "pretty well & thank you" to your kind enquiries. I think however that the spring often makes busy people feel then the strain of the winter, & I have had the added work of trying to start my preparations. I last week, told the head of the school where I have had my art class two afternoons a week, that from then on, I could spare them but one afternoon a week, so that is a great relief, for standing up teaching two or three hours at a class on top of a morning of home pupils, was not exactly restful, especially with other duties sprinkled in between, such as looking after a sewing woman etc. I have also been trying to work the children's Mission Band into other hands, so I am going to have ever so much more time.

I did not write an answer to yours telling me that you had heard from Miss Dudley in regard to our first idea about Kobe, because I heard that you were coming to Montclair & I thought I could talk about it easier. I agree with you that that will probably be a wise thing for me to do at first. Miss D's experience would be so valuable to come under, & the benefit also wd be great there doubtless in learning the language & the people. Especially also among in the winter. I should not begin with warm weather. But I do hope I can, after a little, go to Nigata, as I am sure I can do better work in that climate, & they have not so many workers there as in the south. I would not

like to be understood as wishing to be permanently settled in the South, & I feel so much more acquainted with the Inigala Missionaries. I hope I am not presuming in mentioning any preferences, perhaps I ought not so to do. It is not for ease I am looking out, but to be of the greatest service. Of course I know I shall be guided aright & so do not need to worry.

Do you think, that there will be any real need of my coming on to Boston in June with my things, there to repack them in such furniture, as is better to get there, if I can select the latter from catalogues? Miss Child seemed to think in Jan. that I needed to do that. I heard some people said that Mr Lewitt repacked theirs to suit himself.

Thanking you for your note

Yours sincerely

Annie H. Bradshaw.

April 27. '88.

37 Ridge St. Orange.
April. 27/88

Dear Dr Clark.

Thank you very much for sending on to me Miss Dudley's letter. I think it was a lovely one, & so kind of her to write me, & at such length when so busy. I am sure I do hope I can be with her, for I am sure I should gain so much to be under her. I do like the

223

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw

Orange, Apr. 27, 1888.

Rec'd Apr. 28.

"sounds of her," thro'
her letter, so very much.
I am going to answer
it in a day or two.
I thank you for advising
my going to Kobe to
begin, & I do hope it
can be arranged.
Yours sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

Brother also is to go abroad in July
if nothing happens (his first trip) to
visit the hospitals abroad, & he is
to be back about Oct 1st. Of course
it would be pleasant to see him on
his return. He hurries up his going
as it is better he should be away
a year when I can be at home,
(tho' I hate to lose him out of this
last summer) - I, of course shall
make my plans to suit yours, but
I tho't I would like to know the
probable date, if convenient. I hope

A. H. Bradshaw.

Rec'd May 24.

Ridge St.
May 23. '88

Dear Mr. Clark

In Miss Dudley's letter, she said, that while I was with her I would not need to use my bed-room set, that is - the bed - bureau & wash stand; tho' other things such as rocking chair, or desk etc - I should need. As it is uncertain how long I can stay there in Kob.[illegible] how long do you imagine it will be, (I ought to plan to send it with my other

[illegible] to send my things to Boston between the 15 & 20th of [illegible]

[illegible]

naturally desirous to see all she can
of me this summer, & talks of
shortening her Mtn-vacation or
giving it up this year, or for but a
few weeks. If I could go later in
Oct, the 15th or from the 15th to
the 20th or later, if the party (if there
is a party) go then, I could perhaps
go with mamma part of the time
to the Mts & so not prevent her
usual trip, which if she gave up
I fear the effect on her winter. My

things ought I not? I am writing to Mr Lovett today & in that I say nothing about not taking the bed-room-set, with the things I send on, in June.

About the time of starting in Oct, do I have any say about it? I said last fall that I could go any time after Oct 7th. I did not then think of my Mother's hay fever which always obliges her to be away from Aug 20th at the latest, till Oct 1st. She is

be great, & take some time
to recover from, especially
taken on top of that of
leaving home. So I think
it would be wiser for me
to skip that. But the princi-
pal reason why I feel it
best to go later, is (beside
several other family reasons)
my Mother's health. If I
leave the first part of
October it will be very hard
for her. She can not live
bearably in Orange during
the last of Aug, & especially
September. She is not used
to return to O before the
2nd week of Oct. She says
she shall this year try &
stay in O till Sept 1st. & the

[illegible] details about my

A. H. Bradshaw

37. Ridge St.
July 7. 88

[illegible]lark -

Is Mr Levett out of town? I hope so & that my goods arrived safely & that his absence is the reason why I have not heard. It is now three weeks since they have left here, some to go by freight & some by express. I begin to worry that something may have happened to them & I want to trace it out if it has. I have the receipts from both companies. I have delayed

I have written Mr [illegible] declares about my goods & asked [illegible] enclosed a postal card. [illegible] [illegible] - & still [illegible] word - [illegible] hope [illegible] not [illegible] lost -

2

writing to you, again, about my date of departure, till I should be through with all my correspondence with Mr Leavitt, for which I had so much writing to do, & I was very tired over sending off my things. Now I want to write about my own going. The more carefully I have thought over the matter, the more I feel I can not start on Oct. 1st. I know there would be much benefit from being at the Annual Meeting, & if it were not coming off just then, should be glad to avail myself of its cheer & "benedictions;"

yet the more I think about
it, I am sure that (outside
of the other reasons which
compel delay) it would be
better for me to skip it. To
take it right after leaving
home & friends, would be
an additional excitement
(which I know the more
I entered into the spirit of
it all, as I usually do)
would not make me in
a good condition for my
journey. I know even
from my visit to the
last Annual meeting
of the W. B. M. (under the
different conditions from
which I had attended
similar meetings) that the
nervous excitement would

they want to have some
farewell affairs, which
they hope will be for the
good of the Cause & the
church's interest in me,
& our people never get
together before early
October -, & they do so hope
I can wait till the middle
of month. September is
a very hot month here,
& I shall feel much
stronger in October to
be packing, for of course
there are many things
I have to use thro' the
summer, which I have
to take with me; & some
that I need on the journey
which I have left to do
after the hurry of sending
of my things that go now

would have to return at least a few days before I left, & would feel uncomfortable to be away, while it was so near time for me to leave. I know the condition in which she would be left, to face the strain of the winter, if she should so return. Even when in a much stronger state than now when she has tried it, she had to be bolstered up in bed all night with six pillows, & burn asthma powder all night, beside the fever, & cold in her head, during the days. She has had this "hay-fever" for 28 years now

& never can stay, except in some high dim region. Once, as I say, she did try to stay, and had to pay dearly for it afterwards.

I feel therefore that it is due her, & my sister, who while I am away, will have such additional burdens to carry (as it is she teaches all day long) not to add to them by going at such an inconvenient time. When I was in Boston you spoke of Mr & Mrs Jenks from Bridgeport — who would be going later in Oct, which would be so much better for us. Or I could join the first party at San Francisco at the steamer perhaps.

I do not mind going
alone at all. I think you
said steamers went every
two weeks, & there would
surely be people going a
little later. I would be
so glad not to leave here
before the middle of Octo-
ber at the earliest. That I
could do, & not feel I
was making everything
inconvenient all round.
I feel, when I am asking
so much of my family
& Mother (whom I fear
much it is doubtful will
ever see me again) to spare
me at all, that it is
due them, to consult
their convenience about
this, a little. Also at the
church & mission Band

Miss A. H. Bradshaw.

Orange, July 7, '88.

Rec'd July 9.

was over. I had no idea it was such an affair to get ready, & as I had to do so much of it alone owing to their other duties I have been able to do so much less, for Mamma & my sister than usual, both financially & physically. I hope my sister can get off for a little vacation by the last of this month. I think July promises to be better than June, the weather of which was so trying here. How long do you imagine I shall be allowed to stay with Miss Dudley before being sent off to my later destination (which I do hope will be in the

what I know of her work so much, & I know it would be of such benefit to me to come under her influence & experience before going to Migala (if I am so fortunate as to be able to do my kind of work up there.) It seems strange sometimes to be going (you dont know exactly where, but then God knows where He can use me best, & He makes no mistakes, wh is such a comfort. I hope you are feeling well this summer, & that what I have written about the importance of my

sibly can, will meet
your approval -
Very sincerely yours
Annie H. Bradshaw

how I can change them. Mamma is less
strong than usual this summer
& has not yet gone away - but hopes
to do so Sept 1st & then I hope to join
her for the last ten days of Sept in
the Mtns & bring her home. They
have arranged also at the church
for a farewell meeting about Oct. 5th
I have many things to attend to -
& also feel it best - as I wrote before to
omit the Cleveland meeting, much
as I should enjoy it under other
circumstances, & if not taken on
the journey. I will arrange to go any-
time after the middle of Oct, or the 1st
... if necessary, but feel

Dear Sir

Yours of Aug. 15th
just recd. with the blank
for passport, which I will
attend to & send on to Wash-
ington. You mention en-
closing also a "blank to be
filled out, & be returned"
to you, which has not
come. (I am expecting to
have some photographs
taken before long, & will send)
As to the rest of the letter
from you I do not un-
derstand it exactly. You
write as if I were still
going to the Annual Meeting

have your letter in answer to mine, saying ~~that you~~ "I will of course accede to your wishes as to the time of going, & whenever you are ready to go & can go conveniently, I will do my best to secure you suitable company" I then, on receipt of this, wrote you, that I could go sometime between the 10th & 15th but that the middle of the month would be the most convenient, & have awaited your answer as to what party I should join. All our arrangements have been made now, according to that letter from you, & I do not see

Cleveland & going [illegible]
from there.
I wrote you some time
since the reasons why
I could not very well
[illegible] that meeting & why
it [illegible] my duty not
[illegible] at that early date
because of "family reasons"
that it would be very
inconvenient for my
mothers arrangements &
spoil her hay fever rest
time away, making her
wait for the winter etc to
return before Oct, as she
would want to do if I
were to leave by the first.
I will not go over those
reasons as you may re-
member them, or may have
the letter stating them. I

July 13

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw 227

37 Ridge St.
Aug. 23. 88

Dear Dr Clark. Rec'd Aug. 25-88

Thank you for yours of the 22nd today rec'd. I think the plan of going with Miss Daughaday on the 24th of November from San Francisco, a very good one. I write at once that you may arrange passage for me on that date. This plan gives great comfort to my mother. I will write to Miss D, as you suggest, but hardly know what arrangements it is wanted that I should make with her, I presume you mean about meeting her. I could go early enough to stay a few days, on the journey, if I knew anyone. I presume stop-over is allowed, could I not? I will fill out the blank & enclose later if I do not secure time for it to-

tonight. I will send the photograph later. I was struck by an appeal from Miss Kate Scudder in a recent "Life & Light," asking for some one to come to help, some one to devote their whole time to the Evangelistic work among the women. That was the very thing I wanted to do, & yet Miss Judson & Miss Graves both wrote as if I should be put into the regular school work with Miss J, if I went there. I do hope after staying & learning now a while under Miss Dudley at Kobe, I can be that one to go & assist Miss S, at Niigata in her work. Have you heard anything more about what is going to be done with me, or is that to be left to be decided after I arrive in Japan?

I hope you will have a pleasant time on your vacation. Thank you very much for writing me so soon & so kindly

Very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

Have you any idea how long they will allow me to stay in Kobe? [illegible]

when there, & one does not go anyway as a Missionary on a search to avoid unpleasantnesses. I do hope I have not done foolishly in writing to you thus frankly & feel sure I can trust you to destroy this at once & not mention. I know nothing myself about the people, as I do about Nigula; & may find that my fears are groundless. I am therefore making up my mind to like it, feeling sure it will be all for the best if I am sent there. The Misses Cozad are sent to Nigula in place of me, I hear. One thing not mentioned in this letter, but which I do hope will not have to be given up by this

A. H. Bradshaw

Orange
Sept. 8. '88

Dear Dr. Clark

Your letter of Sept. 8th just rec'd & I hasten to reply. I have been waiting to hear of your return to send on to you a letter rec'd from Japan a few days ago. I want to ask you if it is official. (I have not answered it yet, & hardly know how to.) It seemed as tho' it were, & yet I had imagined I should have been informed by you or some of the heads of the Mission in Japan. You notice the De Forests do not take time to write me,

Miss [illegible] wrote very kindly of you: but I do not know if I exceed [illegible] thanking her for writing. I am to write & see her or the De Forests. Nothing has been said about anything & I must do is wait till I am sure for that.

28

not if it is really decided best for me
to go there, & if there seems the best opening
need for my work, I do not wish to make
a fuss about it. I have a feeling that as
it has been decided for me to go to the
one place, which I had tho't (& I think
mentioned to you), "anywhere but Sendai"
in Japan, why tho' it seemed a strange
leading at first, perhaps there is some rea-
son why God wants me just there, & of
course where God wants one, is where
one wants to be. (Also perhaps something
[illegible] said to me once, & had made me think
it might not be pleasant to be situated just
as I am to be, might not seem so to me

[illegible] saying [illegible] to [illegible]
with them. Nothing is said
of the kind of work I am
expected or wanted to do,
& nothing about needs for
that climate; or hints about
the house, as Miss Dudley
& the Imgala people both
so kindly wrote me, in detail.
I must say I was disappointed on receiving this
letter from Miss Meyer -
judging from letters from
Japan & from you I had
rather grown to expect I
was going to Imgala, & to
plan therefor, after Kobe.
I feel perfectly strange of
course to all the Sendai
people, & I had not been
especially attracted there.

week in Oct, as we do not
like her to travel alone
very well, (tho' she had to
in going). A.H.B.

plan for Sendai, & that is Kobe. I do so anticipate having for a little, or at least for a while, the advantage of being there under the training (as it were) of Miss Dudley, whose work I admire & towards whom I feel a drawing. Do the people in Japan know of the plan for me to go there.

One thing about Sendai - it may be a good centre for me to radiate out from (as it were) into fields needing my kind of work, after I learn how. By "radiate" I mean, as I use the term in giving a painting lesson when I tell the pupil to let her shading or lines radiate out a little.

Miss Daugherday, a very kind one, proposing that we meet in St Louis, where she is to spend a week with a brother. I am so thankful that you have written me what her loss was, for she spoke of a "recent bereavement" & I did not know what it was, & felt so "heathenish" not to have expressed any sympathy when I wrote to her. She asks if I am going as "a missionary." I shall be glad to hear from you, because one likes to know where they are to be & it is a comfort to know a thing is decided when it is fully so. I like what you say of my remaining till

Hoping that you had
a pleasant trip away
I am yours very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

P.S. 1
I sent you the other day
a little greeting in the shape
of a motto to hang up in
your dining-room, should
you so wish. It is an old
Eng. motto.

P.S. no 2
My Mother left for the
Mtns last Monday & I
hope to join her some
time next week - I think
the change will not hurt
me, as I have not been
able to afford my usual
outing this year, (both in time
or money) & thus I can escort
her back some time the first

Care Miss Charles. Fryeburg. Maine
Annie Bradshaw
Sept. 17. '88
Dear Dr Clark. Miss Bradshaw
I thank you so much for your kind letter rec'd last week, & for your word that you also, think best for me to stay in Kobe for a while, as at first designed. I send with this one of the only photos I have had as yet. Do not know if it is large enough, but if I have some others taken later, can change it. I also send on to you a letter rec'd from Miss De Forest. I will not answer hers or Miss Myers till I hear from you. I have not, as she seems to think, sent, or prepared goods & furniture for more than my own room, & hardly feel like, at this late date, undertaking to

228

start out on the preparation of more (at present that is) both as to time, strength or money. I find the things I asked Mr Leavitt to buy for me in Boston cost more than I had supposed or planned for judging from prices in N.Y. & also the packing & boxing expenses exceeded what I had imagined. Do you think I need to at present do more? I think it is hardly advisable for a new one to go right to house-keeping, before becoming familiar with language & ways. I did think all the time, thols & strength, at first, w'd be better given wholly to the work (that is if it is con-venient for me to board at first.) What say you, & shall I write thus to Mrs De Forest. Will you please write her about Kobe, or shall I? You see they are expecting to meet me at once, (as it were)

fo——— use? I am afraid you will think me always bothering you, but I want to answer these letters advised by. With thanks again for your kind words-

Yours sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

P.S. You said in one letter "~~You~~ Are ~~you~~ thinking of leaving your mother to go to the Annual meeting"? I did enjoy so doing for many reasons, but don't think it will be best, as it will bring mamma home, & she is not quite as strong as usual, & I feel I must give her all I can of myself, consistently with my duties to the work, before leaving, & we do not like her to travel alone.

229

he thot probably by the Erie, if so I can go
right into that depot in Jersey City from
& thence start, which is convenient
about baggage. Am I to buy my ticket
in this part of the country clear thro'
to Japan, or only to San Francisco.
Do I have the ticket sent me or only
the money for the trip & I buy here. or
at such places on the road as you
indicate? I feel I would be glad
for more details & instructions, now
the first week in November is draw-
ing so near. I presume I am to go about
the 9th or 10th, if I stay a day or so in Chicago
or perhaps a day or two later, if I de-
cide I would rather leave the time at

home. I am glad I am to meet Miss D. at St Louis, for

Yours was today recd
[illegible] hoping to hear
from you some more about
my plans. I wrote Miss
Daughaday about two weeks
ago & asked if she would
please give me a little
idea of the date when I
was to meet her, at the
close of her week in St
Louis, wh was the place
where I was to meet her
as she said when writing
me that first letter. I also
wanted to know if we were
to plan to stay a day or so
in San Francisco, & if so when
& where - You see I have a

ing. Mamma & I enjoyed much our little visit together in Fryeburg, & came home the first week in Oct. I spent a week ago Sunday in Phila. with some Cousins there. Last Friday a very pleasant reception was given me over at our church, in spite of the rain. These last two weeks have been devoted to the dentist, sewing, & pupils to help ~~pay~~ pay the dentist. I shall be so glad to know more details of my plans, the day when I ought to start to meet Miss D. what way I go from here to Chicago etc., etc. When I spoke of it to my Bro.,

cousin, who married Mr
Moritz-Evarts of the Home Mis-
sionary Society, & they have
lately moved to Evanston
near Chicago, & have written
asking if I w'd not stay with
them a day or two on my
way. I have not seen this
Cousin since a child, but
they are very cordial & Mamma
tho't it would break the
journey. But since I have
heard nothing in answer
from Miss D, I could make
no plans as to the exact
date of starting. I do hope
I can hear soon, so I can
do so, for of course I want
to be with the home people
as much as I can (that is
till the <u>last</u> date for start-

at a meeting in Trinity Church, & say a few words I believe. I worked quite hard up in Fryeburg, (tho' not in a very public way) having many talks with individuals, & two Mission band meetings with some young ones, & one with the Ladies Aux., & hope some seed was sown.
Please excuse the looks & construction of this note as I have been interrupted several times owing to my brother's illness today, which makes us very anxious as he never complains unless pretty ill. He has had something like inflammation in his ear & extreme pain in his head for many nights,

days, but today had to
give up. He has had a
Doctor & an ear special-
ist here this afternoon &
I do hope he will get
relief tonight. We all
depend on him so much
in every way, we feel
quite helpless when he
is laid up (wh has been
almost never-) Do pray
that he may speedily re-
cover. Mamma has been
very brave about me
& we have all tried to
live in the moment &
not look ahead; but this
anxiety over my Bro, yes-
terday & to-day is wearing
on my dear little Mother
Very sincerely yours
Annie H. Bradshaw.

Have you heard from Kathleen if Stutz understands

love going thro' it anew.

Miss A. H. Bradshaw,
Orange,
Nov. 10. '88

Dear Dr Clark - Rec'd Nov. 12.

I am glad to tell you that my Brother continues to improve. On Monday he may take a ride. He is growing impatient at these three weeks of imprisonment & naturally mourns the absence from his work. I wrote you last week the probable cause of the "abcess" & the hope that gave, that there is no trouble to be feared now about the hearing being lost. The wound will probably take weeks to heal but they think now he will have no put back, & will not have to wait in till that time unless he gets a relapse by overdoing. As yet he has seen but two or three people

231

beside the Doctors, but for a couple of days has had on his clothes & walked some about the house - I have been sole nurse & attendant since the nurse was called off last Sunday - Next week I expect to begin my preparations again My dentist has also been dangerously ill & I fear I must go to a new one to finish the work, which is in a very bad state to be left. We are all so thankful for my Bro's life. The Doctors all agree that it was a most unusual case, I do not think even the one from N.Y. with all his experience ever had one just like it, & our head Doctor here, a man of great experience, says he never did. We are all feeling the effects of the strain, now the immediate cause for anxiety

she will be[2] a great help. One of the Doctors staid with us part of Friday night. I take this time, in which I was to lie down a little, to write you about my plans. Of course I have had to stop this last week all preparations, dentist work etc, & as they feel sure it can not get out (if all goes well & they now expect it will) before several weeks, & will need constant care, & I seem to suit him in the sick room best, & my Mother is not strong & Mary must keep at her lessons all she can, (as we can't have everything stop while he is ill, if possible); it is therefore the only thing that can be done, for me to delay

my going a few weeks later
till I can leave my Brother
& the family in a better con-
dition. My Bro, remembers
now, one night on the ship
coming home in Sept, that
as he lay on the lounge ^the skeleton pull- a
lurch of the vessell threw
him, when asleep, against
the marble corner of the wash-
stand (not far off) & hit his
head very severely. tho he
presumes he does not know
how severely, as half asleep.
The day after, those neuralgic
sort of pains began, but he
never tho't till yesterday of
the blow. The Doctors think
that enough to cause the
abcess & feel more encourag-ed
(by having a possible cause ^for the brother)
about a recovery. So we feel
encouraged today greatly.

37 Ridge St
Nov. 1st '88

Dear Dr Clark -

I am glad to say that my Brother is doing as well today as can be expected. They feel now that if there is no put back he will continue to improve. His hearing has been so good this week, & there has been no discharge inside the ear, so they have concluded now that there is no connection between it & the wound, & therefore the fear of deafness seems removed. He was not as well Tues P. M. - & there were one or two signs wh might denote meningetis, but he is better

now; at least not so feverish & sleeps better; & each day safely passed decreases the danger of meningetis, tho' of course not out of that danger while the wound remains open. Still all looks hopeful. I forgot to add in my letter that while much disappointed to give up sailing with Miss Daughaday at this time, I do not mind going alone, at all, & I believe a steamer goes from San Francisco every two weeks, & I hope my Brother will be enough better so that I can go in the next one, after the one I had hoped to go in.

Very sincerely yours

A H Bradshaw

P.S. Yours is today rec'd. Thank you for your kind sympathy. Who is this

Miss Bradshaw

37 Ridge St
Oct 25. 88

Dear Dr Clark.

I do most sincerely beg your pardon for the letter sent you on Monday. It was written as best I could while waiting on my sick brother & with a head full of anxiety, & I wished to answer yours at once, & so sent without rewriting. I sent you today one recd from Miss D. to save rewriting what she said. If I had waited till receiving yours tonight I need not have sent it, as you have heard from her. I did not plan to stay in Evanston longer than a day or two. If all goes well with my Bro. shall probably leave here Friday the 16th. Just now he is very ill. inflammation of the mastoid

is. Two Doctors met to consult
yesterday, & one from N. Y. is
coming to meet them tomorrow
if we can get him (he is a friend
of my sisters & very able -)
My Bro, suffers frightfully -
they fear there will have to be an
operation before he is relieved.
Do pray for us.

With regret to have caused
you all that bother in reading
my stupid letter, & thanking
you for answering my many
questions -

Yours very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw

Orange –
Nov. 16 – 88

Mrs Bradsham

Dear Dr Clark –

Yours of Nov. 13th, I found here on my return from the Newark meeting last night. I think with you, that it would be well for me to go in the "Gaelic" Dec. 18th since that seems to be a better vessel, & if you will kindly secure passage for me in that, I will plan accordingly. How long ought I to allow between Chicago, & the date of leaving. If I were to allow just the same length of time as Miss D. had arranged, I ought to leave Chicago on the 8th, as to make the exact no. of days 'ud make it to leave Sunday. Would Monday the 10th be too short allowance? I fear so. I could leave here the 3rd or 4th & stay two or three days at Evanston & leave there the 8th. What do you advise? I will not write them till I hear from you ... the exact date of my

228

I go from here to Chicago, leaving on the Erie from Jersey City or N. Y. from Grand Central Depot, or does it make no difference. Can I check my two trunks, (a small steamer-trunk, & one not quite so small) right thro' to San Francisco or do I have to recheck at Chicago, & if so, will I have to pay storage for the few days, while I am near Chicago?

Will you kindly write me about these points.

Yours sincerely

Annie. H. Bradshaw.

Miss Annie Bradshaw

37 Ridge St.

Oct. 28. 88

My dear Dr Clark (afternoon)

Rec'd Oct. 30.

I embrace this *first* opportunity to write, to do so to you. We have had a fearful week. There was a *very critical* operation performed by four doctors on my Bro, Friday afternoon. I had to hold some of the lights & so saw the whole thing. [the first I ever saw] They feel thankful that he *survived*, as it was so near the brain that they had to cut. They set free a large sac of pus wh formed the abscess. He was ~~fully~~ very ill 234 all that night & for the next twenty-four hours there had to be great care, lest Spinal Meningetis shd set in

this A.M. they examined the wound & three of the Doctors did some small operations. (The one from N. Y. has not been out since Friday) & they feel encouraged that all things are going on well (of course the wound is not yet to be closed up for some time.) He still suffers of course greatly but they now think he will not lose his hearing (it is his only ear, as after Scarlet-fever, when a child, he lost the hearing of the other, & naturally we have all been anxious about that. He has not yet been able to take any nourishment to speak of, of course & needs constant watching - We got a trained nurse last night, as I could not do night & day both, & I think

3

I needed these three weeks wh I had expected, for preparation & leave-takings, & had wanted extra days in each week. So that of course I can not now go as I had proposed with Miss Daughaday & the other lady. I am so sorry, as I had anticipated being with Miss D. It has seemed a mysterious providence - but then it is a comfort to know God is at the helm, & just now the part he plainly gives me is here nursing. I am sorry to make so much trouble & hope the next time I propose to start, all will go well. I can not be enough thankful, that I held to the plan of seeing Mamma safely home from the hay-fever

it; else I should not have been here now, in this time of great & unexpected trouble. Will you tell Miss D, & the people in Japan, please, of the delay in my coming, as I can not yet get time for more writing than this. I will try & send Miss D. a postal in a day or two, but this is my first writing — except what I wrote you before. I hope you have heard of the safe arrival of my things in Japan — by this time. I shall be glad when I hear — I hope, & know, I can have your prayers in this our time of anxiety & trouble.

Very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

is removed, (tho' it was easier
to make him be careful when
in bed-) Tonight I expect to sleep
in a bed again, (for since the
nurse left, I have lain on the
lounge in my Brothers room).
I have been rather expecting to
hear from you again, as to
what date - I shall now plan
to leave. I can get ready I
think, if all goes as we ex-
pect, for some Dec-steamer -
leaving here the last of Nov
or first of Dec (I believe the
steamers go every two weeks).
If you will kindly advise
me as to what date to aim
to be in San Francisco, I can
make my plans thereby. It
has been a great disappoint-
ment to feel obliged to give up
going with Miss Daugherty, &
I could not possibly in less
than a week prepare to leave
so as to join her in St. Louis the
19th, & even if by great driving

it could be done, I know the hurry wd be bad for me, when so tired, I must go more slowly— & I could not add to my Mother & Sister's cares, just now, the additional burden of clearing up after me, & the necessary changing about our house has gone thro; also I could not in that time get my dentist work done — so I have had to give it up. It seems strange such changing of ones plans, but of course it is best— & I now only want to know how to shape my new plans by your convenience—

With regrets many that I have had to be such a bother

Yours sincerely

A H Bradshaw.

Mrs Gardner? the one who was in Brooklyn last Spring with her sister Mrs Pond? I believe they moved out West. As I said before I do not mind going alone, since I could not go at the time arranged for me, & will be ready at the earliest date I can be spared, & hope certainly for one of the Dec. Steamers if my dear one recovers as they hope he will without any put-back. So do not trouble yourself if inconvenient for me to have an escort, I do not mind, since I am of use here, going alone to pay for it.

Miss A. H. Bradshaw,

Ridge St., Nov. 1, 1888,

Rec'd Nov. 2.

Orange
Nov. 28. 88.

Dear Dr Clark.

Since you think I need not leave Evanston till Monday Dec 10th I have decided not to leave N. Y. till Wed Dec 5th in the 9 A.M train, as every moment precious here, & I have so much to do. I spent nearly all yesterday at the dentists - I have been 7 times in the last two weeks. It has been hard on time, nerves & pocket, as this one has taken out the work done in Oct, by the dentist who fell ill in the midst of it, & so I shall have two of them to pay. I recd my bill from this last one (who seems very faithful) & tho' he said he had made reductions, it was $43, wh made me decidedly aghast, as I have not yet recd the other mans.

At my reception before my Bro fell ill, the church ladies gave me $85. for a "send off", (in place of buying some thing for me) to have to have a little money of my own on journey & on my arrival in Japan. As all lessons & income came to an end when my Bro was ill, I have had to use all of it but $50. for necessary things such as paying for trunks, sewing & winter flannels. & some little photo's for the mission band etc. I had hoped to keep this $50 for the purpose given, but no use now, of thinking of that, & only hope the other dentist will come within this limit. I hear there is great stress laid on not having overweight in trunks, & that I must pay largely for all overweight. I shall naturally I fear be a little over with my two trunks, & in order

not to be more so than I can help, & as I have none too much room, I tho't I would make up a package of some books & a box of fine stereoscopic views (140 of them) wh have been given me for my work & also a large roll of Bible pictures (all of wh are heavy, & send on to Mr Leavitt, to go in the next "shipment to Japan" (I think it is in January.) All these have been given me since my goods left. There are 4 or 5 books & the roll of pictures with cloth on back, & the "views". I will take with me the stereoscope, as that is light. Do you not think this will be wise?

With best goodby wishes
yours sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

P.S. Will I pay for the package sent to Boston (the express) at this end or let Mr S pay & I pay him?

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw

Orange, Nov. 28, 1888.

Rec'd Nov. 30.

Dr. Clark -

Kindness of Mr Ward -

Evanston Ill -

Dear Dr. Clark - Dec - 8 (a.m.)

I rec'd your last letter the P.M. before I left home - I went & hunted up Mr H, & did what business I could with him, before coming out here, to have it off my mind. Yesterday went in town - went to the rooms - then to the meeting at Farwell Hall - at wh I was introduced & had to say a few words - Then did an errand or two, & out to the meeting of the ch here - (where I had to do it again) without returning to the house here - It takes 40 minutes on the train before we come to Evanston.

I was glad to hear my goods had arrived in Japan, but surprised & troubled to know that they had been sent to Osaka first. When I sent them

last summer, I was told they were to go to Kobe & be stored there. & so sent all the things I did need this winter there. All my winter clothes, except ^one dress & which I saved out for this journey, & my black-silk, wh I w'd need this winter also, is in one of those trunks designed ^for Kobe. I have found it quite inconvenient all thro' the fall in O, to be wearing light clothes, but I comforted myself that I w'd get all at Kobe. I of course had to buy some thick flannels for the journey. I shall have to get those two trunks someway, for these do not contain winter-things. All my bedding &c is in those boxes sent last June, & you said they were going to Kobe. What shall I do about it? Do they have express there? If I could wait somewhere in Yokohama & have them sent down to there by Ex, from Sendai I could take those 2 trunks at with these to Kobe. What do you think? Yours sincerely

[illegible]

The box packed the day I left, can go to Sendai. I will send full list to Mr Lovett, when I hear from Mamma, who helped pack it some details. They may not get it off for a day or two.

Miss Annie Bradshaw
Evanston, Dec. 8, 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 11.

236

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.
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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY		CHECK
63 ch	J	188	10 pd	1210 P

947

Received at 109 State Street, Boston. Dec 15 1888

Dated San Fran Calif 15

To Dr N. G. Clark
1 Congregational House
Boston

DeForrests write omit Kobe telegraph here adhere going Kobe first

Annie A. Bradshaw.

Miss Annie Bradshaw

San Francisco,

Rec'd Dec. 15. 1888.

my family) a long while - & having been a
just the months I would prefer to be in the-
& then in the months I would prefer to be there
Not counting April or the first part of May
for these two seem best to skip
fill two months & go there the last of
March. I was advised by so many at
home that these two months would
be easier on my health spent in a
warmer place this first winter of trying
a home not warmed by furnace & in
a place where such a difference always
with houses, & they were glad at home
as I take cold easily. Better advantages
for shopping (& music teachers) much
there & I wanted to be under Sam's & Anna's
her wing & all. But I know everything
is ruled for the best, & I am trying to
be brave - but I have been pretty home-
sick. We had a very severe passage & but
few other passengers & no service either Sun-
day. There were two or three congenial ones
& every body about the ship were espe-
cially kind to me. In fact now in retro-
spect the long voyage looks much
pleasanter. I can not write more
about my impressions of Japan as
the mail closes in a little while & it
has taken me so long to make out

Sendai Jan 15-87

Dear Dr Clark-

You see I did not get to Kobe after all, tho' not hearing from you again both Mr Flint & I tho't it the thing for me to adhere to my last instructions- I can not tell you how reluctant I was to give up a course wh commended itself in so many ways to my judgement as the best to do at first & wh had your sanction- But Mr De Forrest (he has doubtless written you their reasons) was so determined that the mission (virtually) insisted on my following this plan, that I had to give in as it did not seem best to begin by antagonizing those with whom I was to work & I tho't probably my things were in Mrs De F's way. Since I came up here I have been more than ever convinced that the other would have been the wiser plan in almost every way- This one necessitates my not returning to S- till Sept, & being away from

Lincoln Jan 15 - 87

Dear Dr Clark.

You see I did not get to write after all. The next Sunday to give you again both to me [illegible] things & I think it the thing for me to adhere to my last instructions. I can not tell you how reluctant I was to give up a course which commended itself in so many ways to my judgment as the best to do & which lead your conclusion. But Mr de Forest (he has doubtless written you this season) was so determined that the decision (originally) insisted on any following his plan, that I had to give in as it did not seem best to begin by antagonizing those with whom I was to work & I thought probably any thing was in Mr De F's way. Since I came up here I have been more than ever convinced that this plan would have been the wiser plan in almost every way to S. This is certainly not [illegible] ing to S. till Sept., & being away from

my times a long while - & being here a
just the months I wd prefer to be in Kobe
& there in the months I wd prefer to be here
(not counting April or the first part of May
My plan now seems best to stay
here two months & go there the last of
March. I was advised by so many at
home that these two months would
be easier on my health spent in a
warmer place this first winter of trying
a house not warmed by furnace & in
a place where such a difference about
tight houses, & they were glad at home
as I take cold easily. Better advantages
for studying (I mean teachers) much
there & I wanted to be under Miss D. among
her women & all. But I know everything
is over ruled for the best, & I am trying to
be brave - but I have been pretty home-
sick. We had a very severe passage & but
few other passengers & no service either Sun-
day. There were two or three congenial ones
& every body about the ship were espe-
cially kind to me. In fact now in looking
back the long voyage looks much
pleasanter. I can not write now
about my impressions of Japan as
the mail closes in a little while & it
has taken me so long to make out

Mrs. Annie H. Bradshaw

my accounts ~~for Mr. Ward~~

I began a ~~little of the language~~

the last week ~~of the voyage~~ - I

shall write - Miss Childs by the

next mail (D.V.) - Every one very

kind - but naturally I feel very

far away - I am anticipating de-

voting much to the language as

soon as I can get them to unpack

my boxes for me to arrange -

Wishing you a very happy

New Year

Yours sincerely & gratefully

for the telegram about the trunks

here wh made my mind easy on

the voyage & for all your kindness

Annie H Bradshaw.

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw

Sendai, Jan. 15, 1889.

Rec'd Feb. 7.

Sendai - March 28/87

Dear Dr Clark -

Both your letters have now been rec'd by me, & I thank you very much for them & for your kind words therein. A word from someone a body has known before is such a comfort, & from one who knew my plans, & what a disappointment it was to me to have them so changed on my arrival. My home letters have only just begun to come to Sendai, & the five or six extra days of delay, waiting for the Am-mail has sometimes been trying. Especially as I do not get good news from home. The two on whose health & spirits I most relied, have been rather out of order, (my Sister & Bro.) & my Mother has had to take more care & labor on her than is good for her (domestic changes in the kitchen where we tho't all was serene, necessitating much extra labor) as my sister too driven to attend to that department. My sister is now better (she has never given up) but my Bro is in every letter not quite so well - fresh trouble having begun in his wound. He has been working very hard & losing sleep & appetite. My Mother writes wonderfully bravely, of it all but I can see between the lines how anxious she is & how they miss me. These things do not make these first months in the new land & work any the easier, as you can imagine

Sendai. Mch. 28/87.

I have delayed writing to you lest I should write impressions which would later need changing. I am comfortably situated here (considering the circumstances), of course a long residence in a Foreign land make many things ordinary which it takes a new-comer a while to get used to. Mr & Mrs De F. are pleasant people to be with, & my room is home-like (when the wind does not blow.) What I have seen of Sendai begins to strike me pleasantly. In fact yest-y, for the first time found a place where I could get an idea (from a little hill near, on the other side of the little river) of the "lay of the land" & town. I have kept very closely at work on my studying, & the others are not so situated as to be able to show me about much, & in fact have no idea how little I have seen, & my own walks are usually where I know the way & so limited. I have experienced what Robertson called the "feeling of unaccountable depression wh. comes upon us on finding ourselves alone in a foreign town, with its tide of population ebbing & flowing past us, a mass of human life in wh. we ourselves are nothing." Especially have I been disappointed at being unable to do anything for anybody. I had heard that Eng. could be & was in many places, used while studying the native tongue. I am often made to feel that I am no use, while others working so hard - when really I am working as hard as a

home & often more so, with nothing to show for it to speak of. I began my lessons the 3rd day here, & am working hard at them - I have a good teacher, tho' 1/2 hour five days a week is not half I want of his time. I find that I can do but little else in the short days, besides the many interruptions, but get in from 3 to 3 1/2 hours of good study - I do not count it in my little book (wherein I put down each days study so as to make it up days I miss) if not clear hours of study, & at first finding it hard to confine my attention (having often to pin up a shawl to the window lest I slid so off into a dream of how well such & such a quaintly-dressed figure would look, painted against the opposite fence & lest my fingers should obey their old sketching impulse in place of writing out long words.) However I have religiously refrained. I have had to write evenings more than I think is good for me, as day light too precious for study - I have tried to write a good many letters to Mission Bands & people whom I knew only or principally interested in Missions thro' me, for that was something still left for me to do, & it is a good deal of work. I am not quite so desperately homesick as I was the first month or so, except at times. There were & are many things wh are unexpected to one coming from the place I did & situated as I was, & for so long accustomed to looking at things

from the home side of Foreign Missions. (In my letters of course I have only tried to describe the people & their ways) with whom by the way there is so much less contact (for me especially at least) than I had expected. I still think the first plan for me was the best - tho' liking Sendai as a permanent field, in view of its great needs & the little way the most strenuous efforts of the experienced workers have been able to reach over the great unoccupied harvest field in this country. I can see how people are tempted into school work, in a desire to reach sooner the people with more direct contact, & how wise it is that some should bend every nerve to gain the language first, so as to work alone at evangelistic work. So little done as yet in that line among the women (Mrs Dett has done wonders with all her other cares) & all the swarms of little children, who crowding many streets make my heart hungry to reach them. I enjoyed two sociables of S.S children, & found I could manage games without much talking - & have tried to help on the nights the Medical boys go to Mr Whites for a talk preceded by games, & to fill in little gaps - but I am - (I will not write it as better not.) Sundays I sit on the floor (I do not mind sitting on the floor as many do -) in the womens Bible class & listen & look on in both testaments - I enjoy the morning service, tho' I can understand almost nothing, for I believe in worshiping.

with the people you are to work among, from the first. (I have learned to keep my ideas to myself however, & often have cause to change them, some of them & some not.) My future plans have been made & unmade for me here so often, & hinge on so many movements of other people that I am rather giving up as useless to make any, a day ahead. I have been made to think it wise not to go South till last of May, so as to improve this teacher as long as my passport lets me stay - as I have to stay away then till Sept. leaving all my things for that long time - (my passport was taken out for me to come here, a month before I came. It will be so hot to go touring in June (that is if Mrs D goes & will let me) & I w'd like to stay & do a little at it in the fall, but Mrs Meyer wishes to be at housekeeping (or have me at it) before school begins. I do dread it so, in my ignorance of the people & language, & I had not known I was to keep the house - wh I know will absorb most of my time & anxiety & take time & strength from study. I can see how hard it is here, for even Mrs De F., who has been here so long, often to escape misunderstandings with the servants. etc. I do wish I could board for next winter. I like my teacher very much, & appreciate the advantage of having one, who understands Eng

I admire his Xian character also. I have made two or three "mottos" since I came, one to cheer up Mrs Curtis - one for a funeral of a Xian old lady, the mother of Mr Kalageri - the hero of "One piece of a story" by Mr De Forest - (I wish you w'd please ask them to mail two of those leaflets - to "37 Ridge St.") Many plans have been made for our future housekeeping & as often unmade; (that is as to the whereabouts -) so I am trying not to waste any more vitality - on such things uselessly, but wait developments. I did not realize how much furnishing we w'd have to do also. It is funny to get wonted to "living in a community" where so much of letters, plans, & efforts common property - & not always easy to one accustomed to more freedom - I do dread the summer for from what I hear of Hazen (& what I know of tent-life not agreeing with me) - I do not want to go there for any length of time. Miss Meyer is willing to go somewhere & board in a house with me, if we can find a place - (I do not feel exactly acquainted with her herself by the way, but presume I shall get used to it.) All the missionary people admire her much here. (We have been bro't up with different ways of looking at things I guess -) She is doing very good work here & I quite envy (not in a bad sense) her chances to meet & influence the boys. I do not pine for more contact

with foreigners as do those here longer, in fact I pine for the other thing a little more, & feel if roughing it in touring before & after July & Aug, I need to live in a house & not a tent during those months. I have been learning this; not to try to see more than 1 step ahead. I have tried every day to study regularly some Bible (different from my devotional reading) & to read a little in some book to make me more acquainted with God, & the world's workers, studying their methods, successes & failures, trials & experiences, & have found it cheering & ennobling - & have had many precious glimpses of God & His trials for us & the world - I am trying in every way to fit myself for the days when I can be doing more active service. I am studying the country, the people & the missionaries & their methods many of them necessarily so different from those pursued in other countries. I am awfully interested for Japan & these days of mouldability for the future - There is much more distrust & dislike of foreigners & less desire for their ways than I had heard in America - When I can see that I am of half even the use I seemed to be in America, I shall be happy, for the change & contrast often raises questionings - I miss also much the many opportunities workers at home have & make for united prayer over their work, comparing of notes & hints; & unitedly trying to get nearer to God for fresh consecration. (Mr De F. is doing good work very, & a man of good judgement (usually) & when not absent-minded - can tell interesting thin

I respect & admire many things in him & his wife, very much. ——

I hope you will not answer many of the things I have said in this letter, at least not publicly. The only reason I regret somethings in my affairs, is because I want to be of the greatest use - the quickest, & I do not anticipate for my health the change to the South, June first. However I believe in over ruling, & I only want God to make the most of me, & I presume medicine is good for people sometimes, & uncertainties for future steps certainly come under that head - I think some of going to Tokyo for a few days this vacation as I can have no lessons then & there is a lady there, who is going to Orange in May I hear, whom I want to see - & when I go later it will be too warm to stop & see Tokyo. Miss Meyer is going to Yokohama for some dressmaking (I like Mr White & his spirit, much.) I have been much impressed with the wisdom of the different letters I have seen from you written to such different people, & containing such judicious answers to many things, & have felt how truly the motto you chose, suits you - It must be a very hard position.

With thanks for your letter & wishing I could have a good talk with you, in place of writing wh takes me so long Yours sincerely

Annie B Bradshaw.

Miss Bradshaw Sendai
ans'd [illegible] 28. 1889

As you can imagine - I have been almost sick of the Union question coming as I did into the midst of the excitement -

I wish if you have any of those sets of Mr Moody's books such as mentioned in the Herald to be given to missionaries on receipt of 80 cts 40 cts for mailing one set could be sent to Mr ~~Seikie~~ Wada 1 Ichibancho Sendai. I think he would make good use of them. Perhaps tho' the people who send the money specify the recipients.

(Mr Seiki Wada 1 Ichibancho. Sendai.)

(He is the superintendent of the S.S as well as a teacher in the school as you know.)

I have gained much help from reading the Life of Dr Goodell sent by Dr Alden to Mr De F. It seems to me such a valuable book to have to lend.)

As to Kobe, finding that as Miss Dudley was to make shorter tours this spring, not being so strong as usual I hear, she wd probably not be out much in June (the first of that mo being the time set for me to go down there, as my passport ran out then -) tho' my plans have been so often changed for & by me, I do not know if you had heard of that one. So I have decided (if she will let me go with her on an early fall tour, to do that then, before beginning the housekeeping up here. You see I shd gain but little going down now - everything being here, & I am

Sendai May 8/89

My dear Dr Clark.

Your kind note was handed to me today. I am sorry you have been expecting a letter from me in vain. I think however you must have rec'd one, soon after yours started, or at least that the letters must have crossed. I have written but little to Boston I know, but partly purposely. I knew all Station news you heard from others, & I had so little of my own self to report but thoughts, feelings & impressions; & for several reasons I felt it was perhaps wiser to wait, before uttering impressions wh might later change, & so need to be corrected. As to Kobe, finding that as Miss Dudley was to to make shorter tours this spring, not being so strong as usual I hear, she wd probably not be out much in June (the first of that mo being the time set for me to go down there, as my passport ran out then - tho' my plans have been so often changed for & by me, I do not know if you had heard of that one. So I have decided (if she will let me go with her on an early fall tour, to do that then, before beginning the housekeeping up here. You see I shd gain but little going down now - everything being here, & I am

so easily wilted by warm weather, & am in good working order with my teacher, & I can not always expect to have such a good one. If there is a Bible school in Nikko, where I may go in the summer to board & study, I hope to attend it. I am very impatient to get more at & among the people & there are so many women & children here, for whom so little as yet has been done. A tremendous field for it. I do get so hungrey to get at all these little children. I can see how people get tempted into school work for a while in their longing to get at work & at the people, & how that just delays the day for being able to use the language, & what tremendous openings there are for people to do my line of work, when they are equipped for it. It is pretty hard to be patient! I am learning the characters also, so I can paint Jap Bible verses on cards with pictures (& no search Eng verses.) I have had some sent me - so as to be ready to scatter among children where ever I am this summer. & for the S.S. here - Please do not refer to this. I am going to put the date of the next commun[ion] when several are to join the ch, on cards in gilt, so they can keep as a souvenir in their Bibles. I have often made in Eng at home, for some people do forget. Last Sunday I began to play the organ

for one of the S. S. for children. I have been learning the words of some of the hymns - I was so glad, & the children are so attractive to me, in spite of sore eyes & heads on many of them. It is pretty hard to come from a place where you had constant chances for service, & tho' working hard at the language & mission band letters etc to be so useless amid such need - You see I tho't I could work thro interpreters while studying. The De Forests are pleasant people to live with & wear well - & I admire & respect them, tho I did not altogether at first. In the beginning of my coming & wish & there were several things, both in station meetings & else where, very different from the things at home, & the ways I had always looked at things - wh made me pretty homesick (besides missing all the dear ones,) but it does not seem so now, so much. A very good spirit of trying to prepare for Mr Wishard is about, & we are hoping for a blessing on the students here. My home news is a little better tho' by no means as cheering as I could wish. It has not been easy for them without me this winter, & that has not made it any easier for me, missing the many chances to do little things for them & others. I can not write as I could talk if seated alone quietly in your room - I have a great horror of things

This is private -

coming back. I feel, or have felt a dread of many things in the future, but I am learning not to look far ahead, & am trying to remember that daily strength will come for daily trials & needs. Please pray that I may daily be used some way for some one. Hoping that you are well this spring I am with many thanks for your kind note

Yours very sincerely
Annie H. Bradshaw.

P.S. I had my passport renewed when in Tokyo. I had such a pleasant & profitable week there, the first of April (I enjoyed meeting Mr & Mrs Noyes there.) I find Sendai is quite pretty at this season, & the missionary people here are pleasant, most of them, & all good workers apparently & have a good spirit; but I am hungry to get at the people of Japan here & there is such a big field - & it is going to take a good while to "sharpen the sickles." (People in praying for reapers need to pray more for the native reapers to be "thrust" in to the vineyard & for a great outpouring of the Spirit upon the young men of Japan who can do so much for their country.) And the times are so critical.

Sendai, May 8. 1889

Rec'd June 4/1

Sendai June 11/89 24

Dear Dr Clark.

Your letter of May 8th, just recd via Kobe. I hope you have, ere this recd mine to you, telling why I had decided not to go South the last of May or June 1st. I am more & more convinced that it was wise that I did not go from a cooler to a warmer climate at this season, & also of the wisdom of my not trying to go down only for Mission Meeting when I do not think the tent life on Hiezan will be good for me, & wd therefore find it hard & expensive to come back to Nikko & then down in the early fall to Kobe for the long talked of visit to Miss Dudley & "that tour". I now wish I could stay here till Aug 1st for I do not yet know with whom I can board at Nikko. (Mrs De F has written to ask the Scudders.) Dr Clark, I hope you will not think it impolite of me not to show your letter to some of this station, as you advised!! I do not want them to read that sentence about my "not being happy in my surroundings & in my relations to others". It would be sure to be misunderstood & might cause them to think I had not appreciated any efforts to make me comfortable

I do not remember now what I wrote, but I know I was very very homesick, & tired, & had such trying news from home to worry me, & I could not console myself with feeling I was of much use or any good here, & that helped to make me all the more homesick. I am glad to say that my Brother is now much better, & that they all seemed more comfortable in the last few letters. I think also I wrote you how I like the De Forests & how glad I wd be if only next winter I could continue my room here. As to Sendai I just hate to leave it, for the summer even, & the fall touring from Kobe. It is so pretty about here in summer, & I take comfort in the view from my window. I am getting acquainted with some children, I am so glad to be playing for them to sing in one of the afternoon S.S, (taught by some of the students & 2 or 3 women), in the chapel. I have 3 pupils in Eng who come two evenings a week. They are not train & know but little Eng. I am devoting myself to the language most of the days as usual, & grudge the loss of my teacher by vacation. But I mean to get, if I can, in Nikko some one as a conversation teacher & to practice on children. I have had

sent me from O, some directed picture-paper dolls & a kindergarten game to amuse children with. A few I have given away & find so useful to get acquainted with. I also sent for blank picture-cards minus verses, & am learning to put Bible verses on in Kana. I like to make the characters. Of course my teacher has to leave me a copy, but I am learning them now. I did 10 cards for last Sunday to give to those who joined the church. The ref (as long as a verse) to Hmm 6:24-27, & the date of joining. I like & am so interested in the people, as far as I know them of our ch. here I wish it were the thing to bring letters of associate-membership to the native ch, where one is, in place of to the Missionary Ch in Kobe. I do so like to be in close contact & identification with the people. I feel so impatient often at the little I can do, but I do not want to be anywhere else in Japan, for there is a fearfully large & unworked field here, & poor Mrs De F often groans for the poor women for whom so little has been done as yet. This will be a good place to work out from. But so little as yet

touched of all this part of the country. Mr Wishard's visit here was helpful. I think the students seem so interesting many of them, & quite envy, not in a bad sense Miss Meyer, her chances at classes of those she can read with & influence in Eng. evenings.
One thing I dread about next fall (oh how I hope for some reasons the housekeeping can be postponed till I know more, & I do not feel we ought to attempt unless in a Foreign house) & that is I shall have to teach some in school to get a passport to come back here in the fall & have been on travelling passports so far, & I fear that the treaty will not operate for some years or months after it goes into effect from what I hear. It is not that I am unwilling to teach, but it delays just so much my language work & uses strength & so gets in other ways at my own work. I am anxious to get able to make calls alone, for I have seen in many places at home & abroad of the benefit of thus getting at people, & of reaching the adults thro' the children, & I know that is in my line, when I learn how. I hear it is very hot in the South. We have had some very hot days, to let one feel how very easily heat wilts one, but nights & A.M.s are cool & chilly. I think when I get used to it, the climate here is perhaps less trying than that of other parts; as I hear. I

think perhaps, my first winter away from my dear ones, & as they were situated this year; & away from all the customary advantages of the immediate vicinity of a large city; my art work; & a large & interesting & cultivated circle of acquaintances; & all my many ch & other duties in wh I was interested; without the absorbing feeling of being essential to the work here (in my present state of incapacity) to combiebalance it all, would have made me doleful even if in Am, somewhere, & there were many things here to wh it took me a while to get used. As to health I got along very well comparatively till a month ago & had such a hard cold on my lungs, it made me long for my Bro, & some things I could have had at home. But I am all over it now. I hope to stay here two weeks after they go South. Mrs DeF says I may, & it will hurry me less, as I have to pack away to leave for so long, & it will be early to go to Nikko. I hate to change about. It takes long to get used to places & people & I am just begining to get a little acquainted with some of the people here. I am sorry my letter caused you anxiety, but I hardly knew how to write; & I did as it seemed best then. I wish still I had been to Kobe, & got it done with & could now "stay put" here with my own things. But I am learning to go by a step at a time, I think.

Yours sincerely & gratefully for your kind letter Annie H. Bradshaw.

remember it all, & I know those winter months were hard; & it has been trying not to see far ahead, & what the next steps will

Sendai. June 11, 1889

Rec'd July 8

✓

Buckley, Edmund, M. D.

What is Dr Gordon's present address?
What magazines are received at Keith?
Is there at K. an Encyclopaedia Brittanica, & if not would the Board secure one for it at about half price? Of course I mean 9th ed.
Does the Board advance salary to meet current expenses during the first few months in K.?
Where should stones be procured?
When will our house be ready & how shall we manage it?
Here I venture to suggest that a grouping of mission houses would prove mutually beneficial, at least a double house, say for the two forthcoming families.

Mr. Buckley

Churchville N.Y.

July 20 '86.

Mr N. G. Clark,

Rev and dear Sir:

Dr Alden's of the 14th and yours of the 15th inst were duly received, & were very welcome. We shall ever remember that it is required of stewards that they be found faithful.

The particulars of your letter interested us very much. Mrs Buckley is more eager than ever to start, now she has news of the appropriation for a School of Nurses, which will have her hearty sympathy & labor. She & I also both approve of your changed plans in reference to the separate dwelling house. We calculate that

our freight should leave here (Rochester) not later than about Aug 9. in order to reach Japan a week or so before Oct 1, at which date I suppose college opens there. We can prepare it by that time, if remittance for outfit comes this week; and are ready to start as soon after as is judged best by yourself. I will suggest that we must be in Detroit one Sunday in order to join Rev M. Smith's church, & that we desire, if convenient, to stay one day in Chicago, & one in Salt Lake City, to which must be added two or three days in San Francisco for purchase of such goods as we are to obtain there.

I am still a British subject, since to naturalise would have required a long visit to St Paul where I resided on my arrival in the U.S. I have my British passport granted me July 1884. Should any step be necessary, I shall of course gladly comply. Mrs. L. & myself will both be revaccinated at once.

Now please allow me a running-fire of questions.

Can not chamber set & table crockery be procured best in Japan?

Where will bed room, dining room, parlor or library, & kitchen furniture be best procured?

What is the post office address of the Kioto Seminary?

Mrs B. & myself have no desire to live solitary in a detached house, & especially not to take meals alone. Also medical work will preclude her giving attention to ~~cooking~~ superintendence of cooking or other housekeeping. This therefore indicates some sort of union, or else a superior servant.

Concerning our outfit, we have recently in England purchased almost all the apparel we need, and table plate was given us by my Brother. We also purchased on borrowed money $100.00 worth of books & instruments as these can be

obtained in England so much cheaper than elsewhere. Our future needs we anticipate about as follows.

Books & instruments still needed	100.00
Household linen	50.00
Small furniture (lamps &c)	50.00
Large furniture	200.00
Crockery, utensils, carpets, mats &c in Japan	150.00

These are given as only the barest approximations. We have been able to make no nearer estimate, because ignorant of cost where the various article should

be bought in respect of freight. ~~The~~ long use of each of us to economy will guarantee a careful handling of whatever sums the Board are able to grant.

I close in haste for the mail.

Mrs B. joins me in kindest greetings to Dr A. & yourself.

Very sincerely yours

Edmund Buckley

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Mrs B. joins me in kindest greetings to Dr A. & yourself.

Very sincerely yours
Edmund Buckley

Edmund Buckley.

Churchville, Aug. 13, '86

Rec'd Aug. 16.

Aug 13 1886
Churchville N.Y.

Mr N. G. Clark,

Rev and dear Sir:

Yours of the 11th received and I reply same day as follows

I despatched receipt for draft the same day as the latter was received to the Treasurer Mr Ward. I am sure it was mailed, and shall therefore be glad if thorough search be made before I give a duplicate.

In respect to my plans I was intending to write about this time. We gladly accepted the chance of an interview

242

with Dr & Mrs W Taylor, and
met them a Mount Morris.
We had a most instructive
conversation together, and
have since made our prep-
arations with increased con-
fidence. On account of
Dr T's report of the very
damp character of the Jap-
anese climate, and recom-
mendation to have any
throat trouble attended to
before leaving U.S., Mrs B
& myself both saw a
specialist in Rochester,
& have each been oper-
ated upon for abnormal

growths in the nose with very successful results.

We mean to proceed to vaccination so soon as possible,— in a day or two.

For several reasons we find the latter date you mention, Oct 19th, decidedly preferable. I will keep you duly informed of all I judge will interest you.

Mrs B. joins me in kindest remembrances to Dr. Alden and yourself

Very sincerely yours
Edmund Buckley.

tion which has hitherto been impossible for me. I am of course willing to attempt *any* work, but fear overwork & worry would affect me much as it seems to have done so many others.

On the other hand, should the Board desire on other grounds our departure this year, and concur in the plan urged by Dr Taylor, that the missionary be exempt from responsible work during the three years in which he is mastering the language, I

Ed.: Buckley

Churchville, N.Y.
Aug 3rd 1886.

Mr W. G. Clark,

Rev and dear Sir:

Having got into a puzzle, and come to an end of myself on the same, I am impelled to refer to you, and would beg your attention to the following.

As, since my appointment, I have looked my expected work more exactly in the face, and especially, since I received much new information from Dr W Taylor concerning the Japan field, I have begun to think I should spend another year

243

in reading. My department of philosophy, as is well known, requires above all others a ripeness of thought & extent of reading, both which qualifications have of course had but limited chance of development during my two years' reading since graduation. At the same time Dr. Taylor in conversation with me during his visit to Churchville, and in his pamphlet, "Missionary Work in its Effects upon the Workers" has represented to me, as unsuspected before, the imme-

diate and immense pressure of work in the Japan field, arising from the great possibilities there, and from the eagerness of the Japanese people. Dr Learned also in a recent letter to me anticipated my lecturing in the Seminary in English in addition to working on the language. Such immediate demands are much greater than the average ten hours work per week which would be required from a home college lecturer, and require a completeness of prepara-

the desired extension of time
arise not from diminished
but rather from deepened
interest in the missionary
service.

One half the draft of
two hundred dollars forward
above have been expended
but I can, after a few
days notice, return the same
should the extension of time
be allowed.

Trusting that the above
will be accorded a patient
hearing I am

Very sincerely yours
Edward B. Kelley

could then, in charge from the language study, prosecute my reading in Philosophy, and thus be ready for the pressure when it came. Mrs B. could then also begin her work, as she is very desirous of doing.

In view of the acknowledged peculiar difficulties of my department, the borderland of science and religion, and the great care needed in guiding Japan therein at this her critical moment, I feel bound to state that my judgment greatly favors the year's further read-

ing at home. I much desire to meet my co-laborers, and measure my work on the actual ground. Mrs Buckley promises to chafe much under the postponement, and a further inroad on my already seriously diminished capital will then be necessary; but in return will, I trust, be secured a much firmer and more fruitful labor when I do begin. I hardly need ~~stat~~ state that I have in the above frankly written the simple truth, and that ~~therefore~~

the desired extension of time arises not from diminished but rather from deepened interest in the missionary service.

One half the draft of two hundred dollars forwarded me has been expended, but I can, after a few days' notice, return the same, should the extension of time be allowed.

Trusting that the above will be afforded a patient hearing I am

Very sincerely yours
Edmund Buckley.

My letter of the 7th no doubt
has reached you before
this, and I trust in time
for the weekly Board meet-
ing. I shall be very
glad to afford further in-
formation should such be
desired.
Mrs Buckley joins me
in kindest regards to
Dr Abbe and yourself.
Very sincerely yours
Edmund Buckley

Ed.d Brickley

Churchville, N.Y.
Aug 23 1886.

Mr N. G. Clark,
Rev and dear Sir:
Just a line in fulfillment of a charge from Dr W Taylor to inform you that passages from San Francisco to Japan should be secured on the "Oriental and Occidental S. S. Co's" boats, and not on those of the "Pacific Mail S.S. Co". The latter has several unseaworthy vessels, and no longer carries the mails, while the O. & O. has fine vessels, superior accommodations and equally low prices.

244

Col. Brickley

Churchill, N.T.
Aug 23 1886

Mr W. Clark
Gen'l Manager
Dear Sir:
I write a line in fulfillment of a charge from D.W. Taylor to inform you that passage from San Francisco to Japan should be secured on the "Oriental and Occidental S.S. Co." boats and not on those of the "Pacific Mail S.S. Co." The latter has earned unenviable regards, and no longer carries the mails, while the O.O. has fine vessels, superior accommodations and equally low rates.

344

My letter of the 22[d] has doubtless reached you before this, and I trust in time for the weekly Board meeting. I shall be very glad to afford further particulars, should such be desired.

Mrs Buckley joins me in kindest regards to Dr Alden and yourself.

Very sincerely yours
Edmund Buckley

You stated in a former letter that it was indifferent whether our goods were sent via Boston or San F., considering, I believe, Detroit as the starting point. Is the same true of Rochester? If it is, and if the Board can undertake transportation of our goods from that city via San F., we shall prefer that route, since our time for purchasing before the Boston date is now very short, unless that second shipment be later than we expect, say later than Sep. 7th. In case the goods are wanted at once, via Boston,

Mr Buckley

Aug 27 1886
Churchville N.Y.

Rev N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 25th inst was received yesterday and perused with much satisfaction to Mrs Buckley & myself. We shall rely upon so unanimous a judgment of the Prudential Committee, though I should speak untruly, did I say that I had yet entirely changed my own. However I see more clearly how much favors a present departure, and shall go in confidence that most does. I feel much indebted to the P.C.

245

as to yourself, for the patient bearing and extended reply afforded my questions. I am equally desirous of not undertaking more than I can perform, and of accomplishing all I can.

The later date, Oct 19th, still suits us better than the earlier. Is any schedule of the addresses at the Annual Meeting yet arranged? Can we be of any service there? Is it the custom of the Board to supply the tickets or the fare to San Francisco? Also does the Board or must we secure ocean passages? What is the name and address of the Board's agent in

San F.? We must stay over
at Detroit, to join Rev W Smith's
Church there, and may desire
to stay at some other places,
especially a day in Chicago.
I may find it necessary to
visit Minneapolis to settle an
investment there, in which
case I should not traverse
the route between Chicago &
Des Moines, though Mrs B. would,
and await me there. The
"Date of Receiving" in the Mission-
ary Herald speaks of a "first
shipment," which implies a
second. What is the latest date
at which goods may arrive
in Boston for this second?

will you kindly hand enclosed note to Mrs S. S. Ward."

You will much oblige by answering the foregoing questions, which I trust are not more troublesome than usually come to you.

Mrs Buckley joins me in kindest regards to Dr Alden & yourself.

Very sincerely yours
E. Buckley.

Aug 27 1886
Churchville N.Y.

Mr L. S. Ward:

Kindly forward me the $300.00 yet accruing me on account of outfit.

Very Sincerely Yours
E. Buckley

246

Mr. Buckley

Churchville, N.Y.
Sep 20 1886.

Rev Dr Clark,

Dear Sir:

You will be glad to hear that Mrs Buckley and myself are well, have everything prepared and expect to leave C. Sep 29th We hope to remain in Detroit until Oct 4, visiting Mrs B's many friends there and stirring up a missionary interest in the Cong. Churches, two of which will unite in giving us a reception on the 30th On the Sunday I mean to join the Woodward

247

to Cong. Chrch, Rev Moses Smith pastor, and congratulate myself upon finally entering that communion, which has so long been dear to me. We then promise ourselves a participation in the Annual Mtg at D.M. where we hope to meet you and many others whose names are familiar to us. We shall be entertained by college friends in the city. We also visit college friends in Salt Lake City & San Francisco so far as time permits.

We should be glad to learn from you the arrangements that are made or about to be in Kyoto

for our residence there during the first season, or refered to those who can inform us. Also in particular, if we are, as we expect, to be entertained in some family, shall we still need to take a supply of provisions with us from San Francisco? Also will friends meet us at Yokohama? Possibly also there are other pieces of information I shall need, but which I have not thought to ask about. Such you will no doubt kindly tell me of.

Thanking you much for your previous trouble in our behalf I am

Very sincerely yours
Edw Buckley.

Mr. Buckley.

Sep 27 1886
Churchville N.Y.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.,
Dear Sir:
Your favor of 24th to hand. The card we obtained did not refer to either of our college friends so I have returned to D.M. The names of our friends there are Dr Hutchinson and Miss Dr Liebhardt.

We are in direct corres-
pondence with Mrs Dr
L. under invitation from
her, & may therefore
count ourselves out
of the Committee's care.
I have despatched
receipt for draft to
Mr Ward, & have received
the steamship tickets
also, which I will
acknowledge when I
secure my cabin, un-
less otherwise desired.
Thanks for instruc-
tions concerning Japan

The forms and photos
shall be forwarded
with pleasure.

Mrs B. joins me in
kindest regards.

Very sincerely
Edw Buckley

Morning & afternoon find us on different errands, & in the evening I must often resort to my study, which I have fitted up on Dr Learned's lot in an abandoned chapel. Still, we know each other pretty well & have managed to enjoy life & labor as we never did before. We both certainly pronounce our life in Kyoto the happiest yet vouchsafed us. Our earnest prayer & purpose is that the blessing may long continue, &, if that be possible, even increase.

Among the chief of our pleasures has been the delightful circle of friends that welcomed us to Japan,

Edmund Buckley. 5

Feb 8th 1887

Kyoto. Japan.

Rev N. G. Clark. D. D. Rec'd. Mar. 7.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan proved a welcome surprise to Mrs Buckley & myself. We had supposed our turn in your extensive correspondence would not come for some long time yet; and should not have ventured to write you on our own occasion until we had some complete period upon which to report. We judge we ought not to possess very much time for writing letters in any direction; and certainly have not at present. Accounts of abundance of openings for labor must be trite to you, especially

in respect to Japan, so I will not enlarge upon this point. Better will it be to state briefly what we are doing so far.

Mrs Buckley at once & eagerly entered upon clinical work at the hospital connected with the Nurse's School, which she attends three mornings a week in company with Dr Berry. An average of I believe 50 or 60 keeps both until about 3 P.M. Other mornings are devoted to operations within the hospital when such occur. Five times in the week Mrs B. conducts the chemistry class in the Doshisha Academy. Japanese some two hours a day, and occasional calls by the ladies of the mis-

sion who naturally prefer a lady physician, amply fill the remaining hours.

My attention is also divided in a variety of ways. Five times a week I conduct the English class of the Doshisha Seminary in Moral Science, & once the class in Christian Evidences. Twice a week I teach German to the Japanese professors; and am of course working on Japanese all the time possible. The students' knowledge of English also affords ample opportunity for addresses, lectures &c, before the vernacular is under command.

Mr B. & myself frequently meet each other only at meal times at Dr Berry's.

missionary guardian and guide, Dr. W. S. Clark. We shall strive to walk worthy of you all, and especially to walk worthy of our Lord. This it is, ~~to the~~ I believe, that is converting Japan to day, — the walking worthy of their Lord of those men & women who, without that, could have no effect at all on a corrupt heart and degenerate ideal.

We shall doubtless be very glad to at last join possession of our very own home, and hope we may next Fall do so; but at present would hardly be

willing to forego the delightful and valuable visits we are making in turn at each of the families in Kyoto. Long may each stay to bless the place!

You will probably be interested also in hearing that Mrs B. addressed on the subject of hygiene of children a meeting of a local health association at which women were for the first time present.

I trust that the above has afforded you about the information you will care for. Should you have any desire further, a word from you will make us glad to supply it.

Will you please remember
me very kindly to
Drs. E. K. Alden & J. Smith,
in which, as to yourself,
Mrs Buckley joins me

Very sincerely yours

Edmund Buckley

& to Kyoto, and with whom it is so constant a pleasure and inspiration to labor. I have had considerable experience in my past varied life, & arrived somewhat sceptical of the best results but am bound to own that I have found an average piety & ability I have met in no other class of men, without exception. To specify would be invidious, and indeed useless. We thank Heaven for one and all, as we do also for the steadfast and loving support we receive from our Home in its many senses, not least of which comes our trusted and beloved

Kyoto, Japan, May 11 '87

Rev N. G. Clark. D.D.;

Dear Sir:

I write just a line to enquire whether we may use so much as we require of the $150.00 allowed as additional outfit so soon as next July. We expect to move into the Gordon house, now occupied by Dr Berry, next Sept, and shall then need carpets, curtains, stoves & doubtless some other things of which we are not at present aware, and which we were not able to provide before. The prospects are, I believe, that the Gordon house lot will soon (?) be required for the Gobiko — projected preparatory department of the Doshisha —, in which case we station understands we shall reërect the Gordon house on a lot south of Dr Berry's new house. In either case, obviously, we need our carpets &c at once. I enquire thus early, in order that I may order in London, where they are cheaper than in U.S.

Mrs B. and myself continue to thoroughly enjoy our work, and, I trust to be useful in it. Mr Gaines' sickness gave us both, as it did of course, most or all on the Faculty, extra work outside our specialities. Mrs B. is teaching chemistry again, and I teach a class in English composition. Our special work consists of clinics, lectures to nurses, and miscellaneous medical work by Mrs B.; and recitations in Metaphysics and Ethics by myself. Both, of course, continue study in Japanese. The linguistic ice is finally appreciably honeycombing, and will, we trust, some bright day, break up and float down time's river into limbo.

We cannot write without confessing with gratitude our conviction that we have been guided to our proper field of labor, and asking your prayers that we may long be continued where we have so happ-

fily begun. So many risks are connected with all changes, and not the least changes of residence, that we are greatly relieved to find ourselves suitable and suited.

Mrs Buckley joins me in kindest regards to one we regard as a second Father.

Very truly yours in our common Lord.

Edmund Buckley.

P.S. Mrs Ford of the Cong. Church, Jackson Mich. wrote Mrs B. that she had been adopted by that Church. Mrs B. has answered, expressing her felt unworthiness of such special regard, and her renewed obligation to faithful effort. E.B.

Mr. Edmund Buckley.

Kyoto, May 11, 1887.

Rec'd June 6.

Ans.

$150 outfit

Hiyeisan, Aug 20 1887.
Japan.

Dear Dr Clark:

Let me herewith acknowledge receipt of your letter allowing supplementary outfit; and to thank you much for your prompt and kind attention.

Our furniture or the provision for it seems to be now complete; but alas the house is not. As you have before this, I expect, learned, Dr Gordon's late house is imperatively needed by the Theological Special Department, both for its own better condition, and because of expansion of the academy in which at present the T. S. D. has its quarters. But we expect almost daily to hear from you the response to the Mission's request for house appropriation to meet this need, and soon thereafter to get into our own home.

We have really suffered much hindrance in our daily work for want of proper housing. None of the

three families with whom we have hitherto boarded could afford us more than one room; and we can expect no more from the others. Obviously the multifarious needs of two professions must be seriously cramped by such extremely narrow quarters. Even, however, were houses in Kyoto larger, we have discovered by this time that our convenience and usefulness will require a separate dwelling. This is of course thoroughly natural, and can be quite true in spite of most delightful personal relations — such as we have abundantly enjoyed — with those whose guests we may be. Mrs Buckley is as little inclined and has less opportunity than ever for domestic cares or even oversight, and will procure the most responsible servant can be got in order to relieve her, but feels that on the whole she will gain by the change to larger room and greater liberty.

But I believe Dr Davis has told you substantially the same, and that you have probably already acted upon his information. I should hardly have written on the subject, had not Mr Buckly been writing you.

Mrs B. and myself have enjoyed our summer very much. Only it has fled too fast under the pressure of so many duties — Japanese, philosophy, medicine &c — and under the possibility of so many more. Mission meeting has given us a good insight into the varied interests and wonderful promise of our work; and we recommence work with new hope and courage. Be sure do not let questions which gender strifes hurt our support at this critical moment for Japan. We are greatly cheered and inspired by the advent of Dr H.M. Scudder, who I believe has a great sphere of usefulness open to him here among the English speaking Japanese. He is a

grand man, and destined for grand achievements here as elsewhere.

Wishing you continued joy and prosperity in your noble work

I am

Faithfully Yours

E Buckley

[illegible], Aug. 20, 87.
Rec'd Sept. 19.

E. Buckley, M. D.,
Saikyo, Jan. 14, 1888,
Rec'd Feb. 9.

Saikyo, Japan.
Jan ~~8~~ 1888.
14th E.B.

Dear Dr Clark:

Though at present pressed with so much business that some must go undone, or at best imperfectly done, I ought not to omit sending you at least a few words of acknowledgment of our thankfulness to you for pushing with the P.C. our need of a home. That need is indeed considerable, as everyone knows. We have been much hampered in many directions, since our advent here on this account, and are glad our patience &c. is not to be tried, and our usefulness limited any longer. We waited with great

[illegible], Japan
Dec [illegible] 1885

Dear Dr Clark:

[illegible]

faith in the certainty that
the P.b. would grant so soon
as was best.

Mrs B. & myself continue and
even advance in our love for
our work, and, I trust, our
usefulness in it. We see indef-
initely extended lines of influence
opening up before each of us
in this ever more & more awak-
ening land, and are therefore
pushing ahead more carefully
than ever in the preparation
yet remaining necessary.

When I was at the Robins
a desire was expressed to have
my photo, which I accordingly
send. I thought you already
had Mrs B's, but she just now
informs me of the opposite.
It shall follow soon.

Believe me
Very sincerely yours in
our common faith

Kyoto, Japan.
March 9 1888.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your note to Mrs B. gives me ~~the~~ suggestion for a letter which I ought in any case to write you in order to add my plea to that of others in behalf of an endowment for our beloved Doshisha Coll. Careful statements of details are no doubt known to you through Mr De Forrest's article in the Independent, not to speak of numerous direct letters on the subject, whence I am at liberty to be more desultory. I marvel that the Jap. Gov. has granted exemption on any conditions, and especially on such moderate conditions. The concession however is a fact, and should be thankfully employed by us in building up a great Christian Institution of Learning. After discussing the matter in faculty session on two separate occasions, we are all convinced that "at least $50000" must be expected from

America. For a long time, I urged that a definite portion of that sum be raised in Japan, but was finally convinced that it should not, because further funds almost, if not quite, as necessary must be entirely raised here. Such are eg. funds needed to advance the Coll. in all departments, since it is understood that the Board's present appropriation is never to be increased. The very important point that this is the last gift expected for the Coll. from America should give special encouragement to givers. Another important bearing of the subject likely to influence those who, because they have been so able to help themselves in providing educational institutions that they are likely to think all other peoples should do so, is that Japan has experienced no sudden expansion of wealth as has been continuously the case in the U.S., and has at the same time far greater needs, inasmuch as ~~the~~ a whole nation

was already in existence and in ignorance, an ignorance from which, on its spiritual side, it could extricate itself only very slowly, if at all. I feel a special right to plead in this case, because the dearth of students in our higher English-speaking classes, in which alone I can teach, is directly caused by our want of exemption from the military draft. All the financial cost and personal sacrifice hitherto expended enables us to reach only a handful of hearers, while a little more expense would put throngs within our influence. One more remark—
Before you approve Mr Nesima's visit to America, would it not be well to urge a decision upon all who may be known to you as interested in the matter. Mr Nesima can come only with imminent risk to his life, and Mr Kanemori who must probably accompany him only at great loss to the Coll. work.
I send you, by this mail half a score copies, printed at private expense, of

an interesting statement of the work, which may be of use in this direction.

For myself, I am still chiefly, or at any rate largely, in the preparatory stage. Most of all, of course the Japanese language is a still present work of preparation, which takes time by the wholesale. From an almost total absence of practice outside study hours, I have made only moderate progress, but am just now moving faster because I have a man to manage who is to be our servant on moving into our new home. Of course, preparation is not yet completed in my subject of instruction, philosophy. Every term's work, whether the text book be strange or familiar forces me to further study in the mastery of my subject. The Japanese, both teachers and students are looking to me for guidance in this difficult subject, and I am straining every energy

to guide them aright. No day, no not even an hour is wasted. Last summer vacation, for example, was spent as follows. Of 11 weeks, 2 were given wholly to language, 2 wholly to mission meeting, and the remaining 7 were divided between language and the mastery of a new book, Martineau's "Types of Ethical Theory". Last term I used Janet's "Final Causes" as text book, and gave readings and criticisms upon the "Types of Ethical Theory", & Porter's Moral Science. This term the text book is Bowne's "Metaphysics" with readings & criticisms on Spencer's "First Principles". Each term I have also taught one hour a day in English. I spend one hour a day with my Japanese teacher. All this proper work has been seriously crippled by the large attention I have been compelled to give to something which at home would never have been suffered to interfere, viz house-designing. I was obliged to think everything out, and draw

to scale. This work is now over, but superintendance of the building which is just begun will continue to occupy much time for the next 6 mos. It seems as if, when such auxillary work were finished, I should suddenly blossom out into a valuable worker with wide extended usefulness. We long for a home where we — Mrs Buckley & I — can be our complete selves, as we have never yet had a chance of being, and once more let me thank you for the zeal with which we well know you pleaded in our behalf. There is a very general feeling among us that for many reasons the Board would profit by the employment of an architect for all important structures — our time would be spared for more properly missionary work, and the buildings would be better designed. In such matters we, of course, work slowly & at a great disadvantage every way.

Sundays have been occupied

in preaching in turn ~~at~~ with others ~~at the~~ foreign services in Kobe & Kyoto, in occasional addresses in the Kyoto theatres, and in S. School work, in which I teach the ~~oldest~~ highest class (Fifth Year) in the Doshisha Academy. Chiefly, of course, in the last I have opportunity to make myself felt in behalf of the blessed truth our Lord gave to men, and trust to see fruit in due season.

Mrs B. is as busy as myself, but I must leave her to speak of her work, since she knows it best.

Should you care for information of any character different from that here given, I shall be glad to supply it in answer to direct questions, so far as I may be able to do so.

Mrs B. joins me in kindest greetings ~~and~~ to you, and earnest prayers that you may long continue our missionary Father.

Very truly yours in our common Lord
Edmund Buckley.

Kyoto, Mch. 9-1888
Rec'd April 7

Kyoto Japan, Oct 31 88

Rev and dear Dr Clark:

A special point impels me to write you this evening, though an abundance of immediate work, and a greater abundance of preparation for more makes me increasingly more chary of the time I spend away from my books or classes. Ex Pres. Cutter has been in communication with us, & would be a most desirable addition to our number. He would be of real help to us, as well as to our work, much as is grand old Dr Scudder. Of course I take into consideration that he comes without salary, otherwise should be unwilling to risk a second Mr Gaines. Without the least disparagement to him personally, it is of course obvious that a young man with mature life and preparation in language &c in hand is vastly more useful. I write just now to say that we shall be very glad to welcome the Cutter family to our home for a number of weeks or months until a convenient residence is secured for them. We have

four bedrooms, of which at present we use but one, with the use of which & the parlor, they would I believe be comfortable. We make this offer in the definite expectation that other quarters will be provided for them within a few months, in fact, we surmise that the next incoming family will find Mr Gaines' house empty. Without plainly saying so, he has intimated in various ways that this is his last year in Japan, & his very precarious health makes us approve the decision. I am thus careful about the time limit for several reasons. We may need more than one bedroom in our own family; Mrs B. feels the extra pressure of household responsibility when guests are present, while she has already a double care in extensive medical work & study of the language; and our experience of two years' boarding has convinced us that no family should ever be so tried again. If an appropriation is sent out with the family, twelve months must

usually elapse before the house can be ready, & that is long enough for all parties concerned, both those who visit & those who are visited. You will easily understand ~~that we have~~ how we could many times have recalled our desire expressed to you that we might board in some family. We now realise what "Home, sweet home" means. Indeed habeas corpus can hardly be a reality until one has a castle in which to place the corpus. For such a period however we shall warmly welcome, & expect to enjoy such friends as our Ex. President's family should be. I do not desire to yield the work he has prepared for — Ethics — but shall gladly do so in order to secure a free helper for our beloved school. He may take one or two others of my sesc courses in the Seminary, and leave me to manage the extended German course of 3 years, as I am now doing the one year. Perhaps, nay probably, he can share both philosophy and German with me, and give me a better chance on the Japanese language. In the latter case, I should

think Mr Cutler would take the place of the specialist in German that has been requested. I am willing to teach 1 or 1½ years of the German, & three other members — Stanford, Whyckoff & Bartlett are also capable of teaching it. Should Mr Cutler fail, I therefore recommend that the new man be a theologian, & that the German be divided, as is English in great degree, all around. I offer to take responsibility therefor. This term I am teaching antitheism, 5 hrs, theism 5 hrs & German 3 hrs. — Japanese I study on my feet in company of two students, one of whom I help & the other of whom comes for mutual benefit. On Sunday I have 25 of the Fourth Year Students in a Bible class on Proverbs. My satisfaction in my work grows deeper each year, heartfelt thanks for which I render, next to our Heavenly Father, to you and my brethren in the beloved home land. Let me also express my great joy at the news of the draft endowment.

Believe me Yours in our common Lord

Edmund Buckley.

Kyoto, Oct. 27. 1888.
Rec'd Nov. 30.

2. Give the infinitive of the following verbs: —
begünnt, dachte, stellten, mag, kam.
3. Of what is the word aufs composed?
4. What kind of prefix has the verb stellten — — hin? What the verb vergingen?
(Above the line, after "prefix": zum)
5. What are the English cognates of the words, Baum, schleppten, Treppe, schien, Kasten?
6. What kind of literature is "Der Tannenbaum", and what does it teach?

The above is an examination paper in German at the Doshisha Academy, Kyoto, after 6 mos study; and the best set of answers given out of twenty.

— E. Buckley.

9.5 Der Tannenbaum

page 16, line 28 to page 17, line 3.

4.7 "Now begins the decoration anew!" thought the tree. But they drew him out of the room, up the staircase, upon the attic, and here in a dark corner, where no sunlight shone in they set him away. "What is that to mean?" thought the tree. "What, do you think, am I here to do? What do you think can I be meant to hear here? And he leaned against the wall and thought on and on. And he had plenty of time, because there passed days and nights. No man came up; and when finally some one came, it was to fix some large boxes in the corner. Now the tree stood quite concealed; one had to believe that ~~he~~ it was wholly forgotten.

255

2. Beginnen denken /.
stellen mögen kommen

3. ~~Auf~~ ~~Das~~ das .8
zu dem.

4.
stellten has a separable prefix.
vergingen " an inseparable one.

5. Beam slip trap
shine chest /.

6. It is a fable; and warns those who are too hopeful and self conceited. /.

R. Nakaseko

Examination

1. Translate, "Nun beginnt der Schmuck aufs Neue!" dachte der Baum. Aber sie schleppten ihn zum Zimmer hinaus, die Treppe hinauf, auf den Boden, und hier, in einen dunklen Winkel, wo kein Tageslicht hin schien, stellten sie ihn hin. "Was soll das bedeuten?" dachte der Baum. "Was soll ich hier wohl machen? Was mag ich hier wohl hören sollen?" Und er lehnte sich an die Mauer und dachte und dachte. —— Und er hatte Zeit genug, denn es vergingen Tage und Nächte: Niemand kam hinauf; und als endlich Jemand kam, so geschah es, um einige grosse Kasten in den Winkel zu stellen. Nun stand der Baum ganz versteckt; man musste glauben, dass er völlig vergessen war.

Over.

Kyoto. April 21 1889

Rev N. G. Clark. D. D.,

Dear Dr Clark:

Just a few lines about my last term's work will I believe be of interest to you. My classes in the Seminary studied, as text books on Theism, Bowne's Metaphysics, and Lotze's Microcosmus. The class using the latter read & summarised about one half, which was a creditable performance in so subtle a work. I feel very hopeful that after such a course in metaphysics, our students will be safe from materialism on the one side and pantheism on the other. Both are rampant in Japan, as might be expected under the influence of such a flood of empirical science. Hence the abundant need of the demonstration of a spiritualistic philosophy along with the evangel of a divine Christ. The extreme importance of the former on account of the born aptitude of the Japanese mind for philosophy, and

the rapidly rising education of the middle & higher classes amply justify the extended course in theistic philosophy given in the Doshisha Seminary. As this work grows upon me, and I see clearly that instruction in the Japanese language will never be required from me, I have ceased to study it further. My present knowledge of it will suffice for the transaction of ordinary business. My class in the Academy in German has occupied its second term in the study of that language with Whitney's Reader. Of the twenty examination papers just sent in, I forward you the best, marked 9.5, while the class average was 7.7, of course on a scale of 10. Notice should be taken that students are here translating from one foreign language into another. I suggest that this examination paper with some accompanying remarks as above be inserted in the Herald. While very full details of evangelistic tours are regularly

given there, evangelistic German, polit-
ical economy, and history receive
not even a bare mention. Yet that
they are in some way evangelistic
let the 103 students received into the
Doshisha Church last month testify.
On Sundays I have taught from the Book
of Proverbs the students of the Fourth Year
Academy. To secure a very desirable
personal acquaintance with them, I
have taken one with me each Sunday
after school on my constitutional, and
afterwards home to tea. I have found
it just as I expected, a season of
free, confidential intercourse, and the source of more
lively appreciation by the students than
anything else I have done. As all but
one are already Christians, my labor
has been for edification rather than
foundation, but I rejoice in either, as
the Lord gives privilege.

Dr Buckley has been busy as usual,
with out-patient clinics thrice weekly,
and in-patient daily, besides atten-
dance on missionaries, and consult-

tations with native physicians. Acquisition of the Japanese language necessarily follows with a secondary place, excellent servants relieve her of household cares, and I — Mrs Dr Sara Buckley's husband, as I have sometimes been called by those not yet acquainted with my intrinsic qualities — come in for any stray remainders of time and attention that may be left. Still I chose my lot and don't grumble over it now. ~~[illegible]~~ Should the Board meet any Clara Vere de Veres languishing with ennui, Mrs B. thinks they might be promised a certain cure on condition of becoming a missionary to Japan. That there are many such in America, & how unhappy they are, I know well. I wish they would try the Master's method, "He that loseth his life shall save it." Their joy then "might be full." Mrs B. joins me in sincerest greetings to our missionary fa

Most cordially yours, Edmund Buckley.

Kyoto, April 21. 1889

Rec'd May 27

July 22 1889

Dear Dr Clark:

With this I forward a photo of an interesting building, and an account of it written by Dr Davis. Also the long promised photo of Mrs Buckley & a programme of Commencement Exercises of which you will find a detailed account in the Japan Mail for July 13th.

Your favor of May was duly received. Many thanks for the expressions of confidence in Mrs B. & myself. We shall let them set us thinking on what we ought to be. Our regular work has gone on during the past term without break, & we are now reveling in the uninterrupted study for advanced work which vacation affords.

You are correct about the [illegible]. I do not possess that degree but that of A.M. (Mich. '84), though I have been [illegible] been quoted as A.B., & often as Rev.

Mrs B. joins me in sincere expressions of Christian regard.

Very truly yrs Edmund Buckley

Kyoto, July 22, 1889

Rec'd Aug. 14

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Oct 12th 1889

Dear Dr Clark:

At the last annual meeting of the Japan Mission (vide Minutes p7) I was appointed a Com. to write you "in regard to a place in San Frisco where packages may be sent". Presumably Mr Flint's office is such a place, but as a mere office no accomodation can be found there for large goods. Mr F. recommends to us that we direct our friends to forward to our grocer in Frisco; but we are liable to change grocers at any time, and have to do so sometimes. Further friends, known or unknown to us, are ignorant of the grocer's address or forget it, and naturally refer to the American Board's Almanac or Herald, and send to the Frisco agent himself. It therefore would seem best for Mr Flint to be authorised by the Board to provide a store room, or other means for such goods, and enclose in our groceries when such there are

or are known to him.

A word about our daughter given to us Aug 2nd. She is a great joy, and little hindrance, as she sleeps most of the time. Mrs B. had a normal course, is now almost entirely convalescent and resuming her full medical work.

We had a pleasant vacation on Hiyeizan. Mrs B. resigned herself to parturition, and I luxuriated in uninterrupted study in preparation for extending philosophical work in the Doshisha. I enjoy my work increasingly, trust I am already useful to the student, and am steadily working for further advance.

Mrs B. joins me in Christian regards to our beloved missionary father

Very sincerely

Edmund Buckley.

Kyoto, Oct 12 - 1889.

Rec'd Nov. 13. 1889.

P. C.

Mr. Ward -

San Francisco -

Nov. 18/89 / Wrote to E. P. T. for inf.

Buckley, Mrs. Sara C. M.C.

Mrs. S. C. Buckley
Kyoto, Mar. '87

Both Dr Berry and myself
decided she would not be
able to have any care
for six months. All her
strength should be reserved
for the approaching summer heat.
We went up to see her
and tried to bring her to
the hospital, but found
it impossible to move
her. We hope to have her
soon to give her electrical
treatment.
She has always manifested
a sweet spirit and carried
out her medical orders to
the letter.
The whole Mission loves
her, and the influence
she has already exerted
over the Japanese is
wonderful.
You will be glad to hear
that Mr Buckley and my
self are feeling very well.

Kyoto.
March

Dear Dr. Clark:-

We were all delighted to hear from you again and hope and pray that you may yet be spared to the A.B.C.F.M. and us many years.
I meant to have written to you about Miss Bliss some time ago, but knowing your time was limited thought it better to wait.
After leaving you at Des Moines she seemed to gradually grow much worse at Council Bluffs we paid our full attention to her, and after staying there several days her cold seemed enough better to proceed with us.

In San Fransisco she enjoyed her visit with her friends and had a very pleasant time. On the steamer she rested much of the time and seemed very cheerful. After reaching Kobe, for a time she seemed quite well; but some way the first of the winter she caught a cold again and had a sever attack of tonsilitis, and with this seemed very nervous. After recovering from this attack, she became so much better, that she at once began with her office work, and played in one of the native churches, also gave music lessons.

I went down to see her and found her in a very nervous state. After receiving some quick but

firm advice, she dropped all of her work except that with Mr. Jencks, and the language, also taking much more exercise. She was recovering rapidly and seemed to be very happy in her work, until about four weeks ago as she and Mrs Jencks were returning from a ride the shafts of the jinrikisha came out and both riders fell over backwards. Mrs Jencks did not feel injured at all, but poor Miss Bliss became unconcious at once and proved to be suffering from concussion of the brain. ~~For some time~~ She was delirious and seemed to be in a very critical state; but is now gradually growing better

Mrs. S. C. Buckley.

Kyoto, Mar. '87.

Rec'd Apr. 13.

✓

I have managed to increase several pounds in weight in spite of about the busiest time I ever yet had. We both hope to live long in the land, and share in the joy of making it Immanuels.
I am much pleased to be able also to report the welfare of Miss Richards. I meet her every day, and highly appreciate her work of love. Of course the hospital could not run with out her, both on account of her hospital training and fine executive ability. We hope soon to see her joined by some female member of the mission who will be a much needed companion for her, and will supplement both her work and ours by evangelistic labor.

Such a person Miss Richards, and indeed we all feel quite necessary to complete and justify our medical work, and hope she may quickly be found. Kyoto above all is so conservative that special skill will be needed in reaching its women. Of course, I must not close without a word about Dr Berry. I was indeed delighted to find so skilful a physician, and noble a Christian here. Such a person makes my work here much more pleasant and effectual than it could otherwise be.

We join in cordial Christian love to our missionary Father.

Very sincerely yours.
Sara Craig Buckley

239

Mrs. [illegible]
Kyoto. Mar. '87
Rec'd Apr 13

[illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Dr. [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] told me he would write to you this mail about Miss Bliss, and as I did not write my self. But as I got on the cars he sent me word to write you an account of Miss Blisses sickness. I will do the best I can in the little time I have to do it in. As I wrote you, last [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] became unconscious [illegible] of the brain followed

Mrs. Sara C. Buckley.
Rec'd June 28.

Yokohama.
June. 2. '87.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Dr. Berry told me he would write to you this mail about Miss Bliss, and so I did not write my self. Just as I got on the cars he sent me word to write you an account of Miss Blisses sickness. I will do the best I can in the little time I have to do it in. As I wrote you, last Fri. she fell from a jinrikisha became unconscious. Concussion of the brain followed

260

She was confined to her bed six weeks. As she was treated by Dr. Thornacraft at the time, and I only saw her once, and that was soon after she was hurt, I do not know his line of treatment. She certainly was obliged to have perfect rest from all care, and was nursed first by Miss Grunnison and then by Miss Talcott who left their work for that purpose. I know every thing was done that could be, both by the physician and those who cared for her.
She recovered slowly, but never fully became her self only a few days at a time. The first

two times as she menstruated she was very much worse suffering from hysterical convulsions, and afterwards would seem very much better again. About six weeks ago Miss Richards desired her to come to Kyoto and stay with her. Dr. Berry and I conselled together in order to secure the very best results. We at once commenced treatment with sedatives, tonics, galvanism every day, and allowed her to exercise ride and rest at stated times in the day. Miss R— was constantly watching her and with a nurses assistance she was never left alone,

be under the care of a specialist in nervous diseases, for we all feel if any thing is done it must be done at once. As you well know the climate of Japan is very depressing for all nervous diseases, and the experience of the mission has been that all cases of nervous troubles that have remained here have grown worse. It has been a great trial to us all as she is esteemed and loved by all who know her.

We have decided to have Miss Richards go with her as far as San Francisco accompanyed by

O Fuji San a Japanese lady. The steamer physician is to have the medical charge of the case, assisted by Dr Boone a missionary from China who is to be on the same steamer with an invalid wife. After (Miss R- reaches San Francisco she will write you the plans of the remainder of the journey.

She is not safe to leave alone a minute and so it requires two to watch her. I came as far as Yokohama with them as she seemed so poorly when we started.

Dr Clark now that she is to leave us to-

morrow for America I feel every thing has been done possible for her recovery in this country, and the quicker she has special care in America the sooner she will get better, for I know it is a very sad and grave case. With many thanks for your kind letter that reached me last mail, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
Sara C. Buckley.

so that she should not over do in any way, the least exertion on her part would excite her and she would suffer from insomnia and it would take several days for her to recover. She did very nicely for four weeks and then as her period came again she was worse than ever before, this time having severe meningitis symptoms followed by catalepsy and hysterical insanity. She is constantly growing worse and both by the vote of the mission and physicians it was decided to send her home at once, so that she might

Hiyeisan Aug. 19. '87.
Japan.

Dear Dr. Clark:

By this mail you should receive a letter from Rev. J. T. Gulick of Osaka stating the reasons for the action of the Mission in requesting the Prudential Committee to allow himself and family to visit home for rest and recuperation.

I wish to say that Mrs Gulick has been under my care since she came to Hiyeisan. I found her anemic from over work; and in consequence of this condition acute intestinal Catarrh followed. After rest; tonics and nutritious food; she recovered from the latter, but is still in great need of rest. If she returns to Osaka her work must be very much less, for over work will certainly

cause the old trouble to return and become chronic. On the other hand marked change and rest are a specific for it. After nearly a year of medical work I find it very inconvenient to work with the instruments now on hand. Neither Dr. Berry nor myself wish to duplicate the instruments except so far as is necessary for special reasons. The Mission is increasing, the medical work is extending and our American Missionaries are obliged in many cases to have instruments separate from the Japanese. The large increase of medical work demanded by the opening of the hospital will also often require the use of similar instruments of the commoner kind at the same time by Dr. Berry and myself. Much of my time has been spent in searching

for instruments to work with.
I also find it very trying many times when cases are urgent and require my attention at once. For these reasons the mission voted to ask the Prudential Committee for the sum of $250. for an outfit for me.

A.B.C.F.M.

We are enjoying the mountains very much. All rejoice exceedingly over the news heard from Miss Bliss. Please accept my thanks for your kind letter telling of Miss Bliss' arrival. I hope you will take great care of your self during the annual meeting, so as not to become ill again, for we all are deeply interested that our Missionary Father should live long and be well.

Believe me

Very sincerely Yours.

Sara C. Buckley.

Hwjeizan, Aug. 19, 1887

Rec'd Sept. 19

Kyoto. Japan.
Oct. 22. '87.

Dear Dr. Clark:

By last mail Miss Richards wrote you that there was a deficiency in the amount of money to meet the expenses of the hospital. Now I write to say Dr. Berry informed us he had had a donation from the Scottish Missionary Society, amounting to about 500 yen, as we have not either of us seen the letter I can not state surely about the sum, or any conditions appended, but the above is all he mentioned. The committee will decide to take this money and pay this difficiency. Miss R- and I wish that if you have any important news about the hospital that you desire us to see you would please write to us, as she and I have never seen

any of the letters written by yourself to Dr. Berry. about our hospital work.

I began my clinical work in the hospital several weeks ago, and as the Training School is opened I now lecture three hours a week to the nurses.

Dr. Berry is now holding clinics as usual.

The work is growing more interesting every day, and I desire more to do them spiritual good as well as to heal their diseases.

We were all so glad to welcome Miss Richards back home. She is such a comfort to us all. She has begun her work and is teaching and lecturing four hours a day, besides making many arrangements for the nurses in the new dormitory. I think Providence surely sent her to us, and I value the privilege of having her with us more and more.

An interesting incident occured in my work the other day. A wealthy sake (liquor) dealer whose wife I have been treating for some time, sent the nurse and myself some presents. We received them for the hospital, and wrote him (Miss R- and I have determined not to receive any presents from the hospital patients under treatment) that we or the nurses could not accept it, unless he allowed it to be used for hospital purposes. He answered would we take it from him as a friend, and consider it not any thing to do with the hospital. We replied No. He then wrote a pretty severe and long letter in return, after which I sent him word to call and see me. We then explained how one of the leading Japanese of the Hospital Board had said he was afraid the one who received the best care would be the rich ones who could give the presents, and we determined not to

have it so. Also how one poor little boy was nearly fed on eggs given to Miss R— last winter and went out from the hospital better from hip joint disease, who could not have stayed, if some thing of that kind could not have been done. It was too much for him, and he gave me me 5 En. right there to do as I pleased with. He soon detected the Christian spirit, and he is now our true friend. Mr. Buckley is enjoying his work very much this year. We are still as much please with Japan as ever.

Mr. B— joines me in kindest remembrances to you.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Sara Craig Buckley.

P. S. I had a donation of 100 En. from Hon. Horace Davis San Francisco, a short time ago to expend as I thought best in the hospital, the committee decided to furnish the obstetrical ward with it.

Kyoto, Oct. 22, 1884,
Rec'd Nov. 25.

Kyoto. Japan.
Jan. 24. '88.

Dear Dr. Clarke:

Please do not think I have been silent for so long a time because your many kindnesses to us have been forgotten.
Each day is now increasing the glorious work among the patients; and so we are all very busy, and in this crowded life, our home friends are sometimes neglected.
But we do feel very grateful to you for your many, many kindnesses, both in pushing our desire for a home, and obtaining appropriation for the instruments I needed so much. All these gifts prompt us to do more and better work each day.

The religous work in the hospital is growing very rapidly, and we all feel it is largely owing to Miss Richards, who is is exerting every effort to reach the poor sick ones.

around her. Every one, both foreign and Japanese loves her, and so she is able to exert a wide influence on all. We fully realize she is doing too much. Her duties extend from 6 o'clock in the morning until about 10 o'clock at night, and with the depressing climate of this country, it is hardly wise to allow her to continue thus, although she seems very well at present. She is too valuable a worker to allow to break down in health, when she will be able to do one of the noblest works in Japan, if she can only have some one to assist her now in the every day's burdens, which come in the training work.
Every hope we have had of some one prepared in the language coming to assist has been disappointed, and now it seems best to have a throughly trained nurse come and relieve her in

teaching and she to assume the evangelistic work. We are all hoping that one has already offered herself for this place. When I think what a broad field for usefulness a Christian has in a country like this, it is a mystery to me why Christians are not willing to give up all and come to this work. It must be they do not realize the chance, as I did not once.

The work is extending so rapidly in this neighborhood, that a house has been rented near here, and the Doshisha Students are to preach Sunday evenings.

Mr Buckley is very busy studying Japanese, and drawing plans for our house.

My work is certainly a very pleasant one, and company with Miss Richards during the early part of my Japanese life has been a great advantage to me.

We are both happy and well,

and feel we are very much indebted to our Missionary Father and the Pru. Com. for all their kindness to us.

With best greeting to you from us both for the New Year,

I am,

Yours very sincerely
Sara C. Buckley.

Kyoto, Jan. 24, 1888,
Rec'd Feb. 24.

Kyoto. Japan.
May. 7. '88.

Dear Dr. Clark:
We are delighted to know that Miss Richards is to have an assistant. I am sure no one can appreciate how much she has had to do, but those who have been with her in the work. She has done far more than her strength would allow, feeling that the work must be done. She gradually grew very tired and in some way took cold about six weeks ago, and that terminated in a sever attack of bronchitis. For two days I feared pneumonia, but am glad to say she escaped. I do not think it was so much the cold as the exhaustion from over work, and consequent want of power of resistance that caused the cold to terminate as it did. Also we well know she has had lung trouble before, and to guard against this she should have some one

to take some of the care from her.
To be sure we have eleven nurses to do the work, but all these women have to be taught just how to do every thing, and we now find our nurses a limited number to care for the patients we already have in the hospital.
As one of the Seniors was obliged to return home on account of health, her work naturally has fallen on the others who are not fitted so well to do it
Miss Richards has gradually improved so that she is now up and doing full duty again, but if we keep her in Japan and have her do the great evangelical work that she is fitted to do, besides superintend the School I feel the daily hospital routine must be divided with some one.
The religious work in the school and hospital has been very encouraging and the services held in the house near twice a week have proved very successful so that quite a number

have applied for baptism. They will join some of the native churches down in the city and make this service a branch church where they can attend service.

We are praying that the right nurse may be sent us ~~to~~ assist in doing this great work. We desire very much to have her reach here by next Sept. so as to commence the school year with us.

With many thanks for your kind letters and kindness both to Mr. Buckley and myself.

I am,

Yours gratefully,

Sara Craig Buckley

Kyoto, May [illegible] '88.
Rec'd June 4.

Kyoto. Japan.
Sept. 5. '88.

Dear Dr. Clark:

After writing you sometime ago about Miss Richards sickness, she seemed to gradually grow stronger, but never regained her full strength, and on this account, as we drew near the close of the year with so many different arrangements to carry out for the graduating class and the hospital Miss Richards did not bear up under it as well as we hoped, and when she left for her vacation in August to Maiko (a sea side place) she was weak and prostrated. Before leaving she had had some pain in her left ear, after reaching there the inflammation of the middle ear extended and after several days of severe pain it broke. So soon as this was better the other ear also passed through the same process, and then it returned again to the left ear which again broke later. Tonsillitis followed, and now that her throat is better the disease has extended

to her lungs, and she is now weak and has been losing flesh, while her cough troubles her very much. I feel sure this has all been excited by over work, and the prostration that followed it. I can not express how anxious I feel about Miss Richards commencing the coming year without some one to assist her. She is not able to superintend and teach some five hours a day, besides I am more than willing to take all that I can, but as the medical work is constantly increasing it is impossible for me to do more than I did last year, and will be difficult for me to do as much. I fear as the damp and cold weather comes on her lung trouble if she does not grow surprisingly stronger will require her to return to the States. I write fully to you, so that, if it is possible to obtain a nurse to send out at once to assist her, and live with her. You may know the extreme need there is for for doing it, for if it is necessary for her to return to America the Training

School will be left without any one to Superintend it and the previous labor on it be lost, I am sure Miss Richards sickness has come from over work, and it would be so sad to us all if she has to leave it after her great success of these last three years. Hoping to hear favorable news from you soon I am

Yours with deepest respect
Sara Craig Buckley.

Kyoto, Sept. 5 - 1888

Rec'd Oct. 8

Kyoto.
Nov. 11, '88.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Sometime ago I wrote you fully about Miss Richards condition. We opened the Hospital and Training School together, as Dr Berry did not return until the first of October. Every thing looked dark, but Miss Richards did her best to live for each day only, and although very weak at the time she has been able to do a great deal of work and I am glad to say has improved in health, although she has not fully gained her strength. It certainly looks now as if she would be able to pass through the winter without going home. She needs some one very much to assist her and relieve her when she is feeling poorly so many times. We know you are doing all possible to send some one and are very grateful to you for your kindness. When the time comes that she shall be with us, we

will give her a warm welcome.
I hoped to spend the summer at Micko with Miss Richards, but as Dr Berry went North and there was no one on the mountain to care for the missionaries. Mr Buckley and I spent our summer there. There was more or less sickness and I was glad to be of use on those occasions.
We moved into our new house as soon as we returned from the mountain. I can not tell you how happy we are, and how we enjoy our own home. I had always thought the care would take me from my regular work, but I find I am able to do my full work and keep house too. I wish to thank the Prud. Com. and you many times for the home we are enjoying so much. Mrs Clark came from the mountain sick, and has shared the home with us all the time. They will go to Osaka tomorrow to stay there until Miss Maclennan arrives.

Part of my instruments reached here at the same time as we came down from the mountain I was so happy to see them, as I had looked for them for a long time, I have found them very useful and feel I now have every thing to make me happy and thankful.

My work is much as it was last year—. Three clinics a week taking one half the out-patients in the hospital. lecture three hours a week to the nurses, one half the prayers in the wards with the patients each day, and one fore-noon at a hospital down in the city, a Japanese physician Dr. Shirafuji that I knew at Ann Arbor. I take diseases of women and the eye cases that morning. I am thus able to reach and know the women in the South part of the city, I also have a very interesting Sunday School class of old ladies which numbers twelve. Some of them have recently united with the church.

with the outside Japanese practice, and Mission practice, and keeping house, and the language, my time is fully occupied, yet I have been so well ever since I came to Japan that my work has never seemed to much to do

Mr Buckley is very well and happy, as we both are in our work, and sends best greeting and thanks to our father Missionary

Yours very sincerely,

Sara Buckley.

Mrs. Sarah C. Buckley M.D.
Kyoto, Nov. 11. 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 10,

5

266

Kyoto. Japan
Jan. 22. '89.

Dear Dr Clark:

In reply to your letter in reference to Mrs C. Cutlers letter. If she is in the condition she speaks of there are many disadvantages about her coming to Japan. The climate is much more damp and enervating than that of the States. and the bracing cheering companionship of society can not be found here. Although Kyoto will be as well as any city as we have so large a station, yet we are all so busy that we see very little of each other. If Mrs C- can avoid the damp season by going to other parts of Japan, and be prepared to know how little society there is, and that there will be a place where she can do much work, but can not at once do as much as at home. I think she will be able to come

and be comfortable. As for the Jinrikisha they are as comfortable to ride in as a carriage and quite cheap. Many of the ladies who have had those troubles here find that after they are settled in their work and can rest when necessary, and at the different seasons of the year can take trips to milder climate they are just as well here as at home. The summer will be trying especially on the mountain where it is generally damp, but by going up the Hokkaido she can avoid that.

Servants admirable can be found who will do all housework. Were Mrs Cutler a single lady candidate I should advise her not to come, but, spared chief responsibility for work as she will be, I should think she might.

Yours sincerely
Lora Craig Buckley M.D.

Kyoto, Jan. 22, 1889.

Rec'd Feb. 20.

Wm Cutler

Kyoto.
Feb. 27. '89.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Miss F. White is the one about whom I feel constrained to write this time. In January she was confined to her room over a week with a severe attack of bronchitis, which nearly terminated in pneumonia. She has not convalesced in a satisfactory way, but still keeps a hard cough. I have no doubt that a very special exciting cause consisted of her overwork. Until this month she taught five hours a day, studied the language and managed the school. Either two of these would be all anyone ought to do, she has attempted the three because there was no one else to do part of them. This list will convince you no doubt of what all here well know, that Miss White ought to have an associate at once if possible, and certainly next year. She is doing a

fine work in the School, and needs only this this associate to place it on a satisfactory basis. The School has suffered much from change of teachers in the past that every effort should be made to keep the present one, who moreover teaches it, in the judgement of many I know, as it was never taught before.

You have no doubt heard before this that Dr Berry's stirrup broke and sent him from his horse, fracturing one of his ribs, with other injuries. He was ill during the month of Jan. He has recovered so that he has returned to his work again, much to the joy of all at his narrow escape. Miss Richards is a wonder to us all that she should have recovered from her illness and been able to do the work she has done. She is much better, but far exceeds her strength. I fear sometimes she will break down again before the winter is over. She is doing a great work and one that she only is able to do. Miss Smith is gradually

taking up the work she can do, but the new missionaries are not of great service at first-

I am very glad to report that this year has been a very happy one to me. I never had better health and have been able to do full work, and at the time of Dr. B's illness was able to do all the hospital and foreign medical work. I hardly need add that I was delighted to be able to fill the breach.

We are very happy in our new home and find that it adds not a little to our capacity for work.

With kindest wishes to our Missionary Father,

Yours sincerely

Sara C. Buckley

Mrs. Sara C. Buckley, 5
Kioto, Feb. 11, 1889
Recd. Mar. 27.

268

...Buckley

Kyoto, May 25, 1889

Rec'd June 19

S

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P. C.

Physicians

Kyoto.
May. 25th 89.

Dear Dr Clark:

Enclosed you will find a letter from the Kumamoto Station which will explain itself. I am sure no missionaries sent out by the American Board need a physician more than they do. Nearly the whole Station have been under my care at different times since they came out here, and I am deeply concerned in the danger that may come to them at any time.

My sisters address is

269

Dr Marion Craig,
230 Lake Ave.,
Rochester.
N. Y.

I shall look with interest for a reply to know what the decision will be. Both Mr. Buckley and myself are very well and enjoying our work as much as ever. I am

Yours very sincerely,
Sara Buckley.

Kyoto
June 20. '89

Dear Dr. Clark:
Dr Berry informed me that you would like our opinion concerning Dr. Holbrooks ability to live in Japan.
I met Dr. Holbrook at the time she visited Kyoto on her way to America. She then told me about her sickness and that she was obliged to return home on ~~that~~ account of it. She seemed very much better at the time and looked in perfect health, but the very best thing was for her to return to America and have the decided change of climate. A good deal of this trouble no doubt came from Maralial poison, and to live in an entirely different climate and country would tend to decrease her trouble until she fully recovered. From the cases I have seen here who have

been to America for that trouble have returned to Japan and have continued well without a return of the trouble. I think Dr H- can come when she has entirely recovered. But I should recommend that her summers be spent in the coolest available place in Japan e.g. on Fuji San ~~or~~ in the Hokkaido until acclimated. Of course as a physician she knows how to take special care of herself.

The schools close next week and then the greater part of the work for the year will be done. I have enjoyed my work exceedingly this year as I have been able to enter more Japanese homes than ever before. We now expect to spend our summer on the mountain

Mr Buckley is also well, and we begin to feel quite like old settlers in Japan

With kindest remembrances from us both

I am. Yours sincerely

Sara Buckley.

Mrs. Sara Buckley 5

Kyoto, June 20, 1889

Rec'd July 15

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Brown, Miss Emily M.

Miss. Emily M. Brown

Northfield. Apr. 21. 1882

Recd. Apr. 25

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Northfield Minn
Apr. 21-'83

Dr. N. G. Clark:

Dear Sir.

Your letter with the draft received yesterday. I had not expected a decisive letter so soon and two more testimonials were on the way. Dr Alden has doubtless received them.

In my appointment and designation I realize in some measure at least what a grave responsibility has been laid upon me, & how great a trust has been committed to my keeping so great that I fear my

ability - will not be able to meet it - But trusting in One who is all wisdom, and all strength, I shall endeavor to walk worthy of the high vocation to which I have been called. I can no longer doubt that the hand of God is in this matter and that in his own good time he will remove all seeming obstacles, however great they may appear to be at present.

The next question in order is, When do I go. Can you give me any idea as to the probable date of departure? I wish to know whether it will be necessary to make any preparations with regard to outfit before

Commencement. Will
write to Mrs. Davis today.
May I ask you to
send me the last Annual
Report, that is the Report
of the meeting in St Louis.
I haven't one and haven't
been able to get one.

Very Truly

Emily M Brown

for I know of no one else at present, who is both fitted and willing to undertake the work. Yet the call has come to Minnesota and to Carleton College, and some one there must be who is just the one to go.

The more I learn in regard to my work, the more do I feel that a grand opportunity has opened before me to strike some effective blows against sin and ignorance, if I have but the wisdom and skill to use it aright.

Have received several very pleasant letters from the ladies in Chicago, also one from Mr. Davis.

Very Truly, Eva Brown

E. M. Brown

Northfield Minn.
May 14 - '82

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Rec'd May 18.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 2nd was received a week ago. In regard to time of departure, I would say that my preference is to go some time after Sept. I wish to stop for a few days both in Council Bluffs and in Salt Lake City to visit friends. If I do that, and the steamer sails in Sept. my time for preparation will be very short. If there are no serious objections I prefer to wait and go with Mrs. Davis rather than

272

with the party in Sept. Also if I make my visits, and the last especially I shall be sorry to miss, I suppose it will be necessary for me to travel alone, as far as Salt Lake City at least. But I prefer to do that rather than to miss the visit. The preceding plan, I say, is my preference. If, however, any other shall seem, on the whole, to be wiser, of course I shall acquiesce.

Pres. Strong has written me that a portion of the money allowed for outfit may be applied to College expenses. That being the case I shall use a part of the amount already in my hands for that purpose. As I shall

do my shopping immediately after Commencement, perhaps the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars had better be sent to me before that time. Mrs. Strong has kindly promised to assist me in planning my wardrobe.

Am very glad that some one from this country is to be associated with me in the charge of the Home. I greatly fear however that I can find no one to go <u>with</u> me, much as I wish to do so. A young lady, admirably fitted for the work in every way, is considering the matter of going a year hence. I very much hope that she will decide to go. If she does not, I shall be at a loss where to look

for fear telling you.
Hope there will be no
trouble about the draft
Very Truly.
G.W. Brown.

Miss E. M. Brown
Rec'd May 26. 1882.

Northfield Minn
May 22-82

Rev. N. G. Clark:
Dear Sir:
Enclosed please find the draft which I received to-day. I think there must be some mistake. Miss Minnie Treat doubtless has the draft which was intended for me.

Of course it will be wiser to have the last fifty dollars paid to me after my arrival in Japan. I, in my inexperience, did not think of it when I wrote.

I wish to consider for a few days before I decide 273

definitely not to go in Sept. I was not aware, when I wrote that there was any special need of haste. It may be wiser to go in Sept. I will try to take every thing into consideration and will write again in a few days, when I hope also to be able to tell you that I have secured an associate.

Will try to obey your injunction in regard to health but it is rather difficult to keep perfectly calm and cool these days. I have an oration to prepare for Comm. and a part for Class day. Also I am Pres. of two Societies each of which gives special public entertainments this term; and this in addition

to regular work. It is partly for this reason that I wish to make leisurely preparations of the Comm. because I am so hurried now. Not that I feel tired at present, but I think perhaps I may be.

May I tell you what a pleasant surprise I had lately? My class have made me a Birthday gift of a gold watch, a real Lady Elgin and ours is not a large or a wealthy class either. There are only thirteen, besides myself and nearly all of them are partially or entirely self supporting. Excuse me for writing this. I know it is not business. But I am so happy over it that I could not

E. M. Brown

Northfield, May 28, 1882.

Rec'd June 1

Northfield Minn
May 28-'82

Rev. N. G. Clark:

Dear Sir.

I am very glad to be able to say that I have found an associate. Perhaps you already know something about the matter. Miss Searle, of the class of '81 Wellesley College and, during the past year, a teacher in this College, has decided to go to Japan next year; that is if she should be accepted and I think there can be no doubt on that 217
point - for as said before she is, I think, admirably fitted

for the work. I know that I shall enjoy working with her very much indeed, though I have only begun to know her intimately since she began to think of going to Japan. She says that she will write to Dr. Olcott some time before the close of the term. Am very glad that the matter bids fair to be so pleasantly settled.

As to time of departure I cannot believe that on the whole it will be wiser for me to go in Sept. So shall plan to go in Nov. or whenever Mr. Davis goes, unless I hear something from you to the contrary.

Received the correct draft three days ago. Had already sent back the wrong one.

Very Truly

[signature]

E. M. Brown.

Northfield. July 18. 1882

Rec'd. July 21

Northfield Minn
July 18 - '82

~~Dr.~~ N. G. Clark.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark.

After July 22nd my address will be Granger, Minn. Have been staying here in Northfield since Commencement, because I can more easily procure assistance in preparing my outfit here than at my home in Granger. My work is progressing very well indeed, and I can easily be ready at any time Mr. Davis may desire to start. Shall plan to meet him at Ogden. At present there is a prospect that

shall have other company to that city. Shall send my baggage by freight to San Francisco a month before the date of embarkation. Is that correct? Will my address, when in Kobe be simply "Kobe, Japan"?

Miss Searle's offer of service has, of course, been received. Am so rejoiced at the prospect of her companionship and assistance.

Hoping that all may be satisfactorily arranged.

I am,

Very Truly.

E. M. Brown.

Miss E. M. Brown

Northfield July 20. 1882

Rec^d. July 22

Northfield Minn
July 30 - 82

Dr N. G. Clark:
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

After I have mailed to you my letter of July 18th. I received the enclosed from Miss Talcott, concerning which I should like some instructions. The letter is in reply to one of inquiry which Mr. Davis directed me to write to her. I fear that I have misinterpreted your direction. In your letter of May 2nd I find the following sentence "You will need to provide only for your personal needs, clothing especially, as may

276

required." Now of course my "personal needs" include some table and bed furniture &c. But I did not understand that I was to take it with me. Have been making my preparations on an entirely different basis, and now I have not the where withal to make the additions which Miss Talcott suggests. Have I made a mistake? If so can you advise me how to rectify it? I told you, I think, that I should devote a portion of the money for my outfit to college expenses. I did so, but every cent has since been replaced, and all of the two hundred dollars has gone, or will go to outfit.

Shall have ampler to complete my preparations as I planned them at the beginning, but not any thing to make these unexpected additions.

I wait for further instructions. My address is Granger Minn.

Very Truly.

E M Brown.

P.S. Please return Miss. Talcott's letter.

Miss E. M. Brown.
Granger Minn Aug 6. 1882
Recd Aug 12

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Granger, Minn.
Aug. 6 - '82

Dr. U. G. Clark:
Boston Mass.
Dear Dr. Clark:
I thank you for sending to me the list of articles on sale at the Kobe Home. Of course I shall not need them all. There is one reference in your letter which I do not understand, viz. "Mrs. Ganck's list." Perhaps I ought already to understand it; and perhaps I do not need to understand it, but thought I would speak

277

of it.

On the same day that I received your letter, I also received an envelope, containing a blank similar to the one which you have sent me, and a stamped envelope directed to Rev. Henry A. Hazen. Cong'l House. There was not a word of instruction but I have filled out the blank and sent it.

It can do no harm however to fill out another and send it to you; so you will please find it enclosed together with a picture of myself.

My place of departure is not quite definitely settled yet. When it is I will write to you again.

Very Truly

E. W. Brown.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Important letter of E. M. Brown, Sept. 1, '83 – wrongly bound in American Board Archives 1880–90, Vol. I, Minutes, etc. between pp. 13 & 14 of Item 4, Minutes of 1883 Mission Meeting.

C. B. DeF.

July 9, '46 –

Kobe Japan.
Oct 3d '83.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I said in my last letter that Dr Davis thought there was some unfulfilled condition in connection with the appropriation for the furnace, which was asked for at the last Mission Meeting, for the Kobe School. I investigated the subject as soon as I returned to Kobe and learned that Dr Davis was mistaken. There was no such condition. The appropriation was asked for at the same time, and in the same way in which the appropriation for the same thing was asked for the Kyoto School. I have just paid a hundred yen for our private part of the wood for the coming season, and doubtless shall pay half as much more before the winter is over.

Mr Davis started for Niigata this morning, and the Gulicks go tomorrow. The Kobe station will be rather forlorn until Mr Atkinson's return.
Am awaiting Miss Searle's arrival three weeks hence with the utmost eagerness.

Very Truly.

E. M. Brown.

Miss C. M. Brown,
Kobe, Oct. 3. 1883.
Rec'd Oct. 30.

~~Niigata~~

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Miss E. M. Brown, S

Salt Lake City, Oct. 10, 1882.

Rec'd Oct. 16.

Salt-Lake City Utah
Oct- 10th '82

Dr W. G. Clark:
Boston Mass
Dear Dr. Clark.
Perhaps the enclosed "List-of Expenses" should be sent to Mrs. Ward; but the ladies in Chicago advised me to send it- to you. I don't know that it- needs any Explanation. Many of the items are exact- while others are given only in round numbers. The bill for sewing may seem rather large but there was no one to help me sew and all that I did not do myself I was obliged to hire done. Every thing which I shall not need before reaching

279

Kobe I packed in a large drygoods box and sent by freight to San Francisco care of E. P. Flint 408 California St. The freight was $8.00 (see list). Every thing which I shall need on the journey I have in a trunk with me, and, as I was not obliged to show my steamer ticket - I concluded that it does not overweigh. My traveling expenses before reaching was considerably more than $6.00 (see list) but the surplus was paid by the ladies in the several towns where I stopped to visit Miss. Societies.

I hope that the way in which I have expended the money allowed for outfit will meet your approval.

I remain in Salt Lake City till Oct 19th when I

meet Mrs. Davis at Ogden.
My journey thus far has been very pleasant. Physically I am in the very best condition. Am looking forward to my work with growing anticipations of of pleasure. I don't feel only need of sympathy but rather of congratulations. The "Farewells" were trying; but I have never expected a life work which had not some trying features connected with it.
In the best of health and spirits
Very Truly
E. M. Brown.

List of Expenses

Four thick dresses	$40.00
Five cotton dresses	10.00
Sewing	20.00
Shoes, rubbers &c.	15.00
Thick Ulster	8.00
Satchel	6.00
Shawl	5.00
Stationary	6.00
2 doz prs hose	6.00
" " handkerchifs	3.00
Gloves	4.00
Bonnet	4.00
Flannels, 4 suits	11.00
Undergarments	20.00
Incidentals - thread pins &c	6.00
House linen	8.00
Dentists Bill	10.00
Freight on goods to Sem'y.	8.00
Traveling Ex. to Chicago	6.00
	$196.00
Am't received from Gift	200.00
Bal. on hand etc.	$4.00

Kyoto (Kinsdan) Japan
July 26-84

Dr N. G. Clark
Boston Mass.
Dear Dr Clark:

Your kind and sympathetic letter of May 10th was received in due time. Both Miss Searle and myself send many thanks for your efforts in the matter of securing Mrs. Cowan for the Kobe School. At first of course we were disappointed; but, speaking for myself alone, the more I consider the subject, the more fully am I persuaded that all was decided for the [illegible]. We do not need a housekeeper as much as a music teacher. Had I known the condition and needs of the school, should have tried to secure an associate who could teach music. As it is we are greatly embarrassed, and troubled by the lack of some one to do this very important work. I feel very strongly that something must be

done in the matter before another year passes, and I most earnestly hope, that if any lady of musical ability can be found who is willing to take up the work, ~~that~~ she will be sent to the Home. I shall make every possible effort, through Pres. Strong and my friends at Carleton, to hear of a good musician who will come. If it seems, after a year or two that three ladies cannot be spared for one school I will gladly take up other work.

One item in our last report needs a little explanation. We reported one hundred and seventy three yen expended for needy students. A large number of those assisted from this fund have been teaching classes in the school. Allowing a fair remuneration for this work, and the remainder given entirely gratuitously will not amount to more than seventy yen. Will make the report in a different way next year.

At the close of the last term July 2nd a class of eight girls graduated. It was a fine class, and will we feel sure be a credit to the school, and a help in the work. Dr Davis said of their examination in Moral Philosophy (Fairchild) that it was the best examination in Moral Philosophy he had ever heard in this or any other land. One man from a distance was so impressed with the exercises during the closing days of the school, that he declared his intention of immediately begining to study Christianity, and copied all the Japanese compositions that he might show them to his friends on his return to his country.

The new building is now ready for occupancy, and will add greatly to the conv^en^ience and thoroughness of the school work.

We were both rather tired when the years work closed, but we are now on these charming hills for a months rest and hope to take up the work with

renewed vigor in Sept. We feel that in our inexperience we have been upheld and strengthened by One who is all powerful and who can work through even ~~poor~~ weak human instruments, or none at all to the accomplishing of his own glorious ends, which in this land we believe means the speedy ushering in of the gospel of Christ our Saviour.

Yours in work for the Master

E. M. Brown.

P.S. Allow me to say once more that I hope the need of a musical lady missionary in the Kobe school will, if possible, be borne in mind. Music is a very important factor in the Japan work and it is a great loss to have the ~~music~~ in the Kobe school so at a standstill.

E. M. B.

Emily M. Brown
Kioto, July 26, 1884.
Rec'd Aug. 25.

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Kobe Japan
Jan 10 '85

Dr N. G. Clark
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Clark

Your letter of Sept 10th was received and read with gratitude. We are earnestly hoping that a suitable teacher of music may be found and sent to us as soon as possible. The need of another lady in the school is becoming more pressing every day. While music is a very essential qualification for a third foreign teacher in the school, it is by no means the only requisite. We need a teacher of experience who can assist in other departments as well.

You will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that we are again crowded for room. The school has increased this term beyond all our expectations, so that recitation rooms, which, last year seemed amply large, are, this year much too small. In the large school-room we have seats and desks for

ninety scholars and every one is occupied. As to dormitories, according to Dr. Taylor, they are too crowded now, and last term we turned away four self-supporting girls, simply for lack of room to receive them. Under such circumstances it is for the Mission, and afterward for the Prudential Committee to decide whether the school shall grow any larger, or be restricted to its present size. The thought of the Mission was indicated in part by the request which went to Boston by the last mail, for ten thousand dollars to buy more land. This thought of the Mission we hope will harmonize with the following thought expressed in your last letter. "As we are anticipating the growth of your institution far beyond its present limits" &c. If the request for more land is granted, there is some thought of moving from our present location to another which is more retired. Ten years ago, when this site, which is

a beautiful one, was selected for the school, the space between it and the hill in the rear, was an unbroken plum thicket. But during the past few years great numbers of teahouses, which answer every purpose of Am. saloons in noise, indecency and general disreputableness, have sprung up in this unoccupied space, and every indication points to the rapid increase of these nuisances. Of course our present place cannot be sold for what it has cost, but if we are planning large things for our school, it is a question whether we ought not to have a more desirable location. Very often last summer it was so noisy that I was unable to sleep any before two or three o'clock in the morning.

If we change our location we shall need a large appropriation for new buildings and I think there can be no reasonable doubt that, if it is possible, they should be of some more substantial material than mud. If, a few years hence the Japanese judge of the relative

importance which American Christians place upon woman's education as compared with that of young men, by the buildings of the Doshisha and of the girls schools, they will conclude that Americans regard the education of women as of little importance. We ought to have at least one girls school which will bear some sort of comparison with the school for young men, both in its buildings and appliances for study. The girls of Japan are longing and praying for a Christian college which shall be open to them. Shall they have it? #

Most sincerely and gratefully
E. M. Brown.

Whenever the natives are ready to meet the substantial expenditure, or a considerable part of it. E.K.A.

Miss E. M. Brown,
Kobe Jan. 19, '85.
Rec'd Feb. 16

Kyoto, Japan.
May 4, '85.

Dr. N. G. Clark,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Many thanks for your letter of March — which was duly received. You ask me if I can suggest anyone with whom to correspond relative to coming to this school as a music teacher. I fear there is a misunderstanding somewhere, for last Sept. I wrote to Miss M. J. Evans of Carleton Coll., Minn., asking her assistance in the matter of finding a suitable music teacher for this school. She immediately interested herself in the subject, and soon a young lady, Miss Lulu Danforth, who graduates from the musical course of Carleton College in June of this year, was considering the matter, and had already received her father's consent. Then Miss Evans wrote to you, or one of the secretaries, and received the reply that you

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Miss E. M. Brown,
Kobe Jan. 19, 85.
Rec'd Feb. 16

Kyōto, Japan.
May 4, '85.

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Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark:

Many thanks for your letter of March — which was duly received. You ask me if I can suggest any one with whom to correspond relative to coming to this school as a music teacher. I fear there is a misunderstanding somewhere, for last Sept. I wrote to Miss M. J. Evans of Carleton Coll, Minn., asking her assistance in the matter of finding a suitable music teacher for this school. She immediately interested herself in the subject, and soon a young lady, Miss Lulu Danforth, who graduates from the musical course of Carleton College in June of this year, was considering the matter, and had already received her father's consent. Then Miss Evans wrote to you, or one of the secretaries, and received the reply that you

were already in correspondence with a lady for this position, so, of course, dropped the whole matter at once. I fear there is some mistake. Am very sorry, and most grievously disappointed. If no suitable person has yet offered herself, please communicate at once with Miss M. J. Evans, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. I shall also write to Miss Evans by this mail. You will excuse me I am sure for urging all suitable haste in this matter. Much depends upon whether we know, before the end of this term that a ~~suitable~~ music teacher is coming to the school early next year, or not.

I am very glad to know that the matter of enlarging this school is under advisement. Your questions, or propositions, in regard to a high school for girls will be fully considered at Mission Meeting next month. I will only say that I think not a single member

of the Mission will vote for the most advanced school for girls to be located in Kyoto. I can easily see the advantages to which you refer, but there are objections which counterbalance them many times over. These objections, the Kyoto Missionaries are more competent to explain than I am.

We very much need a good public road before the school, but can see no need of a bridge. I cannot imagine who or what can have suggested the idea in Boston. Neither can I imagine why Mr. Morse has asked such an extravagant price for his place here in Kobe. There is not, I feel sure, a business man in the country who would apprise it at more than ten thousand dollars, and at a forced sale I doubt whether it would bring more than three or four thousands. It is the best place in Kobe for the school, being entirely removed from all possibility of objectionable neighbors. I know of no other place at all suitable.

Very truly

(over)

E. W. Brown.

P.S. We have just received a small but very good collection of minerals for the school from friends of Miss [illegible] in Wellesley College. EMB

Miss E. M. Brown,
Kobe, May 4, 1885,
Rec'd June 5.

5

Kobe Japan July 6, 1885.

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter to Miss. Searle, dated May 7th, has arrived. You mention the possible necessity of closing the school for a time, but as affairs have now turned, there is no immediate necessity for so extreme a step. The place on the west, which was reported last winter, and with every appearance of truth, to have been sold for a pleasure garden, is yet unsold, and while it remains so there is no special danger to the school, though, during the summer months, the annoyance of the tea houses, even at their present distance is very great.

At the last Mission Meeting the matter of girls' schools was thoroughly discussed. It was the unanimous (I think) opinion of the Mission that a school for girls, of a higher grade than any we have at present would be a valuable adjunct to missionary work in Japan. It was voted to close the Kyoto school and enlarge this school.

The training of teachers, as well as of wives and mothers, is to be a prominent feature of the school, but the training is to be done in accordance with the methods pursued at Wellesly and Smith, rather than with those in operation in normal schools. In other words Wellesly, rather than a normal school is to be the model for this school. No formal vote was taken on this point; but it was, I think the prevailing opinion of the mission as brought out in the discussion.

The next question was in regard to location. Considering the great expense involved in a change of location, and in view of the fact that we can probably secure a tract of land east of the school grounds, which will give us a fair amount of room, though not as much as we need; also in view of the fact that we have not been able to fix upon any other entirely suitable location, I should be strongly in favor of remaining where we are, if we could have any reasonable assurance that the place on the west would never become a tea garden. Several other members of the mission entertain the same

opinion. But there is a strong probability that the place on the west will become a pleasure garden; in which case the school must be closed or the location changed. There cannot be two opinions on that point.

The following considerations are in favor of a change. We greatly need more land, and there is no possibility of enlarging in any direction save perhaps a little on the east. The outlet to the public road, always poor, is now positively dangerous and there is no prospect of improvement. The buildings, which were at first intended only for a school of thirty scholars, and which have been repeatedly patched and enlarged, are altogether unsuitable and inadequate for a school of a hundred and fifty or two hundred scholars, such as is now contemplated. The present dangerous proximity of the tea houses, and the possibility, not to say probability that they will eventually come much nearer, is another reason. In view of all these facts, the mission voted in favor of a change of location, provided that another suitable location can be found. In many respects

this is the best location in Kobe for a girls school, and I cannot bear to abandon it while there is a ray of hope that we can safely remain. But the ray is, at present, exceedingly faint. This is certainly a very important time in the history of the school. We are making plans, not for a few years but for a generation, and infinite care and wisdom are needed to avoid making mistakes. But these are not at our command. We can only pray that the Lord, who has so abundantly blessed the school in the past, will not allow mistakes to be made now.

We are very sorry to ask for another hundred dollars to meet the current expenses of the school. The necessity is due almost entirely to the difference in the rate of exchange. Though we have had ninety scholars (nearly) this year, as against sixty four last year, we should still have been able to make both ends meet on our regular allowance, had exchange remained, on an average, as it was last year.

Another decision made at the last mission meeting was, that ~~no more~~ new classes should be formed in the preparatory

so that in three years, that department will cease to exist.

Let me urge once more the great importance, the necessity of having a good music teacher in the school as soon as possible. Next year we shall be left with absolutely no one in the school who is qualified to give music lessons. We must have a music teacher. I have done every thing in my power from this side to sound the call and surely some one must soon hear and heed it. Surely some one will soon take up the work, not as a duty but as a privilege. Every mail this year has been a great disappointment to me because it brought no news of our much needed, long hoped and long prayed for music teacher.

With many thanks for your interest and sympathy,

Very truly,

E. M. Brown.

N. B. You will notice that the appropriation asked for the school next year, ten hundred and fifty dollars, is largely in excess of that asked for any previous year. A hundred and fifty dollars of this amount is for rent on another building in order that we may have more room.

E. M. B.

Miss E. M. Brown, S

Kobe, July 6. 1885,

Rec'd Aug. 15.

Arizigan Japan, Aug. 13 '86.

Dr. N. G. Clark,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

For more than two years the question of an enlargement of the Kobe Girls School has been anxiously considered, and various plans have been proposed, none of which, however, seemed quite to meet the requirements of the case. But the best plan has at last, I think, been found. Three days ago it was voted in Mission Meeting, to ask the Prudential Committee for five thousand dollars, to buy the premises adjoining the school grounds on the east. The objectionable houses north of the school have not increased during the past year, and those already there have made no trouble. Another and stronger mineral spring about a mile east of the school, and out near the famous waterfall of Nunobiki, has of late attracted a great many visitors, and bids fair in time to rival the resort at Suwayama. It has also been reported that there is a movement toward securing homes in the vicinity of the school by Japanese officials, which, if it is true, will effectually prevent the permanent location of houses of

the worst characters in the same vicinity. All the indications at present point to a decrease rather than an increase of the trouble from the teahouses, and at any rate, a high screen of trees, which will grow in a few years in this land, will effectually, I think, prevent any overlooking of us by our neighbors. Perhaps it is needless to say that Mrs Cady and Miss Talcott both most most heartily concur in this plan. From the first, Miss Talcott has not attached so much importance to the nearness of the tea houses as I have. It is altogether possible that I, being rather new to the work, looked at things too much from an American standpoint and rather overestimated the evil effects, considered morally, of our certainly undesirable neighbors. Greater experience in the work and in Japanese ways of looking at things, have convinced me that I did.
It being settled that we do not change our location, the fact remains that we need larger accommodations both in land and buildings. To the east of the school, on the side farthest from the tea houses, there are two places, both for sale. On one is a semi Japanese two story house, which we are renting now, and which ~~will~~ accommodates fifteen girls besides giving us a guest room which, ~~there~~ being

three ladies in the school now, we are obliged to take from this rented house. It has not been pleasant to take all our guests (unless the guest chanced to be a gentleman, in which case one of us has given up her room and gone over to the guest room for the time being) through the back yard, to a dingy little room in a partial Japanese house. The grounds in front of this rear place are quite pleasantly laid out, but the house is only a very small foreign bungalow, with room for not more than ten girls at the most. These two places taken together are about half the size of our present place. It is necessary that we secure them as soon as possible, as, in anticipation of the early revision of the treaties, every bit of land is being rapidly bought up, and the price of real estate is rising accordingly. A year ago we could have bought these two places much cheaper than we can now, and a year hence they will be much higher than they are at present. Also we are in great danger of losing both places. The American vice consul, who occupies the bungalow, told me less than two months ago, that he was thinking of buying the place. For these reasons I most earnestly hope that a speedy consideration will be given to this matter, and an answer sent by telegram. It will be impossible to get a refusal

of the place for two or three months.

These two houses will give us all the dormitory room we need for a year or two, during which time we can look over our new territory, change fences and make permanent plans. The doctors are constantly making us spread out and give the girls more room in their dormitories. At this last Mission meeting Dr. Berry succeeded in pushing through a motion to the effect, that in the dormitories of the girls schools connected with the Mission, there must be 400 cu. ft. of air for each girl in the room. This will barely allow us to put fifty girls in all our present buildings, though we were supposed to have room for that number before putting up our last new building three years ago. However, the measure was a good one, and it will help us to refuse to receive girls, though it will be hard to do so, when we have not room for them.

Miss Gunnison and I are on the mountains boarding with Mrs. Cady. Miss Searle has gone to Nikko with Miss Dudley.

Hoping and praying that you may be able to send us a favorable telegram.

Very truly,

C. M. Brown.

Miss C. M. Brown. 5
Hiogo, Aug. 2, '86.
Rec'd Sept. 17.

Kyoto, Feb. 18 '87,

Dear Dr. Clark:

A part of the land joining the school grounds on the east, has been purchased; but the more desirable part was sold three weeks before the cablegram, giving us permission to buy, came, and the present owner is not willing to sell at any price. We are greatly disappointed, but there is no help for it at present. It is about decided to expend the remainder of the money for a new building which is greatly needed. Chapel, recitation rooms, dormitories, and dining room are all inadequate. We have a hundred and twenty scholars at present, but if we had taken all who applied we should have more than a hundred and fifty, and next year we could easily have two hundred. The only limits to the number of scholars

are rooms and teachers. Miss Searle and I have written to several of our friends in regard to coming to Japan – to this school. This is in accordance with a request made by the Mission a year ago. The request was not renewed last summer because of the uncertainty in regard to the enlargement of the school. The permission for enlargement revives the request for another teacher of whom we stand in imperative need. It has not seemed necessary to have further action of the Mission in the matter.

The spirit of the scholars this year is most excellent, better on the whole than it has been at any time since I came to the school. And this, though the school is larger now than ever before. I know you will rejoice with us in this proof that the Lord is blessing our work.

Very truly

E. M. Brown.

E. M. Brown.
Kobe, Feb. 18. '87.
Rec'd Mar 22.

Kobe, Japan, July 25 '87.

Dr. N. G. Clark,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Clark:-

I fear that the enclosed paper is too late to be of any use. No excuse can atone for my late attention to your request, but I will state the reason for my neglect:- Your letter came on a day when I was very busy and extremely weary with several days of hard work with the carpenters over the plans for our new buildings, so, with only a glance at the contents of your letter I laid it away. I have seen it many times since, but, until today supposed it to be another letter of yours which required no special answer. I most sincerely beg your pardon.

Very truly,
G. M. Brown.

Kobe, July 25, 1887,

Rec'd Aug. 25.

~~[illegible]~~
I had a pleasant visit from Nellie
Kofield the other day. She has developed
into a remarkably able and lovely wo-
man. You know that she has been
preceptress to the new Academy at Ex-
celsior, for the last year and
she has succeeded admirably
and has made herself a place that
which can hardly be filled by any
one else. But all is not quite set-
isfied. And I think she will not
be quite satisfied unless she takes
up work like yours. She is seri-
ously considering the question
now, and if there were any open-
ing at Kobe and a definite call
from Japan I think she would
decide to go next year. She did
not think of it seriously when
she graduated, for she is an
only daughter and felt that

she must not leave her mother
alone. But now her brother has mar-
ried Jennie Noteman, and they
live with the father and mother,
So that difficulty is provided
for, and there seems to be no-
thing to hinder Nellie from going.
I feel as if she would be a great
acquisition to any school.
[illegible] has been serious-
ly considering the [illegible]
again. She has had a call
[redacted] Perhaps this ought to
be confidential between us—
She is willing to go, but the home
hindrances are pretty strong
I fear. One of this year's class
Maria Stewart, will offer her-
self after she has taught a
year, I think. She is only twen-
ty now.
Do you remember a Roan-

Kobe, Japan, May 8, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark: Your welcome letter of Jan. 21, was received some weeks ago. I thank you for its suggestions.

Some things which you wrote troubled us a little, as you seemed to think that we were pushing the intellectual side of the work to the detriment of the spiritual. If you have that feeling I am sure it must arise from a misunderstanding of the true condition of things. If there is such a misunderstanding, we are probably at fault for not having kept you more fully informed. One of the dangers for ourselves as well as for our scholars against which we strive to guard most jealously is that of allowing the desire for intellectual attainment to crowd upon the great purpose of our work - the formation of Christian character.

You have suggested a comparison between our school and the Kyoto Training School. It may be that we do not report so many accessions to the church in proportion to the number of students as are reported from that school. One reason for this is that our students range two or three years younger than those in Kyoto. Of the students in our regular course all except three are professed Christians. Two of the three entered the school last fall and had then no knowledge of Christianity. Many of the students in the preparatory department are also Christians. Only one girl has ever graduated from our school without professing her faith in Christ, and in her case only the opposition of her father prevented it.

We do not think it wise to urge the students to unite hastily with the church, although we try to lose no opportunity of helping them to know Christ.

The harmony existing among the teachers, and their evident desire to work in the spirit of Christ for the school; the ground gained

in many cases in the battle against the petty jealousy which seems one of the most strongly intrenched evils in the Japanese character; the increased faithfulness and thoroughness in all kinds of work, for Christ's sake; — all these things are encouragements to us. If we look at individual cases, I think without exception the girls who have been with us two years or more show noticeable growth in Christian character.

In regard to the change increasing our course of study to six years, — it was made in the interests of thoroughness. It begins and ends exactly where the old course began and ended, lightens the work by distributing it better, and adds work only where it will give more thorough preparation for the higher studies. With the exception of a class in penmanship which Miss Brown teaches twice a week, not one of us foreign teachers has a class in the preparatory department, — that is, in the first two of the six years in this course. The old preparatory, now called the primary department, contains sixteen girls,

about a third of whom have dropped down from the class above, this year. We have received no new scholars in this department for nearly two years, and expect it soon to die a natural death. At present its classes are taught almost entirely by under-graduates who receive help from the school.

The new preparatory department is likely to disappear in a few years as that at Wellesley did.

[I wish you could visit Japan and see our schools. There are so many things which we should like to talk over with you, but I always feel as if my long explanations on paper must bore you. My pen runs away with me when I begin to write to you.

My principal purpose in writing today is to explain a request for money for our school which goes to you by this mail. You know of the generous way in which our Japanese friends, of their own accord, have raised money for a new dormitory. But this dormitory might as well not be built unless

our dining room can also be enlarged. We have now just room for the boarders, for the dayscholars, many of whom take their dinners here, we are obliged to set tables every day in the sewing room.
After many hours spent in trying to make some plan for enlarging our present dining room, it seems to us all, including the building committee, that the plan most economical of ground and money is that of putting a basement dining room under the new dormitory. I say basement although the earth will touch only one end of it. The ground is terraced in such a way that the dining room will be on the same level with several of our other buildings including the kitchen, while the dormitory above will be on the same level with the dormitory rebuilt last summer. The doctors say that the dining room will not be damp, and they are sure that it will be healthy.
You may ask why we do not ask the Japanese to raise the additional money. We asked

that question ourselves sometime ago. But there is absolutely no use in making any such attempt. A serious split in the Japanese committee appointed to raise the money for the dormitory, came near bringing the whole matter to a disastrous close long before the money was raised for that building, and for that and other reasons it is useless to ask more from them at present.

Another need which has been gradually developing has become imperative. Just back of the school is a large pond, used for irrigation, and its water leaks into our grounds, producing much dampness. Besides, the excavations which have been made, and those which must be made for the new building so change the slope of the ground that, added to the increasing dampness from the pond, they make a thorough system of drainage, which was much needed before, doubly necessary now. Since the spring rains began there has been a good deal of standing water

on the place, some of it showing traces of green mould. Dr. Taylor says that some severe bronchial troubles and cases of malaria in the school are due to the standing water. Dr. Berry, after looking over the ground, the other day, said that we should all, teachers and scholars, be sick if the drainage was not attended to at once.

It seems necessary to move some of the out-buildings which are very inconveniently placed for the new arrangement of buildings, to put up a line of stone wall in one place, and to put in something more permanent in place of the gravel and wood of which the numerous flights of steps on our grounds are made. After carefully estimating the cost of these improvements, the amount asked for ($750) was fixed upon.

We are very anxious to have the reply sent by cablegram. Even then it will require close calculation to finish the building by the middle of September, and any delay will make it necessary for Miss Brown to be very closely confined here

through the summer.

Yours very sincerely,

Susan A. Searle.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I enclose half a sheet of a letter recently received from Miss Evans of Carleton College, which explains itself. The Miss Fifield of whom she speaks is a member of the class of '85, C.C. classical course and is about thirty years old. I feel sure that she would make a rare missionary. I have written her a long and strong letter by this mail. Will not Dr. Alden reinforce my letter by one from himself, urging upon Miss Fifield the greatness and importance of the foreign work? She is an intimate friend of mine, and as she is a fine singer, and we need some one who can teach vocal music, of course I should like to have her with me, but this does not necessarily follow. Please direct your letter as follows.

Miss Helen Fifield.

Excelsior, Minnesota.

Very sincerely,

E. W. Brown.

Kobe, May 8, 1888.
Rec'd June 4.

Mt. Hope, Aug. 14 - '88

Dr. N. G. Clark,

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your last letter to Miss Pearce gave us great encouragement, and we are very grateful to you for it. We have felt for some time previous that, owing probably to a lack of full reports from us, you did not fully apprehend our efforts and aims for the Home School, and we are very glad that such misapprehension, for which, if it existed, we could only blame ourselves, is removed.

We are all exceedingly grateful for the prompt and favorable reply, by cablegram, to our request for seven hundred and fifty dollars for the basement of our new building. From the day the cablegram came I have pushed the work as vigorously as possible, but the dormitory will not be completed, at the earliest, before Oct. 1st and school begins Sept. 17th. Nonetheless repairs are also going on. Five outbuildings of greater or lesser size have been removed to make room for the new building.

One new well is being dug, a hundred and fifty feet of stone wall, averaging more than six ft. in height, are being built, three hundred feet of open, and about a hundred feet of covered drain laid, and a hundred and fifty feet of tiled walk, six feet wide, edged with stone, and including eight sets of steps from one terrace to another are being made. The old dining room is being divided into a study for me, and a library and reading room for the school, and the old sewing room will become a Japanese reception room. These three rooms, with the dormitories in the second story of this building, the first one erected thirteen years ago, are being replastered and painted. I ought perhaps to say that in the new dining room, 60 x 25 ft. in size, tables and cane seated stools will be used instead of Japanese mats. When these repairs and alterations are completed, we shall have a set of very comfortable and convenient buildings, sufficient with a gymnasium for our present needs.

These building operations are keeping me

in Kobe most of the summer. I return next week, having been absent but two weeks in all, including Mission Meeting which is not remarkably restful. But I am feeling very well and think it will not hurt me.

In the report of our late Mission Meeting, you will notice a request for two hundred and fifty dollars to buy land for the Kobe School. I am sorry that it is necessary to make another request for money so soon, but I feel sure that you with us will consider the ~~necessity~~ imperative. The long talked of new road in Kobe is actually being built, and instead of passing directly before our front gate as we supposed that it would do, it is about forty feet distant. This space between our gate and the road may, at any time, be occupied by Japanese houses, in which case we shall have no outlet to a public road on any side. Of course this is a situation for a school which cannot be thought of for a moment, if it is possible to avoid it, and it is possible in this case. The man who owns the land between our gate and the road will sell it, and it seems to every

member of the Mission that there cannot possibly be two opinions in regard to the necessity of securing it. In this connection please notice that, whereas this year we have six hundred and fifty dollars to carry on the school, next year, with a certain prospect of from thirty to fifty more scholars, we ask for only four hundred and fifty dollars.

You will also notice that we ask for a music teacher for the Kota School. I have already told you that Miss Cummins's voice has failed entirely. She cannot teach vocal music at all. Now if this department is dropped entirely, it will be an incalculable injury to the school. In this respect we have already dropped behind the schools, not only of our own Mission, but those of other Missions. We must have a music teacher, but we do not expect that she would give her whole time to music. She would teach vocal music, or choral classes and take perhaps a dozen of the more advanced pupils in instrumental music, giving the rest of her time to teaching English in the school. She might or might not learn the language as she should choose. Miss Cummins has done a grand work in

instrumental music, and if she is allowed to remain with us, as we most earnestly hope that she may be, can still assist in that department, and take some of my classwork, thus giving me more time for Christian work among the girls, and for visiting their homes. A very precious and important religious work could be done among the parents and friends of our pupils. It has hurt me these years past to have this untilled field lying under my eyes, but I could do no more than I have done. During the coming term Miss Searle and I will probably have the whole school on our hands. To save the life of the Maebashi school, Miss Dennison is going there for a single term, to live alone in a large heathen city. Miss Searle and I, chiefly Miss S—, will take a part of her work in Kobe, and the rest must go undone. We deplore the necessity, but it is a real necessity, if we would save that school of sixty girls for the station which we hope will soon be established there. So send us a helper as soon as possible. As I have heard nothing from Miss Fifield I conclude that she is not coming. It may be that she would not wish to give so much time to music. We do not

especially need a college graduate, though the more education & musical power teacher has with her music the better. I pray most earnestly a suitable teacher may be found and sent to me speedily.

I do thank you most sincerely and earnestly, Dr. Clark, for your kind interest and encouragement, and pray that it may be permitted me to look upon your face, and to hear your voice even in this world.

With much gratitude,

Very sincerely,

E. M. Brown

Kiefsi Aug. 14, '88.
W.B.M.I. Rec'd Sept. 11.
Rec'd from W.B.M.I. Oct. 3. '88

Kobe, Jan 11th '89.

Dr. N. G. Clark,
Boston Mass.
Dear Dr. Clark:

I wish to thank you especially for your very kind letters of Oct. 13th and 14th. It warmed my heart to read them.

According to your instructions, Mr. Learned credited me with twenty dollars, which very nearly covered the repairs necessitated by the typhoon, and for which we are very grateful. It was not so much the amount of the damages, as the consequent delay in opening the fall term, which caused us annoyance.

We all send thanks for your kind offices in regard to the strip of land between our front gate and the new road, which is now school property. I have already sent acknowledgments to Mrs. Blatchford, who, by the way, is the sister of my pastor, Rev. E. M. Williams of Northfield Minn.

Miss Searle and I were alone in the school last term, and I most sincerely hope that it may never be our duty to try to carry the work

alone again. We could not do it for very long. We did not wish to do it last term, but the appeals of Matsuyama for assistance, some of which you have seen in the Herald, seemed irresistible to Miss Denison, and we were constrained to give her up for one term. Miss Searle took a part of her work and a part of it was dropped. She is with us again this term, but Matsuyama has gained such a hold on her heart, that at the last Mission Meeting, she asked permission, which was granted her, to locate permanently in that city, provided that someone is sent to take her place here, and also someone to go with her. The work in Matsuyama seems to her more like the missionary work which Paul did, than giving music lessons does; and she believes there are more who would be willing to work in this school, than who would go to a lonely place like Matsuyama, which, we can but admit, is the true missionary spirit. So we make another earnest appeal for a music teacher, one who can teach both vocal and instrumental music. Also we must do something about a piano. Miss Denison will either sell hers or take it with her, and we must have one. It is only within the past month

that I have heard of a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, who has come to our Mission Girls' School, and the Board (Meth.) with which the school is connected, has just sent it a piano. Also two other Girls' Schools in Tokyo are rejoicing in the acquisition of special music teachers. This school is falling behind in the matter of music, and Miss Searle and I look on powerless to prevent. The instrumental music is well cared for when Miss Gunnison is here, but her throat does not allow her to do the work which ought to be done in the vocal department. Can you not send us a thorough musician? It may seem to many that music, especially piano music, is not a necessity in a Mission school, but if such doubters could spend a short time in any large school in Japan, they would speedily be convinced.

Now I must present another request, which I very much dislike to do when I consider the numerous requests for small grants of money which we have lately made; but when I consider the girls of Japan, and the appropriations which are constantly being made for the Doshisha, my

hesitation vanishes completely. Our faith in the future of this school, founded upon what it has achieved in the past, warrants us, we believe, in making large requests in its behalf.

As I have already stated, we have bought the narrow strip of land between our front gate and the road. But our gate is in the extreme S.E. corner of the place, and the other piece of land between our southern front and the road, which was not in the market when we bought the first piece, is now for sale, and will doubtless soon be occupied by small Japanese houses, leaving us only the narrow lane, 15 ft wide where it strikes the road, which is already in our possession. Both to prevent this most undesirable consummation, and to provide for enlargement in the near future, we ought to have that land. There are a little more that 600 tsubos of it (one tsubo is 6 ft sq.) and the price is 7 yen per tsubo. Everyone who has seen the situation, says we ought to have it. A leading member of another Mission said, "I strongly advise you to buy that land if it costs 10 yen a tsubo". At the late Mission Meeting it was voted, unanimously I think (I was

not present when the motion was passed) to ask for $8700.00 for this purpose. You will remember that, within the past two years, we have built two large new dormitories, and several smaller buildings, on our present place, and the buildings are now so close together, that I tremble to think what the result would be, if a fire should break out in one of them. Further enlargement is out of the question, unless one of the smaller dormitories should be torn down, in which case a somewhat larger one could be erected on the same site.

But, Dr. Clark, it is our hope that this school will, in time, become a college. Miss Searle and I have been working steadily toward that end ever since we came to Japan, and we believe that we have the hearty approval and cooperation of the other members of the Mission in our efforts. Surely the Christian element of America, which is represented by the Am. Board and its missionaries, believes in higher education for women. If it is right and wise, for the Board to establish a Christian Coll. for boys, surely a Christian Coll. for girls would be no more than a just exponent of the Christian American estimate of womanhood.

Of course it is understood that the boys must be provided for first. That is a matter of course in Christian as well as in unchristian countries. To be sure there is a large and well equipped Gov't. University for boys in Tokyo, while in the whole Empire, there is not a single college, either Christian or unchristian, for girls; but still we understand that the Doshisha University must be set on its feet, before we agitate the subject of a womans college. But when that has been done, a year or two hence, I believe the time will have come, to make a strong appeal, both in America and in Japan, for assistance to make this school a college. As I have intimated, we have a clear field with no competition, either from other Mission Boards, or from the Gov't. The reason for making this school, rather than some other, a College is self evident. It is the oldest, and therefore the most advanced, of all the schools connected with the Am Board work in Japan. Now, may we ask your opinion of our plans? We shall never urge any plan in opposition to the opinion of a majority of the members of the Mission, and of the friends and supporters of the school in America; but we feel most strongly ourselves that a college is what we ought to aim

at for our school. If we do aim at it and hit our mark, of course more land for additional buildings is an essential prerequisite. And so the Mission asks for $3700.00 to buy the land between our place and the new road. If we do not buy it now, it will probably be sold elsewhere, and we cannot buy it at any price. That is what happened with the land on the east of the school grounds. While we were waiting for a cablegram, half of it was sold. If we had that land, we should not ask for this — perhaps. We used the money for our new Recitation Hall. And so we ask for a cablegram reply. "Extend", is the word.

If convenient, please show this letter to Dr. Greene, and ask his opinion on all the matters involved. Though he has been out of Japan for a year, so he cannot fully understand the situation as it is at present.

Every member, save one, in the regular course, that is to say, in the four highest classes is a baptized Christian. In other words, except one, every girl in school, old enough to comprehend the subject, who has been in the school more than two years, is a member of Christ's church. Nine girls were baptized last Sunday. The general spirit of the school is excellent — never better.

Many thanks for your kind inquiries in regard

to my health which is excellent, notwithstanding my short vacation of only two weeks last summer. I was never surer of being able to stay out my ten years than I am at present.

Very sincerely,

Emily M Brown.

P. S. Since writing the above, my attention has been called to some newspaper notices of the English Bishop's intention to to start a college for girls. If the notices are true, my previous statements should be modified to that extent.

E. M. B.

Kobe, Jan. 11, 1889,
Rec'd Feb. 7.

Kobe, Jan. 31 - 89

Dear Dr. Clark:

In my last letter I fear that I gave too much prominence to one reason for buying the land between the school and the road, viz. that we might have room to enlarge, to the exclusion of ~~the exclusion~~ of the other and equally important reason, which is, to prevent Japanese houses from being built on it. Since writing I have talked with several prominent Japanese gentlemen, and they say that in all probability a long row of tenement houses will be built on that place. Tenement houses of that description in Japan are regular beehives inhabited by people of the lower classes, and to have such a building as that between the school and the road would be objectionable in the extreme. It is highly important that we have the land for this reason. And the enlargement that I spoke of is not thought of for the distant future, but for now. We need two more buildings at once, and if we had a place to put them would set about trying to raise the money among the Japanese at once.

During the past few weeks, since I wrote you, I have heard

aspects of the college plans of the Mt. Holyoke Ladies. Of course it would not be desirable to have two colleges under the same Mission in Japan; but I have no doubt that some satisfactory adjustment of plans can be made after the Ladies reach Japan. We shall welcome them heartily. I have written to Dr. Holbrook by this mail in regard to a music teacher. Also I have written to my friend Miss Fifield again, and if she should apply please ask Dr. Alden not to suggest Turkey to her again.

Very likely an answer to my last letter will be on its way to me, before this reaches you; but I cannot refrain from urging these additional considerations, which may have some influence in case action is delayed for any reason.

Very sincerely,

Emily M. Brown.

Kobe, Jan. 31-1889
Rec'd Mch. 1

Kobe, May 12 - '87.

Dr. N. G. Clark,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Your letters of Feb. 8th and March 13th came both in due time, and I thank you most heartily for your efforts in behalf of the school. I think that Miss Searle has already expressed our gratitude to you, but I cannot refrain from saying a word of gratitude ~~for you~~ on my own account. The necessity of having the land seemed more imperative to me, perhaps, than to some others, and I am proportionally relieved and grateful now that the deed is safely locked up in the school safe. Our new possession ~~street~~ looks rather unpromising at present, for a part of it is lower than the street, but we can fill up and grade it in due time.

We do not contemplate any building efforts this year and when the time comes, I hope as I have already written to you, that the necessary funds can be secured from Japanese sources. But this is only a hope not a certainty by any means. Your response

in a recent mission letter, & that hope and to Japanese cooperation in general, seems to require from us a few words of explanation.

This school, I am glad to believe, does occupy a very warm place in the affections of the Japanese. A pastor said to me upon hearing of my intention of going to Tokyo to inspect the schools there, "It is of no use for you to go to Tokyo to examine schools, for this is the best school for girls in Japan." That statement is not to be taken as literal truth by any means; still I do not think that even Japanese politeness would have led him to make so strong a statement, had he not entertained a high opinion of the school. At the same time, there is no doubt, that it is much more difficult to secure contributions from the Japanese, for a school over which they have no control; and, as you know, this school, and this school alone, is entirely under Mission control. One secret of the success of the money raising efforts made in behalf of the Doshisha is, that that institution is nominally under Jap. management. The same thing may be said in regard to the girls' schools in Kyoto and Osaka. Some of the Japanese

honestly believe that this school would be better under a Japanese board of trustees. Just two months ago, we were most cordially invited to turn ~~this~~ it over to the Doshisha Co. and assist in making it, in connection with the Kyoto school, the female department of the Doshisha University. "Invited", is too strong a word perhaps. A suggestion was made to us to that effect. I have always opposed the idea of passing the school out to the Japanese, feeling that the time has not yet come for such a move. But I knew that it would be favorably regarded by some members of the Mission, and there is no doubt that some advantages would result from it. We should be relieved from much responsibility, and the Doshisha is so widely and favorably known, that to be connected with it, would bring the school into greater prominence. So I was very favorably inclined at least to a consideration of the question. Miss S. did not go even as far as that. Her opposition has been and is stronger than mine. The question was not brought up in any formal way, and there was not much private consultation; but we became convinced that it would be easier for us and better for the school to keep it in our own hands

for the present.

But from one point of view, if we insist upon retaining control of the school, we cannot with a very good grace, urge the Japanese to make large contributions to it. Of course from the point of view that Am. Christians have already contributed so generously to the school, we could well call for large contributions; but it is not easy for the Japanese to take that view. Then there are many enterprises, and good ones too, of Japanese origin, for which they are called upon to contribute. So I do not feel by any means certain that we shall be able to secure money from Japanese sources for new buildings.

For the same reason, while the school is in our hands, I have not much hope that it will come nearer to self support than it is at present. There are now nearly three times as many scholars as when I came to the school, and we have only a little more than half as much money with which to manage it. I do not think that much further reduction can be made without serious loss to the school. In the letter quoted above you say you hoped there would be a steady reduction in the expenditure

for current expenses." For several years past there has been a steady reduction. But why ought the girls' schools to be self supporting any more than the Doshisha? I venture anyone say, that more money has been spent directly on this school than anywhere else in Japan for women. It is not a seventh part of what is being spent for the Doshisha, and are we not to consider that the girls of Japan are even one seventh as valuable as the boys?

I do not think that we can secure the amt. required for current expenses next year, and I do not think we can secure Japanese cooperation in the matter, unless we pass the school over to Japanese control, in which case we must make up our minds to resign the "absence from friction", and the "greater freedom to realize the best ideas of high Christian Education" which we enjoy at present. We are trying to "make the Kobe institution a model" and are succeeding in some small measure at least. Three schools for girls have been started, one each in Okayama, Matsuyama, and Maebashi, by graduates of this school, which are modeled after the "Kobe institution" as closely

as circumstances would admit. The schools in Kyoto and Osaka are doing a grand work, but I think I may justly say that it is different from the work which we are aiming to do.

I was greatly disappointed, when the mail came to day, to receive no word in regard to the appointment of our long hoped for music teacher. A friend even wrote that she had heard there was "no call" from Japan for a music teacher, which, of course, was a mistake. I suppose you cannot make a music teacher to order, but we need one so sorely, that I am sure there must be one somewhere already made for us.

Again with many thanks,

Very sincerely,

Emily M Brown

Kobe, May 12, 1889
Rec'd June 7

P.S. Our report for the year is doubtless already in your hand.

E. M. B.

P.S. No 2 Your letter in regard to Miss Radford has just come. It went to Mr. Hearne first. I am so thankful and relieved that the music teacher matter is settled.

EMB

Miss Graves is teaching in the woman's industrial school and in the boy's evening school.

Kobe, Oct. 5 - 87. Two.

Dr. N. G. Clark. 292

Boston Mass,

Dear Dr. Clark:

Miss Radford arrived in Kobe ten days ago, and entered upon her duties as music teacher last Monday. She has made a splendid beginning, and gives promise of being exactly the person for the place in all respects save one, to us, a very important respect: She does not sing herself. She has given vocal lessons in America, but she will find that teaching Japanese girls, who depend very much on the inspiration of the teacher's voice, is very different from teaching Am. girls. I fear that she will hurt her throat in trying to do it: The doctors have told her that if she used her voice much she would become deaf. The students are disappointed of course and we are too; but she may be able to teach accompany

in spite of her own lack of voice. We must hope so. Personally she is most agreeable, and we are delighted with her thus far.

Miss Radford says that she had some conversation with you in regard to a piano, that some money has already been sent you from her friends in Montreal for one, and the W.B.M.I. ladies were to be asked to contribute the balance. If the piano is obtainable, I hope it will be forwarded as soon as possible, for we are in very pressing need of it. Miss Radford feels hampered at every turn for the lack of it. We most earnestly hope that it will be here by January.

Before I knew of Miss Radford's coming, I had some correspondence with a Miss Annie B. Clapperton, now of Greenville Ill. relative to becoming a music teacher in this school. She has spent three years in the Boston Conservatory of Music, and sent me some most flattering letters of recommendation from Mr. Edward Perry, the blind pianist, and others. The whole

Tone of her letters is most excellent, and I believe she will make a good missionary. She has not fully decided yet to offer herself for missionary service, but I am writing a letter to her today which I hope will dispel some of her doubts, and lead her to a decision. If she comes, she is very desirous of coming here, because of our correspondence, and the many mutual friends which we have, though I feel sure that she will be entirely willing to go wherever the Mission thinks best. Two more music teachers are very much needed, one in Osaka and one in Niigata, so if Miss Clapperton applies I hope that no attempt will be made to induce her to go to Turkey or elsewhere. I have thought that it may seem best for Miss Radford to go to Osaka, where Mrs. Allchin can take care of the vocal music, and have Miss Clapperton come here. I have talked with Miss Radford about it, and we have decided to leave the whole question open to be decided in the light of future developments.

But whether she comes there or not, Miss Clapperton is needed in Japan, and I hope she will come.

This school is being affected somewhat by the present anti foreign, anti treaty spirit of the times. The average attendance promises not to be quite as large this year as it was last year.

Hoping that this letter will find you entirely recovered from the illness of which we heard by the last mail,

Very sincerely,

Emily M. Brown.

P.S. I should add that Miss Graves of Niigata is with us this year. The members of the Niigata station thought it best for her to leave that station, and make a fresh start in some other field, so a place was made for her here. She is earnest and conscientious, but had no experience as a teacher or Christian worker before she came to Japan. She will, I am sure, profit by her experience in the past, and become a successful worker. Please understand however, that she is in no way connected with this school, except that she is teaching French to some of the teachers. This is in confidence. E.M.B.

Ans. Dec 5, 1889.
Rec'd Oct 28, 1889.

Cady, Rev. Chauncey M.

Chagrin Falls O. Aug 8th
1881

Dear Dr. Clark

The "band" requested me to prepare a short article on the province of Shansi, as related to the work of the Band its needs &c such information as would be of interest & profit to such as we wish to influence to become members. Also to state briefly the origin, organization & aim of the band &c, &c.

This we voted to be published & used by the band as a recruiting measure to be sent to those we wish to be interested, with it is to be sent

293

a copy of Rev. M. J. Knowlton's premium tract on "China as a missionary field", unless you can suggest something better.

Can you suggest any source of information on the province of Shansi beside what I can find in the Britannica if so I would be very grateful.

I did not hear what you sent to Stimson from Pres. Angell as I was away at the time it was read. I continue to preach here for four sabbaths more, i.e., through the first in Sept. then I go to New Haven in time to begin the year. Sept 15-

I think I shall be able with what I shall have earned this summer & what I shall earn while at Yale to get through the year without borrowing more than one hundred dollars. A friend is willing to let me have that amount or more if necessary for two, three or more years at 6%. I owe him fifty now, Prof. Dwight promises me work that will bring in one hundred & I hope to get preaching enough to make out the other hundred. I can scarcely get through the year with less than three hundred, perhaps not on that,

I must get through with not more than One hundred & fifty or two hundred dollars of debt & I think if things go well I can do it. Do you object to that amount?

Please remember me kindly to Drs Alden & Means

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady

The Acceptance &c was duly received with gratitude. I think I acknowledged this before but am not certain

C. M. C

C. M. Cady—
Chagrin Falls. Aug 8. 1881
Recd. Aug 11.

C M Cady

Mr. Cady. —

Forest City House. —
Cleveland O.
Sept. 6th 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I think perhaps it is better to write you this confidential note now rather than put it off any longer. You doubtless observed that in my formal application I did not answer one question required of a candidate. I told Dr Means that I had omitted it & w[illegible] to say nothing in regard to it for the present. He replied it would not be necessary. Since then affairs have taken such a decided turn that you should be informed more accurately as to my position in regard to the subject I refer to my going to my life work

married or alone. The lady to whom I was engaged for suffi-cient reasons to herself has seen best to break the engagement. or rather it has been mutually broken with entire good will & friendship & honor kept on both sides. I assure you that neither of us blame the other however much we may be inclined to blame ourselves. This is the most I can say to make it plain that in the whole affair we have both been true & honorable, she as a woman, I as a man. I am exceedingly sorry for her & for you & the work to which both of us were truly at-tatched & committed – ~~[illegible]~~ I am sorry for the work not because

to decide to go as a physician is the lack of necessary funds to ~~fi~~ adequately prepare myself for such a responsible position.

My plans till I reach ~~N~~ New Haven about Sept. 20th are as follows. I stay in Oberlin till Sept. 12: then I go to Chagrin Falls to finish packing, say two days, then I go to Steubenville to spend a few days with my old college friend Rev. Mr. Blackman, after which I proceed to Phila' & visit with my brother there till the 20th when he goes to Ann Arbor after which I go direct to New Haven.

If you write say before the 12th it would reach me I think at Steubenville Ohio. care Rev. Will. F. Blackman.

it is to make any difference as to my entering it so far as I am concerned personally. I wish to make this perfectly plain that I stand in reference to the main question of going abroad precisely where I did when I thought of going into it married. Whether you will see best that I go alone in order to go at all I leave entirely in your hands. My experience has been such that, without ~~entering~~ entering into details which would be burdensome to you & entirely unnecessary, in all human probability amounting almost to a certainty I must go out alone ~~for~~ if I go at all & work my work the best I can alone.

This is not the despondent fancy of a disappointed man, I should not dare

give it if it were such, but the deliberate[illegible] though painful conviction of one who has an unusual knowledge of himself.

I keenly appreciate the fact that this change in my private relations will severely try your confidence in myself but that I have to face & bear the consequences whatever they may be.

Since this change has come I have been more & more & increasingly drawn toward the medical work as the one where I could do the most, especially as a single man. I sincerely desire to follow the path of right in this respect but as it looks to me now, far more so than formerly the only thing which makes me hesitate [illegible]

to decide to go as a physician is the lack of necessary funds to ~~to~~ adequately prepare myself for such a responsible position.

My plans till I reach ~~N~~ New Haven about Sept. 20th are as follows, I stay in Oberlin till Sept. 12. then I go to Chagrin Falls to finish packing, say two days. then I go to Steubenville to spend a few days with my old college friend Rev. Mr. Blackman, after which I proceed to Phila. & visit with my brother there till the 20th when he goes to Ann Arbor after which I go direct to New Haven.

If you write say before the 12th it would reach me I think at Steubenville Ohio. care Rev. Will. F. Blackman.

after that perhaps you had best
direct to me at New Haven Ct.

Yours Very Truly
C. M. Cady

31 East Divinity Hall
Sept. 30. 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark

Your note of the 8th inst reached me at Steubenville on ~~the~~ my arrival there the 16th. I reached here the 20th & am at work, hope to make the year profitable all round.

I should enjoy being at the Meeting in St Louis but that is impossible so far as I can see, Unless I succeed in getting preaching ~~It~~ it is very doubtful whether I can remain here during the entire year for I do not feel like running in debt any more than I have. But more respecting this when I know more. 295

Yours Truly C. M. Cady

C. M. Cady.

New Haven Sept. 30. 1881

Recd. Oct. 1

Japan

L. M. Cady
31 East Divinity Hall
New Haven Ct.
Nov. 7, 1881

My dear Dr. Clark,
Rec'd Nov. 8.

At some risk of being misunderstood I wish to write you concerning my plans for the future. The letter I enclose is from a Rev A. C. Bunn M.D. who was for several years a medical missionary under the Episcopal Board in China. He gave an address on the medical work in China at the recent Miss'y Conference of the D & F. M. S of the P. E. Church held ~~[illegible]~~ in this place.

296

Some items & facts he gave led me to write him on the subject. The quotations he makes in the inclosed letter are from my

letter to him. His reply to-
gether with some other con-
siderations have led me to
decide, *tentatively*, on the
following plan, the reasons
for which are either plain or are
contained in Dr. B's reply or will
be stated subsequently.

The plan is this in outline,

To go on with ~~the~~ historical
& theological studies I'm en-
gaged in till the end of March
or the middle of May as circum-
stances shall indicate, and, as I
have time or *take* time rather,
to attend the one course of lectures
on *Anatomy* & read up what I
can. Then to go to Ann Arbor,
where both my brothers are teaching
& my parents have lately moved,
& bend all my energies to getting

as good a knowledge of the med-
ical profession as possible
till the fall of '83. with this in
view not to go as a physician
alone but as a missionary preacher & teacher
with a fair medical education
to be used as the rediest & most
efficient means to accom-
plish other ends than if I went as a mere
physician who would devote
his entire time & strength to
practice. The great advantage
which one like myself would
gain in having as much of
a medical education & practice
as I could by hard labor obtain
by the fall of '83, when taken in
connection with other considera-
tions of a personal character
seem to me to warrant taking
that extra year. My parents are
now where I can attend medical

lectures + be in a city hospital.
and furthermore, so far as I
see, unless I decide to cut
off all chance of going to my
work as I had hoped to go next
fall, I will have to take a part
if not the whole of another
year. Please do not misunder-
stand me on this point. I stand
precisely where I did last
Aug. when I wrote you con-
cerning my going alone
If that is the way I ought to
go, well + good, If nothing more
definite can be determined
upon when the plan I've sketched
has been completed then I go,
but as things now stand I
feel more + more I ought to
take all possible means within
reasonable bounds to go to life's

work a whole man that as half or less
a man, & half a man, I consider
an unmarried man to be,

Until within a few weeks I have
seen no chance of getting more
than a mere smattering of
medical knowledge but since
my parents have gone to live
in Ann Arbor such a chance
has opened so that I can take
the course there, or nearly all
of it, with comparatively
little expense.
If the faculty will let me off
here at the end of March then I
should go to Oberlin & spend the
Spring term there teaching enough
to pay expenses & spending the
rest of my time in the Chemical
Labratory &c till Commencement
when I expect to be ordained
together with C.D. Tenney. I think

very much from the prospect of postponing my departure and nothing but the prospect of bringing greater good to the cause in the end reconciles me to it. As I said, this plan is tentative & yet seems the wisest to me & to two or three I've consulted. I now lay it before you for advice. Please return Dr. B. letter & also send me the Annual Report for '81. Inform me what the latter costs & I will forward

Yours very Truly

C. M. Cady.

C. M. Cady

New Haven Ct. 31 E. D. Hall
~~Fairview, Nov. 16, 1881.~~ Nov. 16, 1881.

Rec'd Nov. 17

Dear Dr. Clark,

Yours of the 14th rec'd this morning. Do I understand your statement "I will not write farther, hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you at some early day" to mean that you expect to be in New Haven shortly? If so, may I ask you to drop me a line to that effect &, if possible, & state about when you expect to come. It will make considerable difference with my perfecting some plans I have in hand, also to ~~assure~~ my presence in the city when you come.

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady

297

C. M. Cady

New Haven, Nov. 16, 1881.

Rec'd Nov. 17.

Steubenville

ttl. ap

[illegible] Cary

Oberlin O. April. 10th 1882.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I'm once more at work in O. Have two classes in Roman History but no preaching as yet. I believe I wrote you that I was to go to Ann Arbor before begining work here. Spent a very pleasant week there & stirred 'em up some I hope on missionary matters in general & on the China Band in particular. I did not succeed however in securing a man for our medical work this Fall, tho' I think there is prospect of getting one or more in a year or two. Also more hope of securing lady physicians. I intend writing to Mrs Andrews & her daughters about this

269

The prospects for men are brightening on the whole I think, tho' I much doubt if we get [illegible]

latter class. We feel that good
lady physicians will be quite
as serviceable as men & some
of the band ~~us~~ would prefer to have
a woman attend their wives.
I had a good talk with Pres. Angell
& gained much from him in
several directions. My convictions
were increased that we must
have a strong set of men & women
especially in the ability to master
the classical Chinese & thus com-
mand more & more the respect
of the educated classes, both in
the line of scholarship on their
own ground & for the sake
of creating a solid, vigorous
<u>Christian Literature</u> which will be
good <u>Chinese</u> as well.
<u>That's</u> <u>one</u> way we are to solve
the problem how to reach the
class in China, <u>which</u>, as Pres.

Angell puts it, is China.

Then we want strong well educated women for our schools of children, Mr Blackman & myself talked of this a great deal & subsequent conversation with Pres. Angell confirmed the ideas we, especially Mr B. arrived at on it, & which I understand from Prof. Smith is coming to be the favorite method of accomplishing this Herculean task (I mean reaching the educated classes), namely the gathering in of children & so far as possible gaining complete control of them — & educating them amid Christian influences while giving them, some of em at least, thorough instruction in the Chinese classics. A third way seems to me to be open to us namely in the line of medical work. I feel especially that we need to push this department. In this line certainly the superiority

of western learning must be appreciated by the educated as well as by the uneducated.

As I said to Tenney only a moment ago, here is where the educated western physician can get the "bulge" on the educated Chinese every time — excuse the slang —. Those conceited fellows can't say a word to a skillful Dr. about the superiority of Celestial learning over earthly western science.

How would you feel about letting us have a strong force of physicians — provided we can get 'em — very early in our mission, say three or more by instance? I hope something of that sort can be worked out at Ann Arbor. I wish we could

have those two Andrews girls & their future husbands but I suppose the ones appointed to Aintab will have to go there. Mr. Tenney will write to the two whose names you gave me at the last moment in Boston. What little you told me of them has slipped my mind almost entirely.

We hope that the field will be settled soon for the uncertainty in respect to that matter is somewhat an element of weakness to us just at present, not within the inner circle of the Band but outside. My interest in the Band & its work has increased rather than diminished but I must also say that what Pres. Angell told me & some other consideration has increased the feeling that

China is not my field;
I do not wish to decide the matter hastily & feel more like leaving the subject in your hands,
I would like to know more concerning the nature of the work to be done in Mexico.
I see no hope of my ever doing anything in the Chinese except in the colloquial & one ought to do much more in the language than that who expects to exert his best influence in China.

Please send or refer me to any information on Mexican work & I will gladly pay postage both ways.

What are the special lines of labor ~~there~~?
How much, if any, of the work can be done in English?
What part of ~~[illegible]~~ Mexico would you wish to send me. Climate Temperature &c &c? Please remember me kindly to Drs Alden. Strong &c

Yours. C. M. Cady.

3

1

C. M. Cady

Oberlin April 14. 82.

Dear Dr. Clark, Recd. Apr. 17

I was quite surprised to learn that you thought of sending our band into the T'ai-yüan-fu plain, because when you were at New Haven the talk was then to locate in the southern valley of Shansi stretching from the river north to the Mts bounding it on the N.W. & N.E. a three cornered valley across the river from which Honan could be reached. I don't understand your statement that Dr Williams favored the northern plain because he talked against it to me & favored the southern valley that was the locality which I under

219

stood he talked of to you.

One reason urged I remember was that it was the richest part of Shansi & of much easier access than the Tai? plain. Then too you seemed to think it better because it was unoccupied or at least not nearly as well supplied as T. which has 3 married men, 4 unmarried, 3 single women of the Inland mission at its two stations beside a Baptist man.

I certainly have understood ever since talking with you at New Haven that the Board favored this southern part as opposed to the opinion of Dr Blodget who wished to have about four men located in this northern plain & the rest scattered elsewhere and also as opposed to the larger number who favored Szechuen. If the Inland mission had & not so many men already

located at T. I should favor occupying that plain because it would then offer a field which in every respect would correspond to the plans on which the Oberlin China Band was organized & which is still its strongest bond & inspiration. We never have looked upon our movement as simply the uniting of four or five men to go into the foreign work on general principles, I have been afraid that you were coming to take that view of it & hence were not so anxious to give us a field where we could grow to the size hoped for. I know that the men have come in slowly but the enterprise is fairly started & yet any letting down of the original design on our part or any less appreciation of

& sympathy with the plans & ideas with which are started on the part of the Board is sure to nip the growing ~~th~~ bud & the A.C.B as a Band will cease to grow or even be. It has been nipped quite enough already. Dr. Blodget threw cold water on it when he was here & others nearer home have done the same & now unless we feel that ~~~~ our original idea is fully & cordially understood & favored by the Board we might ~~~~ as well disband as an organization. As you know I interested myself in it because it was an organization with broad, far reaching & growing aims & plans & not merely the uniting of a few men, I think I indicated the feeling which was, has been & is ~~the~~ dominating & inspiring

~~that~~ every man who has been or is really interested in the movement, in the few remarks ~~I ... what ... ...~~ I made at the Farewell last month, namely to establish in China an institution which shall do for that country what Oberlin has done for our own, understanding of course that the methods of accomplishing this work will be according to the nature of the surroundings, begining at the beginning, working much so to speak on the circumference but steadily building up the center & evermore directing the encircling labor inward toward the center till that center glows with the white heat & light of a completely equipped Christian

College, & Seminary & Medical school. We don't expect to accomplish this in a day but we want a good fair chance to accomplish it in time & also to feel that the Board have a reasonable amount of expectation that we will accomplish it & that too without interfering with the work of other Boards. It seems to Tenney & myself that we cannot hope to do the work which the Board design to do in the T. plain. The China Inland mission plea for four men, two in each of two cities, to take possession of this plain accords with what I understand is Dr. B. plans & wishes but it does not seem to call for the numbers & the work which our band hope & purpose to have & do.

I have written as I have because neither Mr. Tenney nor myself wish to bring this new change before the band till we have an expression from you in Boston as to the points herein mentioned. I have written to Ann Arbor purposing that some sort of organization be started among the medical students & that three or four of 'em unite to join our organization & so start & maintain the medical work of the Band. I shall write to a young medical student who graduated from the College here in '75; graduated with first honors from Harvard Medical School in '78, was assistant in the Hospital two years & has been studying the last two years in Europe, will return this

summer, we invited him last year & the question is still an open one. If with him I understand, there is hope, at any rate I shall write. but I'm trying to push this medical side of our force & am still holding myself open to go to China ~~[illegible]~~ because I want to see the Band as a band a success & because it is in accord with the early & present purposes & plans of the organization.

I'm fully convinced we can never hold the Band together if we abandon this Band idea.

Waiting an early reply
I am Very Truly yours
as ever C. M. Cady.

Mr. Call

Oberlin O. April. 24. 82

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your last letter was very gratefully received last Friday. It places the matter of "field" in a somewhat different & to me an entirely satisfactory light. So far as I have had any preference at all it has been for Shansi.

Mr. Tenney after reading the letter said that made it all right. I have heard quite encouraging news from Miss A. of Ann Arbor — the one under appointment to Aintab — I believe

36

I wrote you that I had suggested in a letter to her mother that we wished there might be some organization among the medical students which would unite with our Band & supply the needed medical force. Last week I received word that they had already taken the first step in the formation of a Missionary Band having held the first meeting a day or two previous to the rec'd of my letter. I suppose this is one result of my telling them of our own organization.

The Band is not confined to medical students.

I have just written a letter to the young man I mentioned in a late letter & I have strong hopes that

we shall succeed in ~~P~~ getting him or some from Ann Arbor - by next year any way & possibly this but the Lord only knows, whether ~~we~~ we will or not. The last medical man we invited was much like the man bidden to the marriage feast. he had married a wife —— i.e. was intending to — & therefore couldnt come, & so it goes.

I wish I might hear from you in reference to the questions I asked about Mexico.

It rathers grows on me that I had better plan to go ~~there~~ this Fall but I would like to know more about the work in the line of my enquiries.

Yours Truly

C. W. Cady

I will present your letters to the S. Band at our next meeting.

Mr. Caldy

Oberlin O. May 15, 82.

My dear Dr. Clark,

All things considered it appears to me best that I should go to my work this Fall but it does not seem best to go to China under present circumstances & quite likely not under some possible future changes in those circumstances.

My mind turns more & more toward Mexico tho' I naturally give up with great reluctance my connection with the O.C. Band. As the case stands in my own mind the needs of the respective fields are about equal.

I can go to M. this fall. I can gain the language much easier & better & adapt myself to the Mexican mind

301

more quickly, & adequately; as far as I can judge I can stand the climate better. hot weather doesn't seem to affect me in the way of sluggishness as it usually does. — I am never troubled with the scrofulous roughening of the skin in the summer as I am in the winter. lastly, as far as I can see the prospect of having the help of a happy home life is altogether on this side.

On the other ~~hand~~ side is my connection with & interest in the Band. the advantage of working in such an organization, the danger of hindering its success not so much in the way of actual loss of my aid ~~after~~ in ~~the~~ China as from a certain discouragement to the addition of men at home. As you know this last consideration is the one above all others that makes me hesitate to withdraw.

If the question could be reduced to this, whether I were to sacrifice mere personal pleasure or the A.C.B. cease to be, why then it could be most easily settled.

When I became a member of the Band the question was much more like that than it is now.

There are too many actual members now, too many influences set at work to draw others to allow me ~~to allow me~~ to take that simple view of the Band, its work & my relation to them both. & oft I clearly recognize & appreciate fully I think the danger of my change of place & connection. If I decided to go to China this fall I should have to consider it equivalent to deciding to work alone in life. I'm ready to decide the latter & act accordingly if I ought to do

it but to say I'm ready before the <u>necessity</u> is laid upon one is about as useless as for a man in this country to say he is ready to die or be damned for the glory of God. I have written at length simply to indicate to you somewhat of the perplexity in my own mind of deciding this question of <u>place</u> in the foreign work.

I haven't had the slightest wish to reconsider the question of going into the so called foreign parts of "the field" which is the world.

Tenney & I expect to be ordained this Commencement, & we both wish either you or Dr Alden could be present.

I think or rather I'm <u>sure</u> the effect & influence on the students & community in reference to the work in general & on the Band

in particular would be most helpful. Prof. Smith thinks so too & told me I had better write you immediately.

We are to make several changes in the constitution & methods of the Band which will widen its influence among the students here very much & also identify the Faculty & the interests of the Band. The monthly meetings of the Band are to be opened to all — except the strictly business meetings — The Band is to be made open to application for membership (admission subject to unanimous ballot) The Theo. Faculty to be made associate members of the Home organization & to be invited to preside each in his term at the general monthly meetings & a few other changes of similar character & import. I am in-

clined to think that it will be better not to inform me officially of my change of place till after Commencement

I have spoken to a few of the possibility of the change but at present I don't want to put it in a positive form. & you will understand why.

Yours Truly
C. M. Cady.

We have invited five good men from the present Junior Theo. Class — can't predict the result yet

Mr. C. M. Cady,
Rec. June 14 '82
Ans.

Medina, O. June, 12, '82,

Dear Dr. Clark,
I am exceedingly sorry not to have met Mr. Eaton. I had hoped to gain thereby sufficient added light to make my way plain. I wish I might write him but under the circumstances I can't feel free to do so. In conversation with Prof. Smith the other day I told him that my work in the interests of the Board was getting more & more hold

upon me & I at times felt like waving all personal considerations & going with the Band this Fall anyway.

He said he should feel sorry not to see me go to China, that if I went he should have more hopes of the success of the enterprise in certain directions "but," he added, "I don't believe you would be satisfied or work to advantage unless you could master the language so as to do more than evangelistic work, to meet the educated Chinese to a considerable extent on their own ground & you must think of that very carefully." I had thought of this much before of course but never had had it put in exactly that form. So you will see that

my situation is not a very simple one. I will add this, I think, that within the past month the hope I had had of a satisfactory settlement of a future home life ceased & that so far as I can see now I have nothing to look forward to in that line. Now a word in answer to your question whether Dr. Alden could leave Oberlin in time to reach Amherst Tuesday morning June 27th I find he can reach A. at 9 A.M. by driving over from Oberlin to Elyria (about 9 miles) early Mon. morning in time to catch an express on the Northern Div. about 6 oclock. This train leaves Cleveland at 7-30 A.M. & via N.Y. Cent. & Boston & Albany

reaches Palmer, 6.34 a.m. the next morning. Then the train north from New London, leaves Palmer 8-10 a.m. & reaches Amherst 9.00 a.m.

As all the trains are express trains as far as Palmer — i.e. Lake Shore from Clev. to Buff., N.Y. Cent. to Albany & the Boston & A. to Palmer — I don't believe he would run very much risk, in attempting it.

Please send card when he expects to reach Oberlin.

Yours,
C. M. Cady.

I return to A. this week, prob. tonight

Oberlin O. June 16. 82

Rec^d. June 19

Dear Dr Alden + attended to. - H. [illegible]

Yours of the 14th came yesterday afternoon. I am very glad you are to be here & hope you may get here in time for Sat's exercises. Wish you might come sooner or stay longer so as to meet the College classes especially the Senior Class. I will see that arrangements are made to take you to Elyria Mon. morning. Will probably be able to drive over myself. Shall want to have a good talk with you on several matters. If it would not inconvenience you too much I would be greatly obliged to you ~~[illegible]~~ if you could bring ~~[illegible]~~ a few books from N. J. Bartlett & Co. 28 Cornhill. I found that I could get the most of the books I wanted &

903

Could afford to buy them as
reasonable as in Boston & save
freight & so had decided not
to get the remainder at present.

I'm sorry to trouble you but
this will allow me to procure these
additional vol. at least cost.

I will enclose a list.

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Can you preach Foreign Missions to my people – June 18. – Sunday morning? My daughter is to be at Smith College, for entrance examination, the following day, and I am thinking of a visit for a Sunday, about then. My pulpit will be well filled, by you and the Board, and your treasury, I hope, will not suffer by a little better appeal than such as I am frequently making. 304

Yours very faithfully

Wolcott Calkins

Newton June 16th

1882.–

Oberlin, June, 25.. 82.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I leave for Ann Arbor Mich. tomorrow morning to consult with two or more medical students.

Dr Alden authorized me to go. Their Commencement is this week, my design is to make the most of the time till I receive a reply to the enquiries within respecting packing &c. &c. While in Ann Arbor I hope to gain trustworthy advice as to the scrofulous difficulty & then if there seems to be no particular danger in remaining in a climate like Shansi I shall consider it as decision for China as against

305

Mexico. As soon as I hear from you I shall return to Oberlin for a few days & finish packing.

Please answer the following questions in regard to packing shipping &c.

Need my books &c be packed in oil cloth or canvass to avoid dampness?
Can I send a half dozen or so framed-pictures packed in straw, can glass for pictures be obtained in China so that that could be left here?

What is the <u>limit</u> of freight in bulk or weight allowable?
How much of it could I take along with me to San Francisco?
The largest <u>sized</u> box allowed <u>or</u>

best to have. Will the goods I send
via Boston be repacked there?
How much ~~[illegible]~~ of the goods that
go along with me sh'ld be sent
to San F. by freight? When
should they go. How marked?

How often do you send to China by
sailing ves.? When sh'ld my goods leave
here for B.? Would I receive them
before leaving the coast or the North
China Mission for Shansi? About how long
after leaving B. will they reach China?

Could I go later in the Fall
than when Atwood & Tenney go?
if so, when? Do I need to get
a passport? Any other instruction
needful send & oblige

~~What furniture sh'ld I take~~
~~if I go alone~~?

Yours as ever,

C. M. Cady.

Please send to
Care Rev. C. S. Cady. Ann Arbor. Mich.

O. M. Weeks

Oberlin June 26. 1882

Rec'd June 28

✓

Ann Arbor Mich July 4. 82

C. M. Cady

Rec'd July 7

My dear Dr. Clark

I enclose a full report to Dr. Alden, of my work since coming. I should be glad if more definite results could be stated. Yours of June 28th mailed the 30th came to hand yesterday. Thanks for the information. I don't quite understand your note in reference to the Passport. I read it, "Perhaps I will do this for you, so wait." I have just enquired of Pres. Angell & he informs me that unless some recent changes have been made there is no need of any passport for entering China & I can easily obtain one made out in English & Chinese for Inland travel when I reach Tientsin by sending up to Peking to Holcomb, have to pay about $5.00

I understood from Tenney who wrote to the State Department that _ wishes to advance five doll

306

now, if got here, & that the passport is good for one year only & if it is renewed it must be by the person himself being in the U.S.

Pres. Angell said that he issued several while in China but there was no need whatsoever of one to go as far as Tientsin, so that unless you order differently I shall not do any more about it.

I go to Oberlin tomorrow & shall pack & send to Boston care of H. the Book case, packed in parts, & the most of my books. I will pack the glass of my pictures in a small box by its-self &c.

What I need beyond 250 lbs. I will send as soon as possible to San. Fr. care of Edward P. Flint.

I do not expect to take any furniture except a revolving chair perhaps & a spring bed or a wire mattress

which I presume I can get
in San Francisco just as well.
if not, & you can have a good
wire mattrass ~~or~~ or a spring bed
with a good husk mattrass sent
from Boston to advantage please do so (let me know so that I can get it here if necessary)
As about 1/3 of one's life is spent
in bed I believe it is economy
in the long run to have an easy
comfortable bed.

The books that I ordered brought
by Dr. Alden were all right except
one vol. of Godet's on Rom. which
had a big gouge taken out of one
side of the cover. This I know from the position of the book was done before Dr. A. had them. I wish the bill
of those books might be sent me,
& then how much remains to me for
outfit. I intend taking a small
box of tools along with me &
wish I were rich enough to take a
good lathe, one made for both wood
& iron. I hope to be able to have one
some day. An almost endless variety of
things can be done on one. I forgot to
ask . . . I can get . . .

Mr. Chihira #25.- march 9-

I'm pretty sure I can get all I want at wholesale prices in Cleveland. I'm sorry to trouble you but if you will kindly write me at Oberlin I will wait there till I hear from you & then go in to Cleveland & buy if you think best. I should like to get away from O. next Mon. anyway, so that you may telegraph in regard to buying books to me at O & I will pay charges.

I consulted with Dr. Palmer one of the best physicians here — the Dean of the Medical Faculty — about the skin difficulty. He said it was not scrofula; that it would probably last me all my life but in his opinion it would not interfere at all with my health or life if I went to China. Said if there were two fields, one warmer than the other & both equally open to my choice he should advise going to the warmer but he did not think it of enough importance to outweigh any good reason for going to the colder. I don't suppose therefore that there are sufficient reasons for my withdrawing from the A. C. B. tho' I wish I might feel as confident [illegible] ... to do. I shall be glad [illegible] ... be right [illegible]

Ann Arbor Mich. July 19. 82
Box 1349.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Yours of the 8.th inst, found me at Oberlin hard at work packing.
I did not mean to imply that I wished for the remainder of the outfit-money at present but merely to learn how much more remained. However I shall need it when I reach San. Francisco.

I arrived here Mon. night & expect to remain till it's time to start for San F. Would it be wise to attempt an emigrant train going west?

I learn that coming from San F. that way of travel is comfortable & much cheaper. I shall want three or four days in San. F. to buy tools & little things. & I may think best to go on before Atwood & Tenney so as to visit a friend at Red Bluff. Cal. but more about this hereafter. Dr. Blodget says I can get picture glass in Shansi probably, at least in Peking & hence I need not bother with that.

The cost of coming from Oberlin here was four dollars. ($4.00).

Yours Truly
C. W. Cady

307

C. M. Cady
Ann Arbor July 17. 1882
Ans^d July 21.

Rev. [illegible] Kelly.
Ann Arbor Mich. Box 1349.
July. 24. 1882.

My dear Dr. Alden.

The draft for eight
~~dollars ($800) came this morning~~ [Clark]
~~for which accept my thanks.~~
I hope to hear soon from
Mr. Hutchins that my goods
have arrived in Boston in good
shape. The rest of this letter
touches on Dr. Clark's field I
suppose. In one letter the state-
ment was made that if a ticket
was purchased from here thro' to
China 250 lbs baggage would be
allowed. Did that here mean
Boston or anywhere ~~east~~ of the
Rocky Mts? Isn't it about time
that our passage from San F. were
secured for Sept. If we are
to attend to it to whom are we
to write both [illegible] R.R. & Steamer

ticket. I suppose I must go to Chicago or Toledo to avail myself of the R.R. ticket to San F.

If nothing change to prevent I shall wish to start for San. F. about Aug. 23d so as to have three or four days in the city & two or three to visit friends in the State.

Please let me know if I can purchase R.R. tickets so as to start from here with the 250 lbs of baggage.

Yours as ever

C. M. Cady.

Ann Arbor Mich.
Box. 1349. July. 27. '82.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Yours of the 22nd inst. sent to Oberlin O. was forwarded ~~to~~ to me here today.

I left Oberlin for good on the 17th inst, and have been here since that date, & expect to remain till I start for San. Francisco.

I will write to Dr. Humphrey to-day & will try to get ready to leave in time for the steamer of Aug. 31st though it may not be wise to leave here any earlier than is absolutely necessary — but more of this possibly hereafter —

What arrangements can I make with The Board with reference to receiving & forwarding the subsequent vol's of the Ency. Brit. &c.? I have all that are issued. Yours. C. M. Cady.

309

C. M. Cady
Ann Arbor. July 27. 1882
Recd July 29

Rev. C. M. Cady.

Ann Arbor Mich
Box 1349, Aug 1st '82.

~~Dear Dr.~~ Clark, Rec'd Aug. 3.

Please find enclosed the Memorandum & a photo. I wish I had a better finished one of the card size. Have some very good cabinets but remember you object to that size. Unfortunately I have been badly poisoned with poison Ivy, am recovering slowly shape to be able to get ready to start in time for the first steamer which starts according to one of your letters Aug. 29th, according to another Aug. 31st. For the present am unable to do any work. Have not heard from Tenney yet. Have written Dr. H. in regard to going in an emigrant train. I'm quite as willing to do that as

as any so far as I am con-
cerned.

I find that the watch I have,
which is an old Eng. one, is too
uncertain to make it safe & I
suppose I shall need a good
plain substantial one. ~~It~~ I never
have found but one watch-
maker — an old man in New Haven
Ct — who could clean or repair
it & make it run. If I take an
open grate stove from San F. —
Dr. Blodget says it will be well to
take one. — I shall not have
enough money to buy a watch.

If you can send me one from
Boston, ~~or~~ or authorize me to get one
in Chicago I should be perfectly
willing to have so much taken
out of my salary for this next year

I want a plain silver case, but
the best of works. — I have a chain
which will answer —. Stem winder would be

before but I should like to know what my salary is to be next year. I want to calculate how much I may hope to do towards helping my parents pay for their home.

One year from this Sept. i.e. Sept. 5th 1883. a note of one hundred ($100.00) held against me by Mr. H. C. Rudy, Canal Fulton, Stark Co. O. becomes due. The following Feb. i.e. Feb. 1st 1884 another note to Mr. R. of Fifty dollars ($50.00) becomes due.

The last of next April i.e. April 28th 1883, a note of one hundred & Twenty-five dollars ($125.00) to Mrs. D. E. Upson Oberlin O. will be due. This is the extent of my indebtedness. During next year then I shall have to pay Two hundred & Twenty five dollars & sixteen dollars int. I suppose I can arrange with Mr Ward to [illegible] the amounts to ~~the~~ the above name

parties ~~[illegible]~~ when their notes fall due & exchange the same to my acc't. on salary.

I shall need to get some clothing — not much — when I reach China as I understand that clothing is cheaper in Shanghai than in Boston.

I would not bother you with these money matters but I understand that you wish to know the financial status of every one before leaving this country.

Have sent on the five dollars &c for the Passport.

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady

P.S. I can take up any or all the notes at any time before they are due & I should like to pay the one to Mrs. Upson as early as possible for it is drawing 8%. Chas. Scribner's Sons write me that they can send the Ency. Brit. [illegible] where within the U.S. [illegible]

Tientsin. Nov. 7. 1883.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Your favor of Aug. 31. came to hand last night. Of course I dont propose to go till I have something definite to go for. As to my being appointed to Ping Yao, to a separate station, I will say the arrangement was entirely satisfactory so far as I know. We made as wise a distribution of forces in view of present & future conditions as we were able to do.

As far as I am concerned at present it makes precious little difference where I am assigned & won't till I can understand & make myself understood in this twisted speach. I came away from Tai Yuen fu mostly in hopes that a journey & two months or so stay with Mr. Goodrich in Tungcho & frequent going into some villiage alone with my teacher to stay for several days at a time might possibly induce my mind to absorb a little Chinese. Any way to make a break thro the wall, or else decide once for all that it will be an unwarantable waste of time & strength to continue.

Mrs. Dr. Schofield & family needed some escort to Tientsin & so I came with them. I had need of posting up on somewhat obscure points in keeping & reporting a general Treas. A/c. & so I expect to visit-

I presume Osborne will be located with me in Ping Yao. tho, I can't say. I don't care to go there without a medical associate – not at all on account of myself but for the sake of the work.

Peking. Some light I hope will be thrown on the questions which confront us in our work in Shansi from contact with men + facts here + in Tengchow + Peking. It has been complained of us in S. by Mr Strong I believe that we have not written of our work. Perhaps not, but I'd like to have him come to Tai Yuen fu + try it himself. If he is a modest + truthloving as I think he is I doubt if he had written any more ~~himself~~. I take it that he wants something beside pious ejaculations + bewailings or rose water **mis** effusions. The problems I am interested in for one I am very far from being ready to give to a publication like the Herald + have my doubts whether it would find use for what I might say anyhow. The "sitting down" by Dr. [illegible] + the Prudential Comm^tt on that proffered supply to what was never imagined to be ought but a private request, was such an "eye opener" to me at least that I can merely keep my own counsels till such time as reports of work can be made.

Let me say, however, that if you "anticipate an early development of good results" in Shansi you are very likely to be blue in return. I say "Amen" to your caution "Don't be in a hurry" + have said the same all along tho, as I was ~~the~~ likely to be the last man to be ready to be in a hurry I haven't felt like saying it too often. Thanking you for your favor

I am yours as ever
C. W. Early.

Rev. C. N. Cady

Tientsin, Nov. 7. 1883.

Rec'd Jan'y 9. '84.

Tengcho. June 19. '84

My dear Dr. Clark.

Your favor of April. 12th is at hand. I am not sure that it is an answer to my private letter to you March 7. Not long after writing that rather bilious letter I went down to Tientsin in company with Mr. Richard — who had come to the coast — on a matter of business. The few days spent with him & his kind suggestions did me a great deal of good. To borrow an expression of Mr. Goodrich the day after I returned, the trip seemed to crack "a hole in the top of my head so that the Chinese could enter. Since then I am glad to say I have ~~been more~~ picked up more phrases than in all previous time put together. I hesitate to make this statement because it may mean to you, or seem to mean rather, that I am getting along swimmingly, taking in the Chinese by the peck or bushel. I don't wish you to think that.

The progress seems slow & infinitesimal enough but the encouraging thing is that the hole ~~is~~ there & that progress is made. Another feature which has encouraged me not a little for the past two months or so — I was in Tientsin the 1st of April — is that my mind has been open in a rather sense as it never has been before. that is in a greater *liking* for the language that sort of well-disposed-toward-a-thing attitude which is so essential to my success in any enterprise.

A good old lady wrote me not long after my return from Tientsin. "Your Heavenly Father knows where you can serve Him best. Your faithful

Tengchow, June 12. '84

My dear Dr. Clark.

Your favor of April 12th is at hand.

I am not sure that it is an answer to my previous letter to you March 7. Not long after writing that rather dolorous letter I went down to Tientsin in company with Mr. Richard — who had come to the coast — on a matter of business. The few days spent with him & his kind suggestions did me a great deal of good. To borrow an expression of Mr. Goodrich the day after I returned, the trip seemed to crack "a hole in the top of my head" so that the Chinese could enter. Since then I am glad to say I have ~~been more~~ picked up more phrases than in all previous time put together. I hesitate to make this statement because it may mean to you, or even Dr. Bruce rather, that I am getting along swimmingly, taking in the Chinese by the peck or bushel. I don't wish you to think that. The progress seems slow & unsatisfactory but the encouraging thing is that the hole ~~is~~ is there & that progress is made. Another feature which has encouraged me not a little for the past two months or so — since Tientsin the 12th of April — is that my mind has been open in a rather sense as it never has been before that is in a greater liking for the language. That sort of well-disposed-toward-a-thing attitude which is so essential to my success in any enterprise. A good old lady wrote me not long after my return from Tientsin "Your Heavenly Father knows when you can bear his best. Your faithful

2 3

ness in that which is least will secure you a place in that which is greater" which I interpret thus or may I not more truly say that the Spirit of God interpreted it to me thus "He that is faithful in that which is least to his liking will be faithful also in that which is much" I don't suppose that interpretation could be found in any Commentary but that's the way it came to me & was & has been a fruitful blessing. In reply to your enquiring note of April 12th & to my card of March 7th I venture to say this much find my work here in China a success with Divine help, in mastering the language sufficiently to do that work. The ... I have talked about it seem to feel ... have ability to succeed though progress ... slow as compared with some others. I have lost all hope ... Unless ... this letter of March 7th which was a ... letter anyway ... be cremated & the ... wish & suggestion be forgotten. As far as ... ing my opportunities to the best advantage is concerned I may say I never have ... say that in regard to any of ... faithfully to the best of my ability. I have studied from two to six hours a day on the language & for the past three months this study has been with a new spirit but the possibilities in the opportunities are so far ahead of the realization that I can say ...

Perhaps I ought not to have written that March letter but I wrote it privately so that it would do as little harm as possible. My plans so far as I can foresee them are to peg away here till fall & then meet Dr. Osborne & Mr. Clapp — if the latter comes — at Tientsin & conduct them inland. Although for several reasons I should have preferred to go with Mr. Tenney last month yet it seemed to me better to stay & become better grounded in the language now that I had really begun to make progress in it. Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Stanley & two or three others thought so too. But like everything else here in China some thought otherwise.

After reaching Shansi I can't say exactly what I shall do. The probabilities are however that I shall be at Taiku for the winter at least, after that I can't plan for now, though the original plan of my opening Ping Yao seems to me yet to be one of the possible moves.

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady

Rev. C. M. Cady,
Ping-cho, June 19, 1884.
Rec'd Aug. 7.

Tientsin. June, 23d/84

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your most kind letter of ~~May~~ April 29. reached me Thurs. afternoon at Tungcho, I am deeply grateful for your considerate kindness. I feel it is more than I deserve. You have certainly placed before me a wide & attractive field to choose from. I had a short talk with Mr. Goodrich Thurs. eve, but was interrupted by the arrival of Dr. Blodget on his way to Tientsin. Both he & Dr. B. advised my coming down with the latter & looking the ground over. We arrived Sat. night. I don't see how I can decide intelligently till I have written to Kioto & have learned more about the studies which I should be expected to teach. Educational work as you already know has been the form which, from the first has interested me most as an individual. It would be saying too much to say I am a born teacher, I thoroughly enjoy teaching & am enthusiastic in it if teaching a branch I am interested in. For the past two months or more my progress in learning Chinese has been somewhat more encouraging, at the same time if the way opens either at Tientsin or Kioto for my working in & with English I shall feel I ought to change for I cannot see or hope that

my progress in the Chinese will be such as to warrant the use of the time & strength required provided there be an opportunity ~~to~~ supplement it by the use of English at this point or, as in the case of Kioto, to enter into full work in a language which I already have pretty thoroughly at command. The chance of using English in Shansi is several years in the future & I should not have patience as I feel no special call to wait for that time. Before receiving your last letter I had written you the enclosed private answer to your note of April 12th. I think on the whole I had better send it, though it seems not to agree with this in all respects. xx It will at least show how loath I am to change & if I come here I should not wish to sever all connection with my Mission but hope to serve them here, perhaps as agent & book keeper, & possibly be in training for future work there.

If I go to Japan it will be because I shall feel I can put in my time & strength to better advantage, in view of the long & laborious work before me in gaining even an ordinary use of Chinese. As soon as I hear from Japan I will try to decide. I shall have to go to Shansi before I could go anywhere.

Yours with sincere thanks
C. W. Cady.

xx You will of course understand that your 2nd letter has altered the case very materially for it brings new light — for [illegible] Language [illegible] I can speak only with ease, advantage or effectiveness I hope to use [illegible] either myself or others if I prefer Japan.

[illegible] June 23.
Rec'd Aug. 4/84.

Tungcho. July. 22./84

My dear Dr. Clark.

Perhaps I may safely say that after consulting with several in regard to Tientsin including Messrs Stanly & Perkins. I am quite fully convinced that, for several reasons I need not give, Tientsin is not my place. nor is it likely to be for some time to come. If the reply to my letter to Japan seems to warrant my going I've very little doubt but that it will be my duty to go to Kioto.

Yours truly C. M. Cady.

1884.

Rec'd Sept. 9.

Dr Clark

Dr Clark

Tengcho. July 31. /84

My dear Dr. Clark.

In accordance with your wish I have sent you my decision by cablegram. Last night I rec'd from Mr. Davis of Kioto a reply to the letter to him mentioned in my letter to you of June 23d.

The work he says they need to be done in teaching English is one I can enter upon with much enthusiasm & hence I decide to go to Japan. I have no question in my own mind that that of all the places open to me at present is where I ought to be. I have not time to say more now as I wish this to go today. I shall write to Kioto at once in regard to the time of my coming & be guided by ~~that~~ their reply & the possibilities of travel &c in deciding whether to wait to conduct Dr. Asborne & Mr. Clapp or not.

Travel before the beginning of Sept. at the earliest would be very difficult on account of the rains & mud.

Please have my papers & periodicals sent as soon after the rec't of this as possible — to "Kioto. Japan." I will write later in reference to letters as they can be intercepted at Tientsin, Shanghai, or Yokahama. by a notice from me when I know more definitely when I leave China.

Yours Truly
C. M. Cady

Tungcho July 31.

Rec'd Sept. 22.

Business &c

Tientsin Aug. 9. /84

My dear Dr. Clark.

Referring to my letter of July 31. I now write to say that thro. the advice of friends I do not plan to go out to Shansi again but leave the friends there to forward my books & a few other things & I start for Kioto as soon as I receive all the semi a. reports from Shansi & can make out my statement to Mr. Ward. I hope to reach Japan before the middle of Sept at the latest. earlier if possible.

Yours Truly.

C. M. Cady.

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Tientsin Aug. [illegible]/84

My dear Dr. Clark,

I have written the friends at Shansi to sell all my furniture & other things, except my library & a few tools & nick-nacks which I have requested Mr Tenney to pack & send to Kioto, Japan. Two articles of furniture which belong properly to the Treas. office outfit i.e. an office chair & secretary, I have turned over to the Mission on that Board at their bare cost to myself. The other articles some of which belong to my outfit I have left to be sold on my private account. As I am simply transferred from one Mission of the Board to another I don't know what is the proper adjustment of this matter. I have therefore taken the above mentioned course as being the simplest & most economical to the Board. I shall lose considerable for there are many articles which can't be sold for what they are worth to me & to replace the furniture will cost more than it brings but these considerations are of minor importance anyway. I trust my not going to Shansi will not seem to you to indicate any letting down in my interest in the Mission, & I hope my arranging to go to Kioto as soon as possible will accord with your judgement. I think I can leave all accounts & other matters pertaining to the business interests of the

Mission in proper shape & much as I should like to see them all again, time is so limited & precious that I couldn't make it seem right to attempt to go.

I am impatient to begin work where I can use my dear old mother tongue. I know I shall work hard & shall need to do so, & I know there will be plenty of discouraging features but I look forward with great hopefulness & trust time will prove the wisdom of the change. The opening to so congenial work in Japan was so unexpected & I may say undreamed of & yet so opportune & so satisfactory that I have been unable to realize fully that it is true. It seems too good to be true as the phrase goes. I shall not cease to work for the Chinese Mission you may be sure, I would most gladly spend & be spent for it all the rest of my days could I do for it what I should like to do. Hope to hear from them in a few days so as to be able to settle matters.

Yours Most Truly
C. M. Cady.

Nanking? Aug 14-1884
Rec'd Oct 8

Kioto. Japan. Sept. 17/84

317

My dear Dr. Clark

Arrived yesterday & hope to be doing full work in my department in a few days, as soon as the necessary arrangements with the Gov. in regard to my teaching are made. In the mean time let me say that the good people here have given me a warm reception. & that I grow more & more grateful that such a field of labor has been opened to me. I trust I shall have the grace & strength to do faithfully & successfully this work which I enter upon with a growing conviction that it is my work. I hope the Shansi Mission will not lose Mr. Price. I met him in Tientsin just before I left. Yours C. M. Cady.

me today. [illegible] to reply more fully but must leave soon.

Kioto, Sept. 17, 1884

Rec'd Sept. 20

Kioto, Japan, Sept 17/84

My dear Dr Clark

Arrived yesterday & hope to be doing full work in my department in a few days as soon as the necessary arrangements with the [illegible] in regard of my teaching are made. In the mean time, let me say that the good people here have given me a warm reception & that [illegible] more & more gratified that such a field of labor has been opened to me, & trust I shall have the grace & strength to do faithfully & successfully the work which it puts upon with a growing conviction that it is my work. I hope the Japan Mission will not [illegible] the Prince [illegible] first time in [illegible]

Sept. 17, 1884

Kioto. Japan. Sept. 20/84.

318

My dear Prof. Smith

If I had written you as many times as I've thought of doing so for the past two months you would have been deluged with letters. Before Dr. Clark's first letter came suggesting I consider the question of coming here to engage in teaching in English I wrote you a long letter about my going to Tientsin or rather about leaving the Shansi Mission, after the rec't of Dr. Clark's letter I went down to Tientsin to look the ground over & found my letter to you there. As I concluded it was not best for me to think of going there I destroyed the letter & awaited a reply from here When the reply came that the great need was for one who could come & work up the department of English speech Language & Literature & so relieve others who could work in Japanese I had no hesitation about coming, indeed the opening of such a way out of a position I had been unable to feel I belonged in ~~so~~ into one that so

Kioto, Japan, Sept. 20. '84.

dear Prof Smith

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-mpletely meet my needs seemed too
-od to be true. Japan had never en-
-ed my thought or desires since
gave up all idea of entering it when
took hold of the China Band enterprise
till after my visit to Tientsin I still hoped
-ould be of use to the Shansi Mission by
-oing to T. & perhaps act as their agent or a/c
-ok keeper. My experience in studying
-inese was one long repetition of the
-couraging &, as I look back at them now
-terly useless attempts at Latin, Greek,
-rman & Hebrew. You know how much
-feared this result before leaving home.
I need not dwell upon this, suffice
-t to say that after over ten years of
-ial I have at last come to believe that
-t is a complete waste of time & ~~strength~~
-trength & every thing else for me to
-y to use any other than my mother
tongue or to study at an alien lang-
-age. I don't regret helping to start the
-Japanese Mission (if I did do anything in
-hat line) & if the best way to what now
-eems to be my work for a number of years
-o come if not for life in Japan was ~~via~~ two

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s losing him too. I shall not cease
o work for them out there I assure you.
I hope the way will be opened soon
for you to visit all the stations, at
least all the missions in China.
I can conceive nothing that
would be more helpful to all con-
cerned than a personal acquaint-
ance & contact with the field &
work on the part of the Sec. having
special care of China. It is simply
impossible to understand a field
like that from the other side of the world.
In regard to my new home I may say

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like that from the other side of the world.
...in regard to my new home I may say

while I rejoice in my most pleasant
[s]urroundings my great joy is in
[the] abundance of work lying ready for
[me] with every prospect of widening
[gro]wth & influence. I shall have
[ove]r fifty young men beginning
[E]nglish beside two or three classes
[in] higher grades.

It is such a glad relief that my
[wo]rk can be done in English. It will
[be] hard in some respects but so
[lo]ng as it is of sort I can do I
[have] never found myself drawing
[b]ack because it was hard.

The people here have been
[v]ery kind & I look forward
with hope & enthusiasm.

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady.

Rev. C. M. Cady
Keota, Sept. 20,
Rec'd Oct. 2

Kioto, Japan. Sept. 30/84

My dear Dr. Clark.

The copy of your letter of Aug. 5.
together with your private note of Aug 1st arrived
last week too late for me to acknowledge & reply
in my note of the 17th inst. I had only received
the original of the 5th in time to acknowledge its
rect. I should have preferred to have waited
in Tientsin till after I had heard of your
rect. of my cable gram, but the men with whom
I consulted in Tungcho & Tientsin all advised
my going so as to begin work here as early in
the year as possible. In view of the fact that
you had left the decision with me & requested
a telegram when that decision was reached
& of the fact that the missionaries here thro'
Mr. Davis, had expressed their warm approval
of my coming to take charge of teaching the
English language & literature provided I saw my
way to leave China I had the expressed approval
of Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Pierson, & Mr. Stanley for leaving
for Japan as soon as I could get away i.e. when I
had made my report to Mr. Ward & could turn over my
Treas. a/c to my successor in proper shape, hence
my haste which I trust will meet your approval.

[illegible]

I see that what I feared in regard to my letter of June 19. came true. It meant more to you than it should. I tried to believe the best at that time but as I warned you the ~~[illegible]~~ progress was infinitesimal, even more so than I thought at the time as I found out by experience afterward.

It took me over ten years of study & trial to admit the conclusion which I wrote you July 22nd. I have found my work here even beyond my utmost expectation & so far as I know the members of the mission are satisfied. Still I wouldn't for any consideration crowd myself into a place where I was not wanted, so if you have reasons for thinking I am in such a place I should be obliged if you would state the fact & I will forthwith withdraw. In that case, however much as I should wish it, I could not return to China as you suggest. I tried that & do not feel I ought to repeat the experiment. Please give up your hopes of me for China. I am not sorry I went if I did any good thereby. I have been very glad I knew nothing of this place when I went however for they were not quite ready for any here then & I should have been more unsettled & dissatisfied had I known of the opening before. This may be the reason why I was allowed to go to China for two years. There is plenty of work

Kioto, Sept. 30. 1884
Rec'd Nov. 3
Ans. 5

Kioto, Japan. Nov. 7. /84

My dear Professor Smith,

Your kind favor of Sept. 13th is at hand. I have regretted very much the *seeming* haste of my movements since last July but after all it was only seeming. for all the considerations you mention had been in my mind & on my heart for two years & more. That I went to China at all was largely due to the consideration that to a certain extent the beginning of the mission rested upon my going. I went hoping against hope in regard to the language.

My fear rested upon an experience of nearly ten years of study of foreign languages, first with Latin then Greek, German, Hebrew in each one of which I had noticed the same failure to get any appreciable usable command. My experience with Chinese, though I tried to study in a more sensible way than I had been taught any of the other tongues, was one continuous repetition of the old experience. Pardon me for not dwelling on this but I will add that during all the time I was in China though I heard no end of prayers talks in meetings & sermons in Chinese I never once gained a single connected idea. To ac-

knowledge this is humiliating enough but it is true & that's the end of it. Shut up to merely helping the mission keep its accounts & an occasional word home with no prospect of being able to do any thing more for several years if at all I could not feel I could justly ask to be kept where I was.

When I read in the Independent that such a man as James Payn had always found it impossible to get any usable knowledge of an alien speech, & about the same time Pres. Eliot's testimony in the Century that there were minds with excellent capacities in some directions for whom it is utterly useless to attempt to use any other than their mother tongue, the feeling or growing conviction of all these previous years first came to conscious expression & I for the first time fully admitted to myself that I belonged to that class. As I said all the considerations mentioned in your letter had been often thought of during the last year in China but as Dr. Blodget said to me going down to Tientsin, "You ought not to feel bound to remain when you feel

you are out of place simply because you have got into it." My proper place in the Shansi Mission was as recruiting agent but that office was quickly filled. Could I have seen any prospect of doing some work in English while continuing the study of Chinese I would have been content but to continue as I was with no appreciable hope of success in understanding or speaking Chinese was a load too depressing for longer endurance when a field for work of the sort I could do & enjoy was opened to me. & especially as the field was none of my seeking. I used the best judgement I had & could get & thus far see no reason to doubt that all things considered I am in the right place. I didn't leave the Shansi Mission without thinking much & long I assure you & no one has suffered or can suffer more anguish of soul than I have in so doing. I'd go back in a moment could I see it were my duty, as it is I am happy in my work here & hope & pray I may efficiently do the humble task before me.

I trust that in time both you & Dr Clark will come to think the change was for the best.

Yours Truly C. M. Cady.

Rev. D. W. [illegible]

Kioto, Nov. 7, 1884.

Rec'd Dec. 11.

Kioto. Dec. 29. 1884.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of Nov. 6th, thro' the kindness of Dr. Alden, is at hand. Now that I know where I stand in relation to the Board, perhaps a word or two in regard to the recent action of the Mission in the special Mission Meeting will be in place.

Let me say to begin with, that I've been most agreeably disappointed in the organization & standing of the school at Kioto from the very first & the more I become acquainted with it the more thankful I am for what it is & promises to become. In several ways I'm reminded of our own most positive Christian schools & see every reason to expect that the Doshisha will come to exert the same kind of influence in its sphere as does Oberlin. The numbers that entered last fall, the recent move on the part of the Government toward a general introduction of English into the native schools, both indicate a rapidly growing need & use for this Christian Institution & call us unmistakably to widen & strengthen our means of giving a more thorough discipline to those who come & of increasing the attractions for those still without. Others who have it in

charge will doubtless write more particularly upon each of the objects for which appropriations have been asked, I need in general that I was most heartily in favor of everyone & was highly delighted at the rather surprising unanimity & alacrity with which the Mission favored & passed the plans of the Kioto station for enlargement.
They granted everything we asked & even went farther than we had ventured in regard to some of the amts, which fact shows conclusively that the school & its needs & work have won their way to a far more intelligent appreciation than they have had before, if I may judge from some things I've heard. Passing by then the requests for appropriations for land, buildings, books & apparatus at Kioto, I with the remark that they are all needed & greatly needed if we would not be more seriously crippled in our work than we are now, I feel like calling especial attention to the request for the starting of the Medical Department introduced by Mr. Caraff. Next to the preacher & even ahead of the preacher in several respects the Japanese **Christian physician** can & will do the most efficient Christian work, I don't think there can

be any doubt about that, but, as the case now stands & is likely to stand for many a year, unless a thorough medical knowledge be given in connection with a positive Christian school there is very little hope that many of the physicians will be Christian even in name, indeed they are sure to be quite other than Christian.

As the case now stands & will stand so long as the Government is the only provider of medical knowledge the young men must leave Christian teaching & influences when they seek to become fitted to practice. The Japanese will do much in time for a Christian Medical school but it must be started & supported by foreign means in the lines contemplated in Mr Cary's motion & I am sure no better place could be found than Kioto & in connection with our school

It is altogether likely that the Japanese would be able to get the fine buildings &c now used by the city for a hospital if the start could be made by Dr. Berry. The only objection urged by the single member who opposed this motion was that the giving of medical knowledge as missionary work was not needed because the Japanese Government was giving it already & sure to give it, but this objection

misses the entire point of the movement which is to provide for a <u>Christian</u> medical knowledge something the Government don't & will not give but which is already a felt need.

With the hope that this enlargement in all its lines will be approved & sanctioned at home

I remain yours Truly,

C. M. Cady.

Rev. C. M. Cady.
Kioto, Dec. 29, 1883.
Rec'd Jan. 26.

Dr Clark

Dr Clark

-Private-

C. M. Cady.
Kioto. Japan. April. 14. 1885.

My dear Dr. Clark:

News from home by the mail just in informs me that My Father is in such poor health that if I can expect to see him again I must see him this summer.

There is more or less uncertainty of course but in view of the probability I feel like asking that you will grant me a private permission for a leave of absence for three or four months, this summer & fall, provided I see fit to avail myself of it. This same mail also

322

bringing such information as leads me to have a reasonable hope that could I be at home for a month or two I could return with one who would help me make a home beside adding greatly to the efficiency of the working force in this station. I don't care to have ~~this~~ matter discussed here as it might prove embarrassing all around & therefore I write you confidentially. I am more & more convinced that for my best usefulness not to say health & comfort I need a <u>home</u> where I can order my life more in accord ~~to~~ with my needs. I see no reason why with diligence & faithfulness my work of teaching English shouldn't continue for ~~several~~ many years to come If you think best to grant

while I was in Boston & repeated
in your letter to me of Aug. 31. 83.)
till I was actually engaged, but
work from the "other side of the
world" in this matter, is altogether
to much at arms length to
be satisfactory or safe, at least,
in my case. There is this
additional consideration
which I will mention. As you
perhaps know one of my brothers
is teacher of voice culture at
my home in Ann Arbor, Mich.
He is especially preparing to
teach the use of the voice in
speaking & reading in addition
to that in singing. Now one
of the things greatly needed
in our school is instruction
& drill in the proper use of the
voice in reading & speaking.
This work naturally belongs to

this private permission to be used if need be, I wish you would cablegram me to that effect & I have the cost charged to my account. Simply say "Jencks. Kobe". or use his cablegram address & I will explain to him & request him to send me the message by mail from Kobe. You can thus send the permission in two words. If you do not see best to grant it then no cablegram will be needed & I should have to await the reasons by mail. My plan, if I go, would be to leave after the bulk of the work was over in school say about the middle of June & to return by the end of Sept. so as to interfere with my teaching as little as possible.

I did think that I should not request you to fulfill your kind promise to me (made

my department. I feel the
need of more instruction &
practice in this line myself
in order to do what is needed
even at the present time & as
I look forward to the time when
I hope to have a more systematic
& effecient method of studying
English, spoken as well as written,
I more than ever feel the need
of preparing for it. I see no
reason why we should not be able in
time to ~~have~~ turn out as good ~~stu~~
English speaking ~~Japanese~~ students as
they do in India, & not only so
but all most all of the Japanese
have a bad way of talking &
speaking in in their own lan-
guage. With my brother's aid
I think I could prepare my-
self to do ~~good~~ something to build

up this work in our school.

In that case, if my colleagues thought best I might be absent <u>through</u> the fall term.

Living at home & working with my brother my expenses would be considerably lighter than they otherwise would be.

possibly I might be able to meet the most of them.

But, as I said this is an after consideration & yet worthy to be borne in mind.

Work is going on pleasantly this term.

With kind wishes

I am yours as ever,

C. M. Cady.

Rev. J. M. [illegible]

Private

Kyoto, Japan. Jan 16. 86

Recd Feb. 18.

My dear Dr. Smith;

Pardon me for writing a private letter. I have recently heard from Shansi that Mr. Tenney sent in his resignation last summer. I'v also heard that Mr. Stimson has written demanding Mr. T's recall. I can't tell you how sorry I am to hear of both these actions. I have a warm interest in that mission yet & have heard with great pain of these disturbing & discouraging events. I don't know altogether the reasons for Mr. T's resigning & so I don't judge of its necessity but I have a very strong conviction that there is not sufficient ground for it in his theological change or state. I don't believe he would preach any other gospel than that of Christ tho'

323

[illegible] and [illegible]

he might not present it in just the symbols & figures & statements that you would use for example.

As for Mr. S.'s demand having any weight, I very much doubt, at least among those who know him. A fierce stickler for the letter of the creeds but a very poor exemplar of that charity that strives to live at peace with all men. I've met no man who seemed to be more ill at ease ~~unless he~~ ~~so~~ were fighting or ~~trying~~ to fight with someone. I unwittingly & unintentionally gained his ill will & have never been able to straighten ~~the matter~~ out tho' I've tried hard enough & I think I understand perfectly the animus of his demand. It's entirely unjustifiable. If any one is to be recalled he ought to be. for, I say it deliberately, there never will be peace & harmony in that mission so

47

long as there is another man in it & when he is gone — the last man I mean — then M. L. would get up a quarrel with himself like that Rebel Gen. told about in one of the War papers in the Century.

Now I say this without the slightest ill will toward Mr. Stinson. I have never written a word to the States derogatory to him & should not have written this private word to you had I not known he had written about Mr. Penney & were you not well acquainted with us both & hence will make proper allowance on both sides. I am indignant that so valuable a man as is Mr Penney should be goaded by such a man as Mr. S. for I know how unreasonable it all is.

If the Mission were scattered
& if there did not seem to be a
call for a united & thorough trial of
one or two methods of work not
yet tried in North China, then
M. L. could be set off by himself
or with someone who could
stand his petulance & freak-
ishness — if any one could be found
who could stand it — & house of a
fuss. But neither of these conditions
are present. They are all there together
& the principle of self support
or non hiring of natives to preach
ought to have an honest trial.
I am sorry to hear the report
that you were coming to China
this year is not well founded.
I was in hopes you would come
before I heard of this new difficulty
& since then I'm more anxious than ever,

I don't suppose the mission is going to fail but it certainly is in a very critical time of its history. For manifold reasons I hope from the bottom of my heart that Tenney will not ultimately leave the mission. As I've just written him it would be a terrible blow to all ~~the~~ its friends ~~of the mission~~ at home. In writing I may be entirely too late but I trust not. Did I not fully know my place were here I should feel like going there & taking hold again. I should think Mr. L. would join the North China Mission where his ideas of work are the orthodox ones instead of staying where ~~the~~ all the others are agreed to try a new plan. I say "all" for Mr. C. is only temporarily under Mr. S's thumb & would easily go with the others but for his living with the S's. Please consider this wholly personal & private. Yours Truly. C. M. C.

Rev. C. M. Cady.

Kioto, Japan. Jan 23/86.

325

My Dear Dr. Smith:

Rec'd Mch 3

Your favor of Nov. 4th (via England) is just at hand. I am very glad to learn there is still hope of seeing you this Spring. I wish to extend a most cordial invitation to you to make my house your home during your stay in Kioto.

Now if you could only bring Dr. Clark along with you as far as Japan, at least, we should all be doubly delighted & refreshed. Be sure & come

Yours as ever
C. M. Cady.

Kioto, Japan Feb. 17/86.

My dear Dr. Clark:

As I took great pleasure in moving that the Mission ask the P.C. for another lady teacher in the Kioto Girls' School, perhaps I may be allowed a word in favor of it. There seems to be every reason to expect that the school will increase both in numbers & efficiency under the new management and this of itself is a sufficient reason for another teacher being sent out. That she should be able to teach music seems quite essential, as the sentiment is evidently growing among the Japanese Christians that graduates of the Girls' school should know how to play & sing the church hymns. It seems to me that if the Mission, both in the boy's school & the girl's schools, could lay a good foundation in the matter of music it would do a great good for the people & deservedly increase its own popularity & influence. The Government is lagging way behind in this branch of education & hence there is a fine chance for the Missions to educate in Christian music & so get the start of all other kinds. In regard to the

request for more teachers for the boys' school I will only add that were I to teach five hours a day — as I did last term — right along I could not do half the work that is required in my own department. The classes in the first three years are so large that they have to be divided at least once & more frequently they ought to be divided twice. On a pinch I can stand five hours a day but it tells on the quality of my work & leaves me no time or strength for extra classes that are quite as beneficial as the regular ones. I don't see why a lady couldn't teach in my department but others are doubtful, at any rate help must be had, for Dr. Gordon's absence & the increase of the Theological classes will leave several classes unsupplied, the best we can do. Four hours a day regular teaching is more than one can do well but both Mr Gaines & myself must have that & more too if some one does not come by next year.

Yours Truly.

C. M. Cady.

* We all hope you will be able to make us a visit soon.

Rev. C. M. Cady,
Kioto, Feb. 17, 1886,
Rec'd. Mar. 25.
Recent Field

Kioto. March 6/86.

My dear Dr. Clark:

Last Tues. eve. my house & all things contained in it were burned.

Nothing but a few things in the kitchen & wood shed were saved. I had been invited out to dinner & while at table the word was brought that my house was on fire. By the time Mr. Greene & myself reached the scene the house was all in a blaze.

From several things it seems almost certain that the cause was either the bursting or falling of the hall lamp. My cook was out of town & his wife was in their quarters, only a very few steps from the house, when she first noticed anything wrong. On entering she says she noticed that the hall lamp was down & that the flames were spreading both on the ceiling & on the floor of the hall. There was no fire in the house at the time except in the grate in my study & that was banked with ashes. The people have been very kind & sympathetic & no one was injured, for which I am very thankful. I am staying with Mr. Gaines at present. As all my clothing was burned except

the suit I had on & one shirt & two collars that were fortunately at the laundry. I fear I shall get somewhat into debt, I am very sorry for Dr. Gordon as he had left most of his books & considerable of his furniture with me. There are several things to be thankful for & while I can't fully understand now why I should be stript of everything & especially of my books all at once I have no doubt there is good in it somehow. As I am much pressed for time will you kindly consider this as written to Mr. Ward & Dr. Smith. (Tell Dr. G. I am sorry I shall have to recall my invitation to stop with me when he comes.) Yours Truly

C. M. Cady.

Rev. C. M. Cady
Kioto, March 6 - 1886
Rec'd April 7

Mr Ward. ✓
Sec. Smith ✓

Kyoto. Japan. June 7/84

Dr. Clark.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Greene informs me that the letter relating to the grant in aid to the Tokio paper was signed by the other members of the Station during my absence last Sat. I would have signed had I been here & wish you would consider my name as written in favor of the recommendation. In reply to your favor of April 30, and your comments in the Mission letter of about the same date let me say that it is a well nigh universal custom in this part of the world to leave a light in the house during ones absence. This is done partly for protection as at home, but mostly because it is considered a much safer way than to allow a servant to carry a lamp about the house while attending to the fires &c. We are not absolutely sure that the bursting or falling of the hall lamp was the cause of the fire but that's the most likely cause unless it was due to the carelessness of a servant & of this we shall never know. I may also say that if you have had no c/l asking for another appropriation to "restore the Premises" it implies no extr

icism of carelessness on my part or lack of interest on the part of the mission. Very Soon after the fire a C/L was started asking for an appropriation to rebuild and also suggesting or recommending that something be done in the way of an outfit.

I consented to the latter part of the C/L. only on condition that a similar one should be subsequently made in behalf of Dr. Gordon.

~~When~~ Before the C/L. had gone round the mission Dr. Davis decided to return so I decided to go into his house for the present anyway. That part of the C/L relating to ~~the~~ rebuilding was consequently stopt. Whether the other part went on or not I don't know. While it was too bad to have even a part of Dr G's library burned and no one could feel more sorry than I or know better how to feel sorry having lost all my books (some seven hundred odd) yet I am glad to say that a very considerable & valuable portion of his library was stored elsewhere & so escaped destruction. I miss my books, mag. notes, papers &c. more & more as the days go by & I try to do work without the tools; but then I'm not the only one who has lost every thing by fire.

Remember me kindly to Drs Smith, Allen & Strong.

Yours Truly C. M. Cady.

on my part

views of Conference, or lack of interest on the

part of the Mission. Soon after the fire in the [illegible]

[illegible] talking for new [illegible] [illegible]

rebuilt also suggesting or recommending

that something be done in the way of an outfit.

I consented to the latter part of the C's say-

in Conditions that a similar one should be had

apparently obtained on behalf of Dr. Gordon.

~~[illegible]~~ Before the C's had given consent [illegible]

Dr. Berry decided to return and I decided to go out

to Japan for the present anyway. That part of the

C's' letter & Rebuilding was consequently

stopt. Whether the other part came or not I

don't know. This it was too bad to have ever

a part of Dr. B's library burned and the same

could feel more sorry than I. We have but the one

[illegible] [illegible] having that all my medical [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that

a very considerable valuable portion of my

library was about elsewhere [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]. I have my books [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible], but there [illegible] [illegible] the

only one who has lost many things by fire.

Remembering [illegible] [illegible] Yours [illegible] [illegible]

Kyoto, June 7, 1886,
Rec'd July 6.

Kioto, Japan. Sept 20/86.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your note of Aug. 5th is at hand. Had I supposed the place of my dwelling was a question that you ~~could~~ ought to be or would be troubled with I should have written about it myself. but I never dreamed but that the Station & Mission in consultation was abundantly able to settle such a matter without reference to Boston so I busied myself only with my own business & trying to straighten out some misapprehensions in the minds of some here. I was therefore thoroughly surprised, & considerably pained & somewhat indignant to learn from your P.S. that this subject had been written about in a *general* letter to the Mission & I might go to that for my information as to what it was. Yesterday, the general letter came.

It would seem that in such a case, so private a matter should have been first laid before the persons most concerned especially as nothing was said about it in the Circular letter — so far as I know — sent to you.

Kyoto, June 7, 1886,

389

Kioto, Japan. Sept 29/76

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark

Your note of Aug 3rd was at hand and I supposed the place of my building was a question that you ~~[illegible]~~ might be so would be troubled with. I should have written about it myself but I was informed that the Station & Mission in consultation was abundantly able to settle such a matter without reference to Boston so I busied myself only with my own business & keeping straighter out some misapprehensions in the minds of some here. I was therefore thoroughly surprised & considerably pained & somewhat indignant to learn from your 3rd that this subject had been written about in a general letter to the Mission & I might go to that for my information as to what was done. Yesterday the general letter came. It would seem that in such a case as this such a matter should have been first laid before the persons most concerned so- cially as nothing was said about it in the circular letter — so far as I know — but to you

whoever wrote you about it — & it would
seem someone took it upon himself to write
& did so without consultation with either
Mrs. Cady or myself & without our knowledge.
I say this merely to explain why I did not
consider it necessary to write you myself.

As to our living on the school grounds
till someone could be found to take
Miss Hooper I need add nothing to what Mrs
Cady has written. I will only add that the
Station did not think it wise for another
family to occupy Dr. Davis' house & as it
was so well located & adapted to some uses
of the nurses school it was set apart
for that use & since there was no chance
of adapting ourselves to that place.

As soon as possible we shall have
a house built & in view of what you
have written we shall consider ourselves
justified in proceeding at once with
the approval of the Station & Mission
without hearing from Boston
again.

Yours truly

C. M. Cady.

[illegible] wrote you about it — & it would
seem [illegible] took it upon himself to act
did so without consultation with the
Lady & myself & without our knowledge
on this only to explain why I didn't
consider it necessary to write you myself.
To have living on the school grounds
someone could be found to help
teach. I need add nothing to what the
has written. I will only add that the
Dr. did not think it wise for another
Dr. to occupy the Dr's house & so it
was located & adapted to the new
Church School it was all right
use & then there was no chance
adapting ourselves to that place.
So soon as possible we shall have
a house built & in view of what you
have written we shall consider ourselves
justified in proceeding at once with
the approval of the plan of division
without hearing from Boston
again

Sept. 26. 96.
Recd Oct. 15
Ansd

Kioto Japan Nov. 14 '86

Dear Dr. Clark

At the special Mission Meeting held last Sat. in Kobe it was voted to request the Board to send ~~quite~~ as soon as possible another teacher to help ~~in~~ teaching the English language & literature ... [illegible] with myself. Perhaps a few lines from me would be in order as to the need of another man. I am teaching ~~five~~ five hours a day five days in the week besides an extra class once a week & I only cover the work laid down for the 1st & 2nd years. 15 hours more a week is given to the 3d & 4th years by other teachers whose time is full with other work ... would be. The first year class is so large over one hundred that it has to be taught in three divisions [illegible] ... I can't [illegible] ~~person to be as large & bergail~~ to teach five hours a day right along, especially in

improved. She has done all her work right along & it appears on this part of his [illegible] household affairs, troubling herself for doing it better than most folks. I try to keep her from too [illegible] ... the teaching she could [illegible] [illegible] ... to be remembered kindly to you ...

Kioto, Japan, Nov. 14. 86.

Dr. Clark.

At the special Mission Meeting held last Sat. in Kobe it was voted to request the Board to send out as soon as possible another teacher to help in teaching the English language & literature. ie to finish that work properly. Perhaps a few lines from me would be in order, as to the need of another man. I am teaching five hours a day five days in the week beside a Bible class once a week in the evening & only cover the work laid down for the 1st & 2nd years. 15 hours more a week is given to the 3d & 4th years by other teachers. My other time is full with other work & so would be. The first year class is so large, over one hundred, that it has to be taught in three divisions & [illegible] classes are very large. I can't stand it to be so large, to teach five hours a day right along, especially in

-ich nerve exhausting work as is needed. There is abundant work for two men in teaching the English language, Grammar Rhetoric & Literature & the work could be so divided that both could meet both the lower & higher classes. So much for the need of the work.

As to the character of the work I may say there is as yet no need of elaborate lectures on English literature, but of awaking a genuine love for & appreciation of the literature by actual contact with it. To this end there needs to be an enthusiastic, living voce teaching not of the dry grammatical bones but of living speech. All the higher studies in the academical & theological departments are absolutely dependent upon the accurate knowledge of English & of course the more accurate that knowledge the better the other work. One who can enter heart & soul into this sort of work can rest assured that he is rendering most efficient service to all kinds of Christian endeavor. & of all other workers in the school I have at least immediate fruits he can see them in this sort of teaching most emphatically & at the same time the future is crowded with promises of manifold more. I am well aware that all could not enter upon this work with equal enthusiasm but enthusiasm he must have. Nothing short of the high ideal & purpose to make this school the best English

...ch more exhausting work as is needed. There is abundant work for two men in teaching the English language, grammar, rhetoric & literature & the work could be so divided that both could meet both the lower & higher classes. So much for the need of the work.

As to the character of the work I may say there is as yet no need of effective elaborate lectures on English literature, but of awaking a genuine love for reading literature by actual contact with it, & appreciation of the literature itself. To this end there needs to be an enthusiastic genuine teaching, not of the dry grammatical forms but of living speech. All the higher studies in the academical & theological departments are absolutely dependent upon the ready knowledge of English & of course the more accurate & thorough that knowledge the better the work. One who can enter first & such into this sort of work can rest assured that he is rendering most efficient service to all kinds of Christian endeavor & of all other workers in the school. If one wants to see imminent fruits he can see them in this sort of teaching most emphatically & at the same time the future is crowded with promise of manifold more. I am well aware that all could not enter upon this work with equal enthusiasm. Nothing short of the highest & wisest love, & therefore to make this school the best English

speaking school in the empire will suffice to tide
me over the bars. No knowledge will come amiss
or in teaching even the lower classes. I'm asked all
sorts of questions, but some sympathetic insight into
thoroughly sensible natural method of teaching
language would be of great help. As to other quali-
ties it would be somewhat presumptious for me
to write but it seems to me that he ought to
come with a genuine love for teaching English &
be willing to begin at the bottom. I know it is
not the usual plan to appoint to a special work
but the rule has already been somewhat broken
in the case of the two men just arrived & as the
school now is the division of labor is too necessary & too well
established to be disregarded. To teach the English Language
successfully demands careful & continuous thought
& one ought to give the bulk of his time & strength to
it. No half hearted interest or make shift methods will
suffice. Judging from my own experience
we are much more likely to get the right sort of a man
for this position by making the call a definite
one than if made in a general way. I wish I could
refer you to a man now but no one occurs to me.
I shall write to Prof. Chamberlin of Oberlin about
the matter. Hoping the theological sky over Somerset St.
is somewhat cleared I remain Yours Truly
C. M. Cady.

teaching by heart in the empire will suffice to tide
me over the term. No knowledge will come amiss
in teaching even the lower classes. I'm asked all
sorts of questions, but some sympathetic insight into
thoroughly simple natural method of teaching
language would be of great help. As to other quali-
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to write but it seems to me that the pupil to
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[illegible] has already been somewhat broken
[illegible] of the two men just arrived & so the
now is the division of labor is too necessary & too well
established to be disregarded. To teach the English language
successfully demands careful & conscientious thought
[illegible] ought to give the bulk of his time & strength to
[illegible] half hearted interest or make shift methods will
[illegible] No doubt judging from my own experience
[illegible] likely to get the right sort of a man
[illegible] so much more by making the call a definite
[illegible] this position in a general way. I wish I could
[illegible] much in a [illegible] way now but no one occurs to me
[illegible] you to a man now [illegible] to Prof. Chamberlain [illegible] about
I shall write to Prof. [illegible] Theological [illegible] Seminary about
the matter. Hoping the [illegible]
somewhat relieved I remain Yours Truly
P. M. Cady

Recd. Dec. 16 [illegible] Feb. 14 1880 [illegible]

Kyoto, Japan. March. 21. 87.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your favors of Dec. 31st and of Feb. 12 are before us for an answer. In the first place we send our thanks for the re-outfit grant of $200.

We appreciate the situation the Prudential Com. is in and will gladly try to get along with the sum granted. I can't promise, however, to get entirely out of debt this year tho' we shall do our best. You will bear in mind in this connection that Mrs Cady's share of the appropriation (of $150) for starting house keeping will have to be left when we move into our house & of course these things and many others ~~the these~~ will have to be bought anew. Then my working library had been a growth of years of careful selection, & especially since coming here I had begun to gather books & material for my department and the use of the students. These latter books I feel the loss of very much and have begun to replace. Very many of these came into my old library free of cost as samples & which will now have to be paid for of course. I don't mention these things to complain or beg in any sense but merely to explain that to begin housekeeping over again and to prevent as far as possible the loss by fire [illegible] hindering my best work in the school will draw so heavily on

our salary that we may be unable to be free from debt by the end of the year.

In regard to the appropriation of $2000. for the house we will try to get along with that amt provided the separate grant of $150 for land asked for at first and authorised to be advanced by the Mission Treas. be sanctioned. The vote so far as I can learn was a unanimous one. & I think it must have been an oversight on the part of the P.C. not to grant that sum as well as the sum of $350. for land for the new house. Both these sums were asked for by the mission separately from the appros. for the houses because it was necessary to have the land bought at once if at all to prevent its rising in price and also to carry out a rule of the Mission that money for land & money for houses must be asked for separately & kept separate that is they cannot be used to help out each other as was formerly the case. The mission is agreed upon this that these sums ought not to be taken out of the appros. for the buildings especially if these latter appros are cut down to $2000.

For sanitary reasons some additional land to my old lot was needed if a family was to live upon it. With the vote & sanction of the mission

the land has been bought & paid for, but as the case now stands the money will have to come out of the appro. of $2000. which will not be more than enough certainly to build such a signed house as we shall need for our comfort and highest usefulness. A circular letter asking that this oversight be corrected and that the sums of $150 for land for my house, and $350. for land for one new house in Kyoto be granted has already been passed with no dissenting vote so far as heard from, Sendai has not yet been heard from, I mention this here because the sending of the circular letter to Boston may be delayed in consequence of your letter to Dr. Greene asking to have the Station send a Cablegram if it thinks one new house be needed, and to call attention again to the fact that the appro's for land & the appros for houses are entirely distinct and that if the land appros. have to be taken out of the already small enough house appros. we shall be considerably embarrassed.

A circular letter has already passed the mission with but one negative vote asking for two ladies to engage in teaching English in the Preparatory department of the Boy's school here. Two ladies can be sent at about the same expense as a family. There is little prospect as yet of getting a gentleman. Wouldn't there be a better one if two ladies were

-called for. I've been talking of this in a quiet way for nearly two years & at last succeeded in getting a circular letter round. As you see only one voted — I may be mistaken as I have not the letter before me — against it. The Preparatory Department is upon us and must be provided for in some way. It has come to be well nigh if not altogether essential to the solid growth of the ~~Co~~ Collegiate department. As yet it has been no expense to the Mission & we do not expect it will be further than to provide teachers. We are sadly crippled in the higher departments because primary & fundamental work in English has to be so hastily done. With a well organised preparatory department we could raise the grade of the Collegiate course from thirty to fifty percent, but to do this thoroughly we must have two teachers from home. This of course does not remove the need of the extra man asked for to divide the Collegiate English with me. As the school grows & classes ~~increase~~ the specialization of our work becomes more & more definite & while others may be ready & willing to help in teaching English yet the work cannot naturally be as sates-

factorily done in this way as by those whose special work it is simply because it cannot be systematized. One teacher taking one class for one term & another for another in the first year or two of English makes organic method impossible but experience teaches that even a poor method of instruction persistently carried out in teaching language is better than very good methods spasmodically pursued.

For this reason the school sadly needs both a preparatory department & teachers for it and another English teacher for the collegiate course. To illustrate how our woeful lack in these directions hampers us in our theological department I would cite the following. In order to satisfy the demands or rather needs of the students expecting to enter the Theo. course next Fall we have been compelled to revise the regular course of instruction & introduce the study of English throughout the first year, in addition of course to other studies. Now what does that mean? why an extra hour a day of teaching for me & that means for others also. And until we can introduce more & better — better because systematic — work lower down or rather farther back in the course just such changes will need to be made. ...

additional work undertaken in the upper classes. Nearly every teacher — foreign — in the school every term has to have some work in English. (Mr Gaines has had it like all the others; & that too while I've been having four & much of the time five classes a day. You can thus see that an extra man will not leave others, already full, idle because there are no classes in English for them.

The thorough organizing of the Preparatory course will not lessen but rather increase the number of hours required for English in the Collegiate Course & these hours will all be devoted to work absolutely needed for any kind of __thorough work__ in the Theological department. Students with the amount of English they can get now, simply are not fitted to take the Theological studies & I do not imply any disparagement whatever of the quality of work done hitherto, in making the statement either. The remedy lies in the two directions I've indicated, the lengthening of the time devoted to English & the organizing of the work of teaching it. The objection raised by the negative voter that to ask any one to a special line of work was going back on

the position hitherto taken by the mission does not seem to me very weighty. The demands of our work especially in the educational department have very materially changed since that position was first taken, & this change calls for a change in the method of meeting our demands. Especially is this true of, in the work to which these ladies are invited. Persons sent out in a general way are not apt to take kindly to instructing in English. Then too, we are much more likely to get the ladies & of the right sort if we make the ~~ ~~ call a fruitly definite one. There are abundant ways for work in other directions than the single one of teaching English which such ladies could take up if need of variety or inclination should demand it; & that too at once while more would open up as they became acquainted with the people & language.

There are many reasons why two should be sent together. The need of companionship would be met; better work could be done; more than twice the amount of work could be done & then which is worth even more than these each would have some time & strength to devote to more direct forms of evangelistic work or forms which would make evangelistic work among the families in the city possible. Whereas

if but one come her time & strength will be overtaxed in the one ~~~~ line of English. You may possibly hear some objection to ladies coming to teach in the boys school but that objection is ~~all bosh~~ absurd." If young & immature girls were sent there might be some danger but a firm, decided, quick witted, tactful sensible, fairly educated & balanced, earnest, ~~enthusiastic~~ Christian lady having had some experience in teaching & governing boys will meet no serious difficulty because she is a woman rather than a man. The boys here - & the girls too for that matter - like boys at home like to have their own way and must be met firmly & kindly beforehand & afterward, especially before, & then there is no trouble. & there are scores of such at home if they could be found. Mrs Cady has written Miss Louise Patten, the one in whom Mrs Durant was interested while she (Miss P.) was in Wellesly College. Mrs C. thinks she would come if she were not required to learn the language - which is not necessary. not at first certainly - tho' she thinks Miss P. would eventually learn considerable. One thing more. In your Dec. 31st letter you say "You were both somewhat troubled in mind by our objection here to your having a permanent home

in the compound with the girls school." Now who-ever put that idea before you of "making a permanent home ~~before you~~ in the Compound with the girls school" did an utterly wrong & unwarrantable thing. We neither of us had the slightest idea of making a permanent home here. We have both denied this to you at least twice before & now do so again. It was repeatedly & openly stated before the members of the Mission & in Mission Meeting that such was not our idea & as Miss Hooper can testify not one change was made in the school building in view of our living here. The plans for altering the rooms were all arranged before either Mrs C. or myself thought of marrying each other. When I was pressed by Miss H. & the trustees of the school to consent to live here for a year or two I did so very reluctantly indeed & insisted that no alter-ation in the plans already formed by the ladies should be made, & none have been. I know it is well nigh hopeless to correct a wrong impression like this but we wish to make this one more attempt.

The only difference our living here has made in the use not the alteration of the rooms in the teachers part of the building is, that I have occupied a small room for part of the time as my study

which was designed to be used as a sick-room or as an extra guest room or third lady's room as the case might be, but as I'm said this room was planned for by the ladies from the beginning.

Since I began this letter the cablegram[#] granting the appro. for an extra house in Kyoto has come. This leaves the circular letter referred to on the 3d page of this letter as passed unanimously; Sendai having been heard from in the aff. As Miss Bliss is sick & Mr Gaines also I have been asked to forward this letter to you which I do.

I merely add that I hope the Prudential Com. will see its way to grant the appro's especially the one for Miss Richards' house. Having lived in a girls school I appreciate the necessity of her (Miss R.) having a sepparate house. There is no let up to the interruptions one is subject to of living in the same building with students. In a separate building there can be. The conditions in this respect in Japan are quite different from those at home. I'm sorry to trouble you with so long a letter but I'm not guilty of it very often. We are very glad to learn that you are back again & somewhat improved.

With best wishes. Yours C. M. Cady

The other two cablegrams recently sent to the Mission are wholly unintelligible to us. The first was "314 house two thousand". The last "Repetition first text. 2.1.5.7. Cady. Hiogo." Feb. 9.

Kyoto, Japan, March 31st 87.

To The Prudential Com.
of the A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Clark:

The following resolutions have been voted upon by a circular letter dated March 12th and unanimously passed. Members voting were Messrs. Learned, Davis, Greene, Buckly, Berry, Stanford, Gaines, Cary, O.H. Gulick, Rowland, J.T. Gulick, Allchin, Atkinson, De Forest, White, Curtis & Cady.

"We respectfully ask the Prudential Com. to reconsider the requests of the Japan Mission for the following appropriations.

(A) To grant the sum of One hundred and Fifty dollars for additional land for Mr Cady

(B) To grant the sum of Three hundred and Fifty dollars for land for one new house in Kyoto.

(C) To grant the sum of Two thousand dollars for a house for Miss Richards and her associate.

(T) As haste is much needed the following Code can be used for a cablegram. To avoid mistakes the code is made exhaustive.

One if A. is granted.	Five if A. and B. are granted.
Two " B. " " .	Six " A. " C. " " .
Three " C. " " .	Seven " B. " C. " " .
Four " All be " .	Eight " None be " .

C.M. Cady
Secy of Kyoto Station

Kyoto, Japan, March 21st 87.

To the Prudential Comm.

of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Clark.

The following resolutions have been voted upon by [illegible] the date March 12th and unanimously passed. Members voting were Messrs. Learned, Davis, Greene, Buckley, Berry, Stanford, Gaines, Cary, [illegible], Gordon, Richards, Allchin, Atkinson, De Forest, [illegible], Curtis & Cary.

We respectfully ask the Prudential Com. to sanction the expenditure of the proposed [illegible] for the following appropriations.

(A) To grant the sum of One hundred and fifty dollars for additional land for [illegible] Kyoto.

(B) To grant the sum of Three hundred and fifty dollars for land for a new dwelling house [illegible].

(C) To grant the sum of Two thousand dollars for a dwelling for Mr. Richards and his associate.

(D) As to [illegible] the following [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] expenditures [illegible]

One of these granted.	Five of Board B are granted [illegible]
Two " B. [illegible]	Sixteen only C. [illegible]
Three " C. [illegible]	Sixteen " B. & C. [illegible]
Four " All the [illegible]	Eight " None [illegible]

[illegible] M. L. Gordon Sec'y of Kyoto Station

Kyoto, Mar. 21, 1887

Rec'd Apr. 29

Kyoto, Japan. April 18/87.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your late letter informing us of the probable appointment of Mr Bartlett to join me in the English work, as attfound, I need not tell you how rejoiced I am at the prospect of having an associate in this department.

I enclose a note of welcome to be sent Mr B. if he is under appointment. I have several things I want to have him bring out with to help us in our work which I will send him as soon as I learn the appointment has been made. I only wish to add that this appointment must not prevent the securing of the two lady teachers for the English work in the Preparatory Department which we asked for last month.

The Prep dept. numbers already over one hundred and thirty and by fall I should not be surprised if we had three hundred in it.

If the English work in it does not prove a hindrance rather than a help to us in the Collegiate department it must be taught by foreigners. I could prove this if I had the time, as I've not please take it as the truth and send the two ladies by fall if possible

or as soon after as may be.

Yours Truly, C M Cady.

Mrs C. wishes to be remembered.

Kyoto, Apr. 18, 1887.

Rec'd May 18.

Kyoto. Japan. May. 10/87.

To Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

In response to your favor announcing the probable appointment of Mr. Bartlett to assist in the work of teaching English in the Doshisha I have been asked as Sec. of the Station to suggest the advisability of making some provision — if he is sent — at least for the buying of land for a house for him. Since this action of the Station, ~~all~~ the members of the Mission, present at the informal meeting, referred to in my letter
No. of two days ago, ~~it was~~ voted to ask for $700 \frac{00}{100}$ to buy land with both for dwelling house purposes and for general school purposes. The reason for asking for the two sums together is that it is impossible to tell how much will have to be used to buy a suitable lot for a new house. If the land is not needed for Mr. B. at once it is sure to be needed within a short time, either for him or the next new comers. and two or three times we have been suddenly called upon to buy land and in order to get it have had to pay high for it. Land is rising in value and is sure to continue to rise. Too much has been put in our

cases; the school has necessarily bought land about the park and adjacent to the College Campus, and, being known to have a connection with a foreign society, the owners of salable land in this quarter naturally put up their price as soon as they know it is for the foreigners or for the School. The only way we can buy land at all reasonably is to work through some trusty man who will manage to buy it without its being suspected for what purpose it is bought. You will see at once that we are shut up to this way and also that we need <u>time</u> to buy land in this way. Sometimes it has taken six months or a year to buy, we need the money on hand, otherwise the agent can't secure the land when in the market and the result is it is sold to some speculator + then it either can't be bought or only at a high figure.

I have known two or three cases of this kind where the Board has lost considerably simply because we had no reserve fund to draw from at the right moment. On the other hand such a fund or the authorization of the Mission for the Treas. to advance the money has saved no small sums. My own experience has been of this latter kind. Mr. Bartlett has been invited to make

his home with us, but experience here has taught us — painfully to some — that boarding — except in very exceptional cases — for any length of time is not the best or even comfortable way. Work is too pressing and exacting to make it possible for most families. If Miss Patten should come neither she nor Mrs. Cady would consent to any other arrangement than that of living with us. Should she secure a congenial lady companion both would be welcome tho' perhaps in that case they might prefer to keep house themselves.

The station desire to be informed at the earliest possible moment in case Mr. Bartlett or anyone else is appointed when he is expected to start, whether he is married or not and if married with or without children.

In case he is married they would like to know it soon, so some provision may be made for a house, that the inconveniences of the past be not repeated.

At our station meeting last week I was asked to send the following resolutions voted unanimously at that time.

"Voted. that in view of Mr. Neesima's recent illness and the state of his health he be advised to

spend the summer in Yezo; ~~xxx~~ that we request the Board to consider the question of making him a sufficient grant to cover his extra expenses, and that the Sec. write to the Board upon this and convey to Mr. Neesima the action of the Station with their earnest wish that he take time to get strong".

Mr. Neesima has not yet decided whether to go or not but has expressed his deep thanks for the invitation & advice. I do not need to write more upon this except to say that the resolutions were heartily endorsed by Dr. Berry who has been attending Mr. Neesima in his sickness and possibly may have written you about it.

Yours Truly.

C. M. Cady.

I am glad to see by the Christian Union of March. 31st that my letter in the Jan. 27th No. had already borne some fruit.

I understand that some society has given three hundred for our library whether in response to that same letter or not I don't know. I hope more will follow. I'm in great need of two or three hundred to build up the Supplementary Reading Library for my classes in English and English Literature. I'm bound to have one in time if I have to buy 'em myself C. M. C.

Kyoto, May 10, 1887.
Rec'd June 6.

Dr. Lane - Neesima.

Ans.

Kyoto. Japan. June 7/87.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Your favor of April 30.th is at hand. Not having a copy of my letter replied to in this I am unable to recall all the requests referred to, but I suppose they related mostly to house & land appropriations. I can hardly think your letter can be in reply to my very full letter about the two lady teachers for the Prep. Dept. In a letter to Mr. Stanford you speak of this matter in a way which makes me think you had not rec'd my own upon the same subject. You speak as tho' the appointment of Mr. Bartlett to help me in the collegiate department rendered unnecessary the appointment of any one to the same sort of work in the Prep. Dept. especially as you think we might get Japanese teachers to teach English even better than we could.

To take the last point first let me say that its utter impracticability at present or for some years to come prevented my even thinking of mentioning it. The first & fatal objection is that we can't get the men. The school can't afford to pay enough to secure men capable of filling such positions, supposing the right sort of

men were plenty. We have more & more difficulty in securing men for departments in less demand than English because we cannot pay what capable persons can easily obtain in other private schools & especially in Government schools. Persons with sufficient command of spoken and written english to take charge of beginners & meet even half the needs that one of us can meet are comparatively few and easily command salaries far beyond our limits. They are taken up very quick by government schools. Then you must remember that this school is a mission school & markedly a Christian one and the persons suitable as well as capable are much fewer. Again persons really capable & suitable do not feel drawn toward elementary work in English. There is naturally enough, a feeling that such work is just a trifle — to put it mildly — beneath them, especially when such abundant opportunities exist of taking up teaching of what they think is of a higher sort. It will be hard for one not acquainted with all the facts & details needs over here to realize the full force of the considerations urged above why we have been forced to call as loudly as we

can for two american ladies to take charge of the English in our Prep. Dept. I say "our Prep. Dept" now because the Faculty have recently yielded to the necessities of the situation and, with sublime faith in coming help both of persons & means from home & in Japan have made a Prep Dept to the school, i.e. have engrafted the present prep. school in semi connection with ~~ourselves~~ our school and from next fall we assume entire control. Strenuous efforts will be made to make this Dept. entirely self supporting but in order to make it so we must furnish in some way the all powerful attraction of English instruction by one of our number. Had we the teachers we could easily have three hundred in the Prep. Dept. before the close of '87. As it is we dare not try to change the length of the course much as that is desirable and needed as I have shown in the Report and in previous letters. Both Mr. Bartlett and myself will have all that we can possibly do & more too in teaching the regular classes in the Collegiate Dept. There are certain to be three classes in the 1st year, three in the 2nd, two in the 3d and one

in the 4th in Eng. next fall. Nine classes, four & one half classes a piece a day. Then the 5th year class are in great need of extra work for them in Eng. and the First year Eng. Theological must be met once a day in Eng. right thro' the term. This makes no account of the ~~th~~ extra classes for volunteer or sight reading which is proving a most excellent means of awakening enthusiasm & creating a love for reading the best English literature, as great a desideratum if not greater than at home. It will be at once seen therefore that Mr. Bartlett & myself will need help from the other teachers even in our own department to say nothing of the Prep. & Theological depts. The Prep. department ought to be at least two years instead of one and must be two or better three in another year if it at all answers its true mission. Effort will be made to secure from the Japanese funds to put up dormitories for the Prep. students and it would be a very powerful lever if we could say the needed teachers from America are secured and we must have a place for the students. I trust no hesitation

will be made in Boston in sending ~~up~~ one or better two (or rather, of course two if one) ladies for our preparatory department. We are thankful for the extra one secured for the Collegiate but that she can't fill the need for the Prep. dept. and we do not propose giving up in the least insisting on ~~letters~~ for the latter simply because the needs of the former have been supplied. I do hope that no discouragements will be placed before Miss Patten or any other suitable lady desiring to come to this work.

One thing more. The Collegiate & theo. schools are in crying need of a <u>regular</u> & thoroughly equipt <u>music</u> teacher. — We don't want music (especially instrumental) given over into the hands of dancing masters & the Devil — I wish I had time to point out the close & vital connection between the <u>Christian</u> civilization going forward here & <u>music</u> but I haven't. I only say such connection <u>exists</u>. and I wish to ask this question. Would the P.C. be willing to send out a regular <u>musician</u>, otherwise suitable to work in connection with this school & our Mission in laying the foundation or helping to lay the foundation of <u>Christian</u> music in New Japan? There is a <u>possibility</u> of one of my brothers being willing to come,

but before pressing him I would like some sort of assurance that such an application would be entertained at Boston. Please do not mention names to anyone, but kindly let me know the prospect. There would be little use of trying to work up a proposition among the members of this mission to have such a member unless the Board would be likely to send if wanted & found, hence my question privately to you.

With Regards from Mrs. Cady & myself.

Yours Truly,

C. M. Cady.

P.S.

I have written to that Young ladies Society in Dr Taylor's Church who gave three hundred for our Library, thanking them for the gift and also to the subscriber spoken of in the Christian Union for March 31st who sent thro' it ten dollars for the same purpose. I'm glad my letter pub. Jan. 27 in the Ch. Union of that date has brought forth some fruit. I hope there is more to follow.

C. M. C.

Kyoto. June 7. '87
Rec'd July 5
Not urgent ✓

Kyoto. Japan. June 29/87

Dear Dr Clark:

Your favor of May 19. came to hand the 26th. At the same time came a letter from Mr Bartlett accepting our invitation.

Both Mrs. Cady & myself shall be glad to have him with us but I trust this arrangement will not be allowed to prevent or delay making the appropriation asked for Mr B. We would be unable to keep him permanently especially if Miss Patton comes but as you have been written to regarding this matter before in regard to myself, the Gaines, the Staffords, & the Bukleys I need not repeat. I say again we shall be glad to have Mr B. in our family so long as we can make him comfortable.

Last week the Station voted to start a circular letter asking for an appropriation for the Bukleys. $200 for house & $500 00/100 for land & fencing.

Owing to the delay of Dr Berry in vacating the Gordon house and the dela

coming now upon Dr Greene in getting settled in Tokyo there is no chance of the B's having the Gordon house this fall and I feel they have been posted about long enough.

I think — & the members of the station present last week — thought that we were entirely justified in urging upon the Board the granting of this soon before the action of the Mission is reported. as otherwise a burden will be thrown upon us or someone in the station and upon the Buckleys to which none of us ought to be compelled to bear thro' the fall & winter and especially with no prospect of being relieved.

You know the Mission well enough to know that no end of talk must be had before in a case like this every one will be satisfied and we feel like urging action being taken by the P.C. as has been done in other cases.

If a cablegram were sent immediately "Yes" or "No" then in case of "yes" the

use of the money would be at the discretion of the Mission but so that the house could be started within two months, whereas if delay is made till the Ch. gets around the time for building will have passed.

I hope your letter to Dr Davis, reporting the rejecting of a young lady for our school does not mean Miss Patton. It is bad enough if it does not, but it will be outrageous if it means Miss P. For the life of me I don't see how many of us can stay if the taking the position she did as you indicate in your letter means the rejection of applicants at home.

It will become a serious question whether we ought not to resign. But you have burdens enough over this so I forbear.

With kind regards

C. M. Cady.

Kyoto, June 29, 1887.
Rec'd Aug. 1.

Kyoto. Jan. 13/88.

Dear Dr. Clark;

At our last Station meeting I was requested to write you about the case of Miss Flora Denton in behalf of the Kyoto Station.

Last Sept. Dr. Gordon was asked by the Station to write to Miss Denton inviting her to come to Kyoto & engage in the teaching of English in ~~the~~ our Preparatory Department (Boys School) He did so & if I remember rightly I reported such action to you. Dr. Gordon received word from Miss Denton that she would be glad to come & had sent in her application to that end.

Not long since Dr. Gordon recd. notice from Miss Denton that she had been waiting a month or more expecting some sort of reply from Boston but that no reply had come her application being utterly ignored. I can't tell you what a disappointment this is to us all. We hope the ~~the~~ reason of this neglect is purely accidental & that some action has been taken ere this or will be soon taken sending Miss Denton to the place we invited her to fill, which place grows daily in need of such help. Indeed there is an absolute necessity of a foreign teacher

Kyoto, June 13/88.

Dear Dr. Clark,

At our last Station meeting I was requested to write you about the case of Miss Flora Denton in behalf of the Kyoto Station. Last Sept. Dr. Gordon was asked by the Station to write to Miss Denton inviting her to come to Kyoto & engage in the teaching of English in our Preparatory Department (Boys School) He did so & if I remember rightly I also wrote such action to you. Dr. Gordon received word from Miss Denton that she would be glad to come & had sent in her application to that end. Not long since Dr. Gordon said notice from Miss Denton that she had been waiting a month or more expecting some sort of reply from Boston but that no reply had come, her application being entirely ignored. I can't tell you what a disappointment this is to us all. We hope the the reason of this neglect is fairly asked & cited & that some action has been taken or taking or will be soon taken sending Miss Denton to the place we invited her to fill, which place is now daily in need of such help. Indeed there is an absolute necessity of a foreign teacher

I was in hopes that Miss Shed would be available at least till a regular teacher could come but it was thought by some that Miss Shed was needed in the Girls school and it was only after great effort that half her time was secured for the Prep. Dept. & that is not very much (2 hours a day) among one hundred and eighty boys. Then there was some prospect that Miss White would be located in the Prep. Dept. for which she was originally designed according to your own letters but now that prospect is well night shut off by your own late proposal that she go into the Girls school in place of Miss Hooper. It is not at all likely that Miss Shed can be prevailed upon to stay in the Mission employ longer than this term that is till April & so there is next to no prospect that the next term will have any foreign teacher. With our large classes in the English College Dept. it will be impossible for any of us to take it up, and without a foreign teacher we are baulked in getting the course in the Prep. Dept. into organic relation with the collegiate. We can't go on as we have been going without bringing the entire institution into contempt.

was no hopes that Miss Shed would be available at least till a year or two hence could come but it was thought by some that Miss Shed was needed in the Girls School and it was only after great effort that half her time was secured for the Preparatory & that is not very much (2 hours a day) among one hundred and eighty boys. Then there was some prospect that Miss Webb would be located in the Preparatory for which she was designed according to some letters but now that prospect is well nigh shut off from late proposal that she go into the Girls' School in place of Miss Hooper. It is not at all likely that Miss Shed can be spared for work in the Mission anything longer than this term that is till April & then is there not some prospect that the next term will have any foreign teacher with our large classes in the English College Dept. It will be impossible for any of us to take it up, and without a foreign teacher we are handicapped in getting the classes in the Prep Dept. independent relation of the collegiate. We can't go on as we have been going without bringing the entire institution into discredit. Depend-

g upon the repeated encouragements from
yourself that teachers were coming the
hope & promise were held out that the
Japanese would take hold & raise
money for buildings & securing [illegible]
the Prep Dept at least and [illegible]
would be put into that Dept. [illegible]
of this strenuous efforts were made by
the Japanese, & the tuition was considerably
raised and got up to this term [illegible]
unable to meet our [illegible]
owing to the change in Miss White's
position there is no prospect that the
little help — the half time [illegible]
Miss [illegible] continued [illegible]
to make the Prep Dept of any [illegible]
April [illegible] Now if it is thought to
up to the Collegiate course it needs to be
but we cannot do this
reorganized
we are sure of at least one or two
foreign teachers for the Prep Course quite [illegible]
Why could not Miss [illegible]
Patton be sent. [illegible] was [illegible]
ignored? What we [illegible]
consent with suspicions [illegible]
fill this need only by [illegible]
unsupported in Boston
hopes hold good: as the foregoing [illegible]
any body what the Board has to [illegible]

when the reflected arrangements from
Cornell that teachers was coming the
hope & promise was held out that if the
department would later hold & raise
money for buildings & running expenses
the Dep't might at least our foreign teach-
ers would be put into that Dep't In view
of this generous effort was made by
the [illegible] & the tuition was considerably
raised, and yet up to this term we have
been unable to make any visible progress
[illegible] the change in this Dep't at
[illegible] there is no prospect that the
[illegible] half — never given
help. Shall we be continued longer than
this? To make the Prep. Dep't of more substantial
help to the Collegiate Course it needs to be
[illegible] but we cannot do this till
accompanied we are sure of at least one or two permanent
foreign teachers for the Prep Course.
Why could this or rather why [illegible] this
Father [illegible] Why not this [illegible]
ignored? What we can do is to secure the
consent of the [illegible] & proper [illegible] their application. It
to fill this need and by [illegible] for the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, [illegible]/1888.
Recd Feb. 9.

Kyoto. Feb. 25. '88.

My dear Dr. Clark:

There are a few things I have been wanting to write you for sometime. When you wrote saying that finally the P.C. had voted to grant after the event — a grant of $200. I wrote acknowledging it saying that I feared we should be unable to get through on that in setting up house keeping. We have not [illegible] all and consequently we are in debt to the Board. I am sorry but I don't know as it should be thought strange that we are. You will need to remember that we had nearly everything to buy; the fire left me nothing. Almost all the outfit that Mrs Cady had was used up by the constant wear & tear of boarders, for which we were only partially repaid as the profits of the boarders are not very large to begin with and were made much smaller in this case by having to be shared with a third person all through. Besides, what was not used up & we did all the furnishing had to be left at the Girls School. Now if it is thought necessary — as is stated in a recent letter from you — that a complete outfit of five hundred dollars be given a person who is about to be married because he is about to be married, I don't quite see the justice of expecting another man in a similar situation to get along with less than half that sum, especially when the latter person had to begin anew with only one suit of clothes and did not have the advantage of selling at a fair price his household goods as the former did. [illegible] any body what the Board has to

Kyoto Feb. 25th 88.

My dear Dr. Clark:

There are a few things I have been wanting to write you for sometime. When your note saying that finally the P.C. had voted — 37 — after the event — a grant of $200. I wrote acknowledging saying that I feared we should be unable to get thro' that in getting up 'figure' keeping. We have not been able and consequently we are in debt to the Board. I am sorry and I don't know as it should be thought strange that we are. You will need to remember that we had nearly nothing to begin with. The fire left us nothing. Almost everything for the outfit — that the Lady had was used up by the [illegible] that were a loss of boarders for which we were only partially repaid as the profits of the boarders are not very [illegible] to begin with, and we made much smaller in this way by having the hotel with a third person. Although we did all the furnishing. Besides, what was not needed was left at the Girls' School. Now if it is thought necessary — as is stated in a recent letter from you — that a complete outfit of five hundred dollars be given a person who is about to be married and because he is about to be married, I don't quite see the justice of expecting another man in a similar situation to get along with less than half that sum, especially when the latter person had to begin de novo with only one suit of clothes and did not have the advantage of selling at a fair price his household goods as the former did. I don't begrudge anybody what the Board has so liberally done in this

Case. I wouldn't have you think that so ~~[illegible]~~ and so long as I understand the Board are doing all they felt they could consistently do I accepted the statement & said nothing. I say nothing now except in simple justice to ourselves in view of the debt. You must not expect us to make brick without straw, far (debt)

I feel it the more keenly perhaps because it is one of the occasions of Mrs. Cady's sickness last fall before coming it was going to cost us so much to prepare for tongue-keeping that Mrs. Cady felt obliged much against my protests to take boarders on the bit last summer, & when she ought to have had a health trip somewhere.

Then again I have not felt able to add some very necessary books to my library, books the lack of which hampers me not a little in my daily work in studying to teach the classroom. Whatever others may be able to do I can't teach such writers as ~~[illegible]~~ Hawthorne & Irving & Macaulay & Burke & Webster & Bacon & Shakespeare without aids. The College library is of some help but doesn't anywhere near meet the need. I can't make bricks without straw.

Here again I have been very much surprised to learn

Another thing. that our appropriations for teachers was cut down to only a third of what it was last year or to half of what was allowed other families & that too where neither side of the family make any pretensions to study the language.

I don't think as we are called upon to be subject to such [illegible] in addition to what every one of us are obliged to stand from the Japanese. Have the B[illegible] beyond possibility of mistake that [illegible]

me. I wouldn't have you think that ~~[illegible]~~ and so
long as I believed the Board were doing all they
could they could consistently do I accepted the state-
ment & said nothing. I say nothing now except in
simple justice to ourselves in view of the debt you
must not [illegible] both without them,
I put it (tacitly) the more freely perhaps because it is one
of the occasions of Mrs Lady [illegible] sickness last fall. It is found
it was going to cost so much to prepare for some
supply that Mrs Lady thought she must accept my
proposals, to take [illegible] in the best that [illegible]
where she ought to have had a health trip somewhere.
Then again I have not felt able to add some very
necessary books to our library. Books the lack of
which hampers me quite a little in my daily work in
teaching, & others may be added. Books I
can't teach such writers as ~~[illegible]~~ Hawthorne &
Irving & Milton & Burke & Carlyle & Bacon &
Shakespeare without aids. The College library is of
some help, but doesn't supply where men want the most.
Then again I can't make trips without them.
Another thing, as I have been very much surprised to learn
that our appropriations for teachers was cut down to
only a third of what it was last year and on to help
of what was allowed other families & that two other mem-
bers of the family make any protestations against the language
I don't like as we are called upon to be
subject to such sweeping & [illegible] limitations
in addition to what every one of us are obliged to
stand from the Japanese. Here the Board could
beyond possibility of mistake that [illegible]

be of use to the work & therefore needs no teacher? I can
fely assure them that in spite of ill health, brought
by work which would seem to be worthy of a little
juster acknowledgement from home, she has done
an amount of work right along which very few
have been able to do, and which has been acknowledged
y the Japanese at least. After our house was
more than half ready to go into, the trustees of the school
begged us to put off moving out of the school building for
another year. Suppose she is of no further account &
nee needed not to study, why should the appropriation
hitherto regularly granted for my use be cut down
and that of another of the very same character
remain as usual? How did the Board suddenly
find out that I did not intend studying or that
being so, needed an interpreter any less than I
ll the years before? I will simply add that having
got where I could, I was intending to give more
systematic study to the language to the end
that I might have some more influence over the boys
even if I never got so I could preach.

If the fact & rule is that we are to stand in a
different relation to the Board & the Mission than
other members we would very much like to know
it. Let me say again this is not a begging letter. I don't
know that any of the considerations mentioned above would
have led me to break silence had not friends informed us that they
were intending to help us out in getting started in housekeeping but
they were informed at the Rooms that the Board had granted us an abundant
outfit & hence thought there was no need of their help.

I remain Yours respectfully
C. M. Cady.

Rev. C. M. Cady, Kyoto, Feb. 8, 1888. Rec'd Mar. 24.

ble of use to the work & therefore include no teacher? For
myself assure them that in spite of ill health brought
on by work which would seem to be worthy of a little
greater acknowledgement from home, Mr has done
an amount of work in the [illegible] which very few
have been able to do, and which has been acknowledged
by the Japanese at least. ~~[illegible]~~ If our house was
more than half ready to go into the Buildings & [illegible]
happily we to put off moving out of the school for
another year. Suppose the Board had no further account to
[illegible] would not be likely, why should the appropriation
[illegible] regularly granted for my year be cut down
that of another of the very same character
in a degree? How did the Board understand
out that, did not indeed studying of that
language would any interruption any less than I
[illegible] years before? I will simply add that being
here I could I was intending to give more
systematic study to the language & to the end
that I might have some more influence over the boys
even if I never got so I could preach.

At the first wish is that we are to stand in a
different relation to the Board & the Mission than
other members we would very much like to know
it. Let me say again this is not a begging letter. I don't
know that any of the considerations mentioned above would
have led me to break silence had not friends informed me that they
were intending to help me out in getting started in house keeping & I
they were informed at the Rooms that the Board had granted us an outfit
outfit & since thought there was no need of their help.

Yours Respectfully,
C. M. Cady.

Kyoto, Japan. May 12/88.

To Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

In your letter of Feb. 10. you write as follows. "In regard to Miss Patten, the case was taken up promptly when we learned of her, and we found that her one condition of going out was that she would not be required to master the language. While it seemed probable we could secure women who would go out well fitted for the work, expecting to master the language, it did not seem best for us at that time to press the question further. We had been doing so much for Japan that it seemed needful to halt until pressing emergencies should arise;" At our last station meeting I submitted the above action regarding Miss Patten and the following motion was passed unanimously,

Voted To ask the Prudential Com. to reconsider their action refusing to appoint Miss Patten for the reasons given and urge them most earnestly to appoint her at the earliest possible moment to our educational work here in Kyoto.

There was only one voice, namely that the "pressing emergency" especially in the Preparatory Dept. of the College demanded just such a worker as Miss Patten by the coming fall and that the matter of the language was altogether too slight a reason for not appointing her to the work. In the first place She could begin her work — i.e. the work we need to have done (& which she has signified her interest & willingness to do) immediately without another language. Here is

a work which we have been trying to get done for two years & for which the Mission at its last annual Meeting, nearly a year ago, asked two lady teachers & yet we have not secured one. We wish the Prudential Com. to bear this fact in mind.

As yet there is no one appointed to take up this work in the Prep. Dep't. and further more no one among those under appointment or who are likely to be appointed to Japan can be at all counted upon for this work, with the exception of Miss Denton; and as yet Miss Denton is an uncertain quantity not because of any lack on her part but because her case does not yet seem to be understood by those to whom her appointment was left. But suppose Miss Denton will be available next fall, we shall then have only half the help which the Mission voted we ought to have and which we all feel we must have if we are to put the Collegiate Department in a position to tell the most in a direct Christian way. This is not mere rhetoric by any means but sober fact, as I could easily show had I time to repeat what I have written before or you time to read.

Believe us at any rate & send Miss Patten. She can do the special work needed without Japanese and is almost certain to want to learn Japanese after she gets here any way, as Miss White has done & is doing. By the way, Miss White came expecting to help in the Prep. Dept. which is as near as we have come yet to having any help thro' the Board. — Miss Sted. who has been giving part of her time to the Prep. Dept. still feels that she must go into a gov. school as she came out to do. Her work has told & shows more than ever the need of more of the same sort. As Miss Sted's stay is very uncertain we are, as I said before, entirely unprovided for for next fall & with no sure prospect of Japanese. You send us both Miss Denton & Miss Patten. Both these ladies are interested in the work we asked to do & what is more to the point, are willing & are coming to do it.

In behalf of the Kyoto Station. C. M. Cady. Secy.

Kyoto, May 2?, 88.

Rev. C. M. Cady.

adopted by mission

PROPOSED REVISED COURSE FOR THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF THE DOSHISHA GAKU-IN.

PREPARATORY COURSE. (One year.)

Entrance Examinations.

1. Arithmetic through Fractions.
2. Translation of Second National Reader.
3. Reading in Chinese History.
4. Japanese Composition.

Studies.

1. English with foreign teacher ....5 hours
2. Translation of English ....5 „
3. Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra (Japanese)...5 „
4. Japanese and Chinese ....3 „

ACADEMIC COURSE. (Four years.)

I.—1. English with foreign teacher ....5 hours
2. Translation of English ....5 „
3. Algebra and Geometry (Japanese) ....4 „
4. Japanese and Chinese ....3 „

II.—1. English with foreign teacher........................4 „
2. English Translation (Geography and History) .. 5 „
3. Mathematics (English)........................4 „
4. Japanese and Chinese ....3 „

III.—1. English (Reading and Essays)........................5 „
2. Mathematics ....5 „
3. Physics and Chemistry ....5 „
4. Japanese and Chinese ....1 „

IV.—1. English (Reading and Essays)........................5 „
2. German ....4 „
3. Chemistry and Natural History........................5 „
4. Japanese and Chinese ....1 „

Collegiate Course. (Two years.)

I.—1.	English and Astronomy	4 hours
2.	Physics, Chemistry, and Geology	4 ,,
3.	German	4 ,,
4.	History	3 ,,
5.	Japanese and Chinese	1 ,,
II.—1.	German	4 ,,
2.	English Essays	1 ,,
3.	Psychology, Logic, and Ethics	5 ,,
4.	Economics and Politics (one term); Latin or Greek (two terms)	5 ,,
5.	Japanese and Chinese	1 ,,

Notes.

1. Drawing to be taught two hours a week during the first three years of the Academic Course.

2. Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene to be given once a week through the first two years of the Academic Course; and on Botany and Zoology once a week during the last two years of this course.

3. Military drill four hours a week through the whole course.

4. Bible or Christian Evidences once a week through the whole course.

5. One or (at most) two hours of Saturday mornings to be given to lectures on or drawing.

(The above is presented by the Committee for consideration and criticism during the vacation.)

C. M. Cady. P. M. Kanamori.
D. W. Learned. H. K. Morita.

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 16/88.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark;

Your favor of June 11 rec'd. As it was written by someone in your absence I hardly know what some of it means. In regard to Miss Shed you will have doubtless already heard she is going to Maibashi and also that Miss Denton has been invited by the Mission to come to Kyoto with the hope that in some way her relation to the W's Board of the P. can be so far changed as to allow of her permanent work in the Joshiko where she was desired. As you will see by the outline of the revised course of study we have been obliged to adopt — I enclose a copy tho' you have doubtless had one already sent you — not only Miss Denton but Miss Patten also if she can be secured will be a necessity if Drs. Davis & Gordon are relieved at all for evangelistic work as they must be if the whitening fields in & around Kyoto are to be garnered.

When you come to read the report of the Kyoto

Girls' ~~school~~ ~~report~~ I hope you will not be misled by exceedingly meager account of Mrs Cady's share in the work of the year. I can't understand how such a inadequate statement could have been made — I didn't see or hear the report till it was in the hands of the printer — It is true Mrs Cady did little direct teaching but almost every bit of the organizing of the school in the fall the arranging of classes, rooms, committees conferences with the Japanese both patrons & scholars who poured in repeat the school was borne by her & by her alone when part of the time she was not able to sit up, besides every bit of the house keeping cares were carried right along up to the very night of our leaving. I should not speak of this had not your letter implied that you had been in the dark as to Mrs. Cady's seeming withdrawing from the work.

In regard to marriage outfit let me say again that all we ask is, that the usual amt granted in such cases, (as shown by the recent case in our own mission,) be made good; counting out the amt given because of the fire, but we do not wish that bal, to be considered as a [illegible] to pay a debt with. That would not be just to us or others. If we had had the usual allowance we should have no debt. Your letter is the first word

Kyoto, Aug. 11 1888.
Rec'd Sept 11

Yours truly,
E. M. Cady.

indication that books or anything else had been secured for me, this supposing has not passed its

The box of Alden Books sent by Rev. Joseph Boardman came last week & will be very helpful. I enclose an acknowledgment which kindly forward & oblige. Yours with many thanks, C.M. Cady

Could you ~~[illegible]~~ find out without asking him directly whether Mr. A. intends to ~~[illegible]~~ publish the remaining vols. of the Cyclopedia of Universal Lit. & the Manifold Cyclopedia or not.

Kyoto. Oct. 3d. 88. 341

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your favor of Aug. 20. is at hand. I am glad to learn the truth about Miss Patton at last. The misunderstanding about her was due to the wrong information given from Boston in your favor of Feb. 10. In that letter you said: "In regard to Miss Patton, the case was taken up promptly when we learned of her, and we found that her one condition of going out was that she would not be required to master the language. While it seemed probable we could secure women who would go out well fitted for the work, expecting to master the language, it did not seem best for us at that time to press the question further". Aug. 20th you wrote: "the objection to Miss Patton is on the ground of health, xxx It is not a question of language, but a question of health." After reading the letter of Feb. 10th it was natural for us to think the objection to Miss Patton was on the ground of language & I was asked to write accordingly. Had the real reason been given at first there would have been no letter

written or any occasion for one. I still hope the health question will not prove a fatal one for if we were ever in need of some one to take hold of the Prep. Dept. English we need her (or him) now. Both Mr. Bartlett & myself have our hands full & more than full with the 1st three years of the Collegiate students even with the help of Mr. Gaines and Mrs. Cady who are each teaching one class beside their other work. It's a shame to have to try to teach from forty to fifty students in one class in English.

With Edward Thring I say it is dishonest & yet that's what what Bartlett & I have to do.

There are 158 or 160 in the first year. & so that has to be divided into four divisions with forty in a division. There are 130 in the Second year & that has to be divided into three divisions with over forty in a division. There are 88 or 90 in the third year class & that was divided at first into two divisions with forty-four or forty-five in each division. I was given both of these — beside two other classes of 44 and 46. members — with the power to make any arrangement possible to divide the 3d year class into three divisions. After trying every way in vain Mrs. Cady finally came to the rescue

& took one of the three divisions of the third year leaving me two with my other two classes. which are each twice as large as they ought to be. Thus there is no one to work in the Prep. Dep't. as yet.

As you will have doubtless heard, the Station have asked Miss Denton to teach one hour a day in the Girls' School. and two hours a day in the boys school this term. — I had nothing to do with this motion — This arrangement makes it impracticable for Miss Denton to work in the Prep. Department this term at least, as it leaves but one hour a day which she could give to some two hundred students. Rather than have her attempt this on her first arrival & to avoid dissatisfaction if only a single division were taught by a foreign teacher I shall propose in Faculty Meeting that she take one of my classes and let me help what I can in the Prep. Dept. trying to guide the work of the Japanese teachers & drill in the elementary sounds & pronunciation. This will be better than nothing.

Mrs. Cady has promised to take a Bible class in the Girls' school and will have charge of the cooking class besides so you see she isn't quite defunct yet.

By the way you will doubtless be glad to know that as I have resigned as Station Secretary you will not be afflicted with any more "sharp words" from me on Station matters.

Yours Truly. C. M. Cady.

Kyoto, Oct. 3, 1888,
Rec'd Nov. 2.

Kyoto. Oct. 19./88.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark;

In a letter I wrote you two or more weeks ago I took occasion to say that Mrs. Cady had promised — in addition a one class she was teaching in the Boy's school — to take a Bible class in the Girl's school beside going on with the Cooking Class. I have now to report that after being asked to take these two classes & before she had had a chance to meet them, she was suddenly informed that other arrangements were made for these two classes, so that for the present her work is confined to the Boy's school. I write this solely to prevent a probable misunderstanding which would arise in case you might write about her work in the Girl's school as ~~suggested~~ indicated in my first letter.

Yours Truly

C. M. Cady.

I enclose a letter to Mr. Sewett which kindly send to him.

C. M. C.

Kyoto, Oct. 19. 1888.
Rec'd Nov. 16.

Kyoto, Japan. Dec 14/88.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your favor of Nov. 3d
is at hand. As you have doubtless received my
note telling that Mrs. Cady was suddenly relieved
of all work in the Girl's school to which she had been
invited. You will feel relieved as to her overworking.
She continues her work in the Collegiate department of the boys school & is
well. I send by this mail ten copies of our new Circular.
Our rules & Constitution had become so complicated
that we needed them in print and then the Trustees had
adopted a Constitution so we had two hundred printed
mostly for our own benefit & that of the Mission.
A few were left for more general distribution &
probably you can use ten to good advantage.
Those who are thinking of giving toward the [illegible]
endowment may be favorably impressed by the Constitution.
Not knowing the addresses of Cary, J. T. Gulick, or Miss Davis
I send them each a copy by your care. More would have been printed
had not been that the Courses of Study are to be extended next year &
then a more elaborate Circular or Catalogue may be needed. Yours Truly C. M. Cady

243

Kyoto, Japan, Dec 14/88

N. G. Clark D.D. }
Boston, Mass. }

Kyoto, Dec. 14, 1888, [?]
Rec'd Jan. 14, /89.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your favor of Nov. 3rd at hand. As you have doubtless received my letter telling that Mrs. Cady was suddenly relieved of all work in the Girls school to which she had been invited you will feel relieved as to her connecting[?]. She continues her work in the Collegiate department of the boys' school & [?]. I send by this mail few copies of our new Circular. Our rules & Constitution had become so complicated that we needed them in print and then the trustees had adopted a Constitution so we had two hundred printed mostly for our own benefit & that of the trustees. Few were left for more general distribution & probably you can use few to good advantage. Those who are thinking of giving toward the Endowment may be favorably impressed by the Constitution. Not knowing the address of Cong. J. T. Gulick or Windsor[?] I send them each a copy by your care. More would have been printed had not been that the Courses of Study are to be extended next year & then a more elaborate Circular or Catalogue may be needed. Yours Truly C. W. Cady

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 5/89

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Clark:

By vote of the station I've been asked to write in connection with Dr Davis in the interests of the Doshisha concerning the recently refused grant of Fifteen hundred toward the new dormitories.

I can all the more gladly do this because of the letter of Mr Neesima which will be enclosed with this & Dr D's letter. The situation is just as he presents it and I'm sure everyone in the station joins in his plea that the action of the Mission in this matter be favorably reconsidered. You may safely assure the Prudential Com. that the need of this help just at this time has been so great as to overcome the growing feeling on the part of more than one in the station itself that the Japanese should provide buildings, at least for the students to live in. We all feel that the plan upon which the recent buildings have been erected is a very great step in advance and I'm sure could the Prudential Com. fully understand the situation they would gladly relieve the Mission (& especially that part most immediately connected) of its present embarrassment for they themselves, were they in our place, would recognize & feel that embarrassment.

It must be remembered that the Japanese themselves have acted in perfect good faith & in entire harmony with the wish of the mission. The pressure of numbers was upon us & both parties did the best they knew to meet the need. It would be too much to ask the Mission to foot the bill privately, likewise the Trustees or those who depending upon the good name of the Mission & the Board, advanced the money. Suppose the Mission were wrong in advising the Japanese to go ahead, the lesson will be just as effectually learned and ~~still the~~ much harm in several directions will be prevented by the grant again asked for being admitted.

The other check is turned in hope that the second blow will not fall.

Yours in behalf of the Station,

C. M. Cady.

Kyoto Oct 5. 1889.
Rec'd Oct. 28, 1889.

Kyoto. Nov. 16/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

We are in rec't of your two favors of Sept. 19th & Oct. 5th. In regard to the former I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the $175. was not granted for Mrs. Cady to go to Kobe for confinement as we had no such thought. I wrote you that we were perfectly satisfied with Dr. Berry's medical help. The grant was made on the recommendation of Dr. Berry that Mrs. Cady get a change before her confinement & on that ground alone. As it turned out we were prevented from availing ourselves of this needed rest & change lest Mrs. Cady should be confined in Kobe.

Thanks to Dr. Berry & Mrs. Albrecht, Mrs. Cady had an easy confinement Sept. 30th and got up from it exceptionally early & in better health than she has been since coming to Japan.

Boy No. 2. is doing well also. I trust you will correct this misunderstanding in regard to the grant — which we did not touch of course, that is, that part of it designed to pay expenses in Kobe — in simple justice to Dr. Berry, for we could not have asked for any better attention than we were sure we should have & which we did have. I also hope in justice to ourselves that the mistake will be noticed & corrected, as it will doubtless stand in the way in the minds of the Com. toward granting the sum asked for by the Finance Com.

I will write Mrs. Jacobs!

Yours Truly.
C. M. Cady.

P.S. I sent you by the last mail a number of copies of our recently issued Catalogue, mostly those in which the rules are omitted. I also enclose a number of the slips issued last year. The courses of study are practically the same. The numbers in attendance this year seem to be much less than last year, partly for the reason mentioned in the past note & partly because the number in last year's circular included all who were members during the entire school year whereas this year's number is only those who entered this fall alone. C.M.C.

Rec'd Dec. 12.